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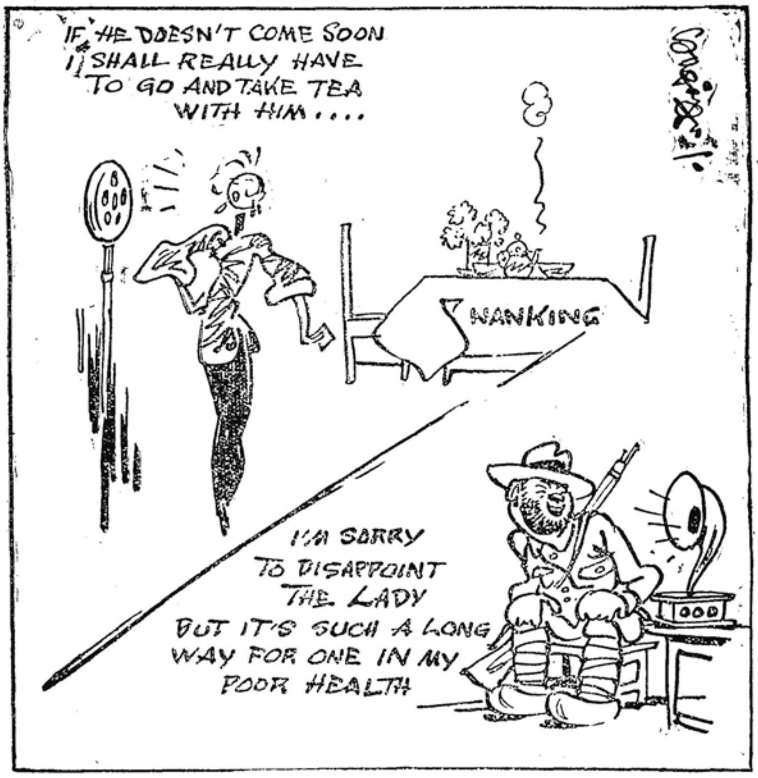


THE MUCH-AWAITED GUEST.

# YEN HSI-SHAN THE PIVOT OF THE COMING CAMPAIGN

### Feng Yu-hsiang's Party Claiming Him As on Their Side: Delegates Sent from Nanking to Interview: Operations Waiting on C.E.C. Conference

Considerable interest centres in the attitude of General Yen Hsi-shan in the coming campaign of Nanking against General Feng.

Local representatives of Feng assert that Yen is on their side. Peking reports that Yen desires only peace. Meanwhile Nanking has sent no less important a person than Tang Seng-chi, the old Hunan commander, to see Yen at his capital Taiyuanfu.

No military operations are expected until after the plenary conference of the Central Executive Committee held in Nanking this week.

Contradictory reports are received of Han Fu-chu. Peking says that he chiefly desires peace; Nanking, that he is ready to march against Feng as soon as ordered.

According to a Kuo Min message from Taiyuanfu, capital of Shansi, General Tang Seng-chi, chairman of the Military Advisory Council, arrived there on Sunday and, on behalf of General Chiang Kai-shek had a long conference with General Yen Hsi-shan.

General Tang was accompanied by General Ho Chen-chun, director of the Nationalist headquarters in Peking. The Kuo Min message continues:

> General Tang Seng-chi is understood to have handed a personal letter from Commander-in-Chief Chiang Kai-shek in which General Yen was urged, for the sake of the Party and the nation, not to retire from politics. It is understood that the Government emissaries will remain here for a few days, following which General Ho will return to Peking while General Tang will proceed to the capital to report to the Commander-in-Chief the result of his conference with General Yen.

According to a Toho (Japanese) agency message from Peking, General Chiang offered to recommend General Yen for appointment as Vice-President of the Administrative Yuan of the National Government, and at the same time to have urged General Yen to visit Nanking.

The results of the conference in the Shansi capital between Governor Yen and Nanking's representatives are still a matter of surmise.

Nanking semi-official messages describe the conference as friendly.

The most interesting report is that General Feng may be given another chance to surrender and go abroad.

Meanwhile it is stated that all is in readiness for the launching of the punitive expedition.

There is no news from Feng's side and at this juncture all reports must be taken with reserve.

#### Waiting on C.E.C. Conference

Hankow, June 8.

It is now clearly indicated that there will not be any definite action against General Feng Yu-hsiang until after the plenary conference of the Central Executive Committee at Nanking on June 10, though it is a foregone conclusion in Chinese circles here that the conference will vote in favour of a punitive mandate against the "Christian General."

Owing to the censorship that prevails and the severance of communications, the situation in Honan is very obscure, but it is believed that the advance of the Nationalist troops is being held up pending the decision of the conference at Nanking.—Reuter.

Nanking, June 8.

An informal discussion of the present political situation, especially with regard to the critical state of affairs in the north, and the appointment of new members of the State Council and the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang in consequence of the dismissal of Generals Li Chung-jen, Li Chi-sen and Feng Yu-hsiang, was held at the Central Party Headquarters yesterday.

According to reliable information, the forthcoming meeting of the Central Executive Committee will continue for one week, during which time detailed measures for the settlement of the situation in the north and for the more efficient conduct of Party affairs throughout the country will be formulated.

#### Han Fu-chu Ready to March

Commander-in-Chief Chiang Kai-shek has received a joint telegram from Generals Han Fu-chu and Shih Yiu-san announcing their readiness immediately to lead their troops westward as the advance forces of the National Army in the impending campaign against Feng Yu-hsiang.

According to an official report the combined military strength of General Han and General Shih is estimated at seven divisions totalling approximately 140,000 strong. These units are concentrated along both the Lung-Hai and the Peking-Hankow Railways, extending to the Yellow River in the north and Hsuchang in the south on the Peking-Hankow Line, and from Kunghsien to Lanfeng on the Lunghai Line.—Kuo Min.

#### The Conference in Shansi

Taiyuan, June 10.

Satisfactory results are reported from the conference held by General Yen Hsi-shan with Commander-in-Chief Chiang Kai-shek's delegates, General Tang Seng-chi and Ho Chen-chun, at General Yen's Headquarters to-day. While no official statement is yet available, it is learned that Feng Yu-hsiang will be given another opportunity voluntarily to hand over the control of his troops to the Central Government and then go abroad. In the event of his refusal to comply with the Government's wishes a punitive expedition will be launched against him immediately.

It is understood that General Yen will not go abroad at present but will remain to assist the Government in maintaining peace and order in the north-western part of the country. The authorities are anxious to avoid further military activities and are trying their utmost to solve the situation by political means.—Kuo Min.

#### All Ready for the Campaign

Nanking, June 11.

All preparations for the punitive expedition against Feng Yu-hsiang have been completed, according to information emanating from the Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters.

The Government forces already concentrated for advance are one division of the 6th Route Army under General Fong Chen-wu stationed in Chowkiakow, in eastern Honan; a portion of the 5th Route Army under General Tang Seng-chi in the Lanfeng-Kaifeng region, in northern Honan; 4 divisions under General Han Fu-chu in Chengchow, and the 13th Route Army under General Shih Yiu-san in Hsuchang, Luho and Kunhsien, in central Honan. Those forces are awaiting the order for a general offensive against the Kuominchun towards Tungkuan, where Feng Yu-hsiang has established his headquarters.

Other Government units on their way to Honan to participate in the campaign include the 53rd and 54th Divisions of the 5th Route Army to be stationed in eastern Honan, and a portion of the 11th Route Army under General Liu Chen-nien destined for western Honan. One division of the forces under General Chen Tiao-yuan will also leave shortly for Hsuchow to be placed under the command of the Eastern Route Army.

The Aviation Department of the Ministry of War has dispatched the 1st Air Squadron under Commander Kao Tsai-tien to Sinyang, southern Honan. The 3rd Squadron under Commander Yang Tui-fu has likewise left Hsuchow for Chengchow.—Kuo Min.

#### Feng Evacuates Loyang

Nanking, June 7.

A telegram from the Provisional Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief at Hankow reports that Feng Yu-hsiang's troops have evacuated Loyang, and that no soldiers under his direct control can be found east of Tungkuan. Feng himself is reported to be at Huaying, on the Shensi-Honan border.

It is stated that General Shih Yeh-chi, another Kuominchun commander, has been prevailed upon by General Han Fu-chu to sever relations with Feng Yu-hsiang and declare his allegiance to the Central Authorities.

#### Former Shanghai Mayor Proscribed

An order for the arrest of Major-General Chang Ting-fan, until recently Mayor of the Special Municipality of Shanghai, for complicity in the conspiracy between the Kuangsi Clique and Feng Yu-hsiang was issued by the State Council yesterday.

This order was issued in consequence of a petition from Commander-in-Chief Chiang Kai-shek, which states that, according to a report from General Hsiung Shih-hui, Gendarmerie Commander for Shanghai, the former mayor of Shanghai has been acting as the intermediary between Feng Yu-hsiang and the Kuangsi leaders in Shanghai in their plotting against the Central Government during the last few months and that the said

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Chang Ting-fan has also allied himself with the so-called "Safeguarding the Party Alliance" which aims at the destruction of the Kuomintang.—Kuo Min.

### Feng Going to Kansu?

Hankow, June 10.

According to information from the Provisional Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief, in addition to the units directly under General Feng Yu-hsiang in Tungkuan, there are approximately 30,000 troops under Sun Liang-chen and General Pang Ping-hsun, who are now stationed in Shensi. About 20,000 soldiers are stationed in Ninghsia, while several brigades are scattered in Lanchow and other parts of Kansu province.

It is believed in official circles here that Feng Yu-hsiang has decided to abandon Honan and entrench himself in Kansu where he is building up a strong defence.

According to wireless messages from aeroplanes which are now reconnoitring in western Honan, the entire region from Miyang, Changpingkwan, Paofeng to Tengfeng is free of Feng Yu-hsiang's troops, while no trace of the rebel troops can be seen west of Loyang.

Three bombers left Sinyang for Chengchow yesterday to assist in the impending campaign against Feng.

June 12.

The troops under Sun Liang-chen and Pang Ping-hsun, following their evacuation of Loyang, have now entrenched themselves at Yehshih, a strategic point east of Shenchow in Shensi. The entire province of Honan is now clear of the troops under the direct control of Feng Yu-hsiang.

Rumors that Feng Yu-hsiang is contemplating an attack on Shansi notwithstanding, no troops are now stationed along the Shansi-Honan and Shansi-Shensi borders.—Kuo Min.

### Five Armies to March

Nanking, June 12.

At a meeting last night of leading military commanders now in Nanking at the residence of Commander-in-Chief Chiang Kai-shek, it was decided that in the event of Feng Yu-hsiang refusing to carry out his declaration to retire from politics, a punitive expedition, to be participated in by five route armies, will be immediately launched. The Central Authorities hope that the expedition will not only bring about the elimination of the rebellious Kuominchun leader but will also decide once for all various political and military issues in the Northwest, especially in regard to the problem of national defence.

The hope for a peaceful settlement of the situation through political means is still entertained by some of the Government leaders who are anxiously waiting to see the outcome of the impending meeting between General Feng Yu-hsiang and General Yen Hsi-shan at Yungcheng.—Kuo Min.

### Uncertain Division in Hupeh

Reports were current yesterday in Shanghai that the loyalty of one of the divisions belonging to the Central Government forces in the Han River region was uncertain and that they may provide an opening to the Yangtze Valley for Feng Yu-hsiang's troops. The division referred to is the 8th Division, under the command of Gen. Chu Shao-liang. They are stationed near Siangyang, about 20 miles up the Han River. Since no sort of confirmation was available yesterday, these reports should be taken with reserve.

According to Chinese circles, Gen. Feng is continuing to withdraw further into Shensi province. According to these sources of information, only two of Feng's divisions are left on the Lunghai Railway in Honan.

### The Pardon of Chin Yun-ao

The State Council issued a mandate on Wednesday pardoning Wu Pei-fu's most loyal general, Chin Yun-ao. It reads as follows, in Kuo Min's translation:

"Chin Yun-ao, though having been ordered by mandate to be arrested in consequence of an impeachment against him, had pledged his allegiance to the National Government during the Northern Punitive Expedition. Moreover, he achieved meritorious deeds of arms during the battles of Chengchow and Loho. Recalling his meritorious services to the country, the Government hereby grants him a pardon.

"Therefore, the previous order for the arrest of Chin Yun-ao is hereby declared rescinded."

### Feng Going Into Szechuan?

Peking, June 13.

According to advices received here, part of General Feng's troops have been left behind in the district near the western border of Honan for the purpose of checking the advance westward of the Central troops, and all the remainder are now being withdrawn in the direction both of the southern border of Shensi and the border of Szechuan and Hupeh. The objective of General Feng's troops at present appears incomprehensible, whether they contemplate entering Szechuan, taking advantage of the struggle for supremacy between the border defence forces and the allied troops in that province; or whether they intend to enter Hupeh from the southern border of Shensi.

### Holding the Gate of Kansu

General Ma Ting-jang, leader of the Mohammedan troops, who has lately been appointed by the Central Government as Commander-in-Chief of the 15th Route army corps, issued a circular telegram yesterday, announcing that he had officially assumed his new post.

It is understood that General Ma will go to Paotao, Suiyuan, in a few days, and that, with his general headquarters at Paotao, he will shortly start operations to check General Feng's troops from the rear.—Toho.

### Feng to Meet Yen in Berlin

Peking, June 12.

In a telegram to Gen. Yen Hsishan, General Feng Yu-hsiang explains why he could not proceed to Yungcheng to meet Gen. Yen. His message reads in part:—

"Your proposal for a trip abroad is exactly what I have constantly thought of. I would have long ago gone to Yungcheng to meet you there, had it not been for the warrant issued by the Central Government for my arrest. I have been preparing for some days for a trip abroad; and as soon as everything is ready I shall leave for Germany by way of Siberia. If you start earlier than I do you are requested to wait for me in Berlin."—Kuo Wen.

## FENG DID DESTROY THE BRIDGES

### Ample Evidence from Honan: People Left to Bandits

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Huaiking, Honan, May 28.

What has been happening in the outside world is not at all clear to us. We have had no outport newspapers later than one printed in Tientsin on May 11, and since the closing down of traffic on the Honan section of the Ping-Han Railway, mails have been much belated. Owing to the break in the Yellow River bridge, the mails from the north have been passing through this centre, ferrying the river at Menghsien. Even mails for Hankow take this circuitous route, and, of course, are very slow.

The Kuominchun succeeded in taking away almost all the rolling stock of the little Tao-Ching Railway before blowing up the Yellow River bridge. However, one little shunting engine refused to go, and had to be left. Most of the railway staff also went, but those who stayed behind have gathered up a few small trucks, and are striving hard to build up a sort of service. The little engine one day was able to go as far as Weihwei and returned inside 24 hours, but at the moment the service is suspended for a day while this little puffer undergoes repairs.

### Banditry Normal!

Banditry has been continuing more or less normally during the spring months, but recently the authorities were successful in rounding up a few leaders. Some days ago, nine of these ruffians were paraded through the streets, and finally shot just outside the north gate of the city. They were buried in the potter's field, and provided carrion for the dogs and crows.

In the immediate vicinity of Huaiking, where there is a considerable amount of irrigated land, the present wheat harvest is almost a normal crop. However, in the hills to the north and west, and especially in Tsiyuanhsien, severe famine conditions prevail. About ten days ago, some two or three hundred bandits crossed the Yellow River from the south, and have been terrorizing the Tsiyuan district. Local militia and volunteers hastened out to give battle to these unwelcome visitors and during a two-days' engagement both sides suffered casualties. The "Red Spears" reinforced the militia, and there was more fighting and more loss of life. Tsiyuan remained safe, but Kuanyang, a market town, was looted and occupied.

### Tsiyuan Holding Out

Owing to the famine conditions in this area, starving men and women joined the bandits, and two more market towns became endangered. The merchants fled with their goods for protection inside Tsiyuan. Some stores of grain in this neighbourhood, belonging to the well-to-do class, were seized by bandits and starving villagers. Up to the present, the city of Tsiyuan has been able to hold out against these roving bandits, but how long this will be possible is quite uncertain.

When the magistrate called upon the local militia to defend the place, to his consternation he found that both men and arms were missing, having a few hours before gone south to rejoin the retreating armies of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang. This was a bitter pill to swallow, since $3,000 worth of rifles had been purchased by the city for its own protection.

Neither the local Chinese nor ourselves know just what is the meaning of the present situation, but news of the wholesale destruction of railway bridges, railway water tanks, etc., is receiving unfavourable comment, even on the grounds of military necessity. The threat of renewed civil war apparently is a deep disappointment to the people.

## HONAN UNDER FENG OR NANKING?

### Han Fu-chu for Nanking: The Damage to Railways

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kaifeng, Hon., June 5.

Your many admirers, both among the foreign and the Chinese community, here in Honan greatly deprecate the circumstances, that have caused the prohibition of your most valued journal the use of the mails. You perhaps can appreciate what it means to those who have had the daily mental and cultural food, that the "N. C. D. N." supplies, to have that supply suddenly cut off. We are earnestly hoping that the time may not be far distant, when we will be again gladdened by the daily appearance of the friend of so many years standing.

### The Missionary Hostages

The Headquarters of the China Inland Mission in this city have just received two telegrams from the Nanyangfu prefecture advising of the occupation of the city of Shekichen by a bandit army, and the undoubted capture of the members of that Mission there. In Shekichen were the Rev. E. and Mrs. Weller; Mr. and Mrs. Walker and Miss Brook. The second telegram received just in the night affirms that the city was taken by bandits on the night of June 2, that is last Sunday night. The former telegram spoke about some unfortunate incident, whatever it may be, that happened on June 1, that prevented the members of the Mission in Yencheng from reaching Shekichen with relief measures. The Rev. Francis S. Joyce, superintendent of the Mission in this province, left by automobile for Hsiangsien, his old home in the neighbouring area, to render whatever help he may, to effect the release of the party.

Nanyangfu has been under the Garrison command of General Shi Yu-shan, one of the several Generals who was under General Feng's commands, but who is supposed to be in the revolt against his authority, by which the province is now assured to the Central Government. Some of his men, at least are still in Nanyang city, and the Foreign Office sent a wire to the Magistrate of that Prefecture, asking that immediate measures be taken to afford relief to the imperilled Missionaries.

### Under Which Flag?

We are at present in a state of great calm, but still of the very greatest uncertainty, as to who is to come in to govern us. General Hsi Yeh-chi, under the command of General Sun Liang-chen, garrisoned the city with his cavalry brigade, since the departure of the older garrison troops. General Hsi had his men also in Lanfeng and in Kueitch. Suddenly this garrison brigade left the city in the night of June 1, and the next day the troops of General Han Fu-chu came into the city, and are here at the present moment. There are rumours on the streets to-day that General Fang Chen-wu, and General Liu Chen-hua are to come in from the east. If they do, it is presumed that there will be no fighting. This is due to the fact that a week ago last Thursday, General Han Fu-chu sent out a broadcast telegram announcing that he had repudiated his allegiance to General Feng and would hold the province for the Central Government.

At the time of writing the bridges on the Lunghai line are being rapidly repaired, and it is presumed that within a very few days there will be a resumption of the through traffic between Chengchow city and Hsuchow, on the Tientsin-Pukow line. There will be a shortage of rolling stock for some time, however, as the bulk of the coaches and trucks, together with the locomotives were removed to the west end of the line, when the concentration of General Feng's troops was taking place there. That means that this rolling stock is west of Loyang, and is no doubt under the present guardianship of General Sun Liang-chen.

### Feng's Lost Troops

At the present moment there are no troops loyal to General Feng this side of the city of Loyang, and it may be that even that city has been deserted of his men. There was a great movement of his troops southwest, through Nanyangfu, as though they were making for Szechuan. Our own communications are so broken that we get little news in this city, though of rumours, whether or not based on fact, there is always a very plentiful crop.

The mint and the arsenal, both of which were largely dismantled of their best machinery, and eventually blown up on the night of May 21 have started work again, under less than half of the former complement of men. It appears that much of the machinery, that was intended to start another arsenal at the foot of the Huashan in Shensi, did not pass Loyang when General Han Fu-chu decided to remain with the Central Government, and so was brought back and replaced in their former positions. The workmen of this city are rejoiced at the present turn of events as things were beginning to look very desperate for them, with famine prices prevailing for all food-stuffs, and no wages coming in.

### River Bridge and Tunnel

We now hear that the Yellow River Bridge that was reported to have been completely wrecked, in at least five spans, has not been greatly damaged. Also that the Wushengkuan tunnel, on the Honan Hupeh border though dynamited by General Feng's commands, was only partially destroyed, and will soon be repaired. In fact it must already have been cleared, for the report reaches us that trains are running north as far as Chio-shan, which city is considerably north of Sinyangchow.

## WAR WITHIN WAR IN KUEICHOW

### Yunnanese Denied Passage on Way to Engage Kuangsi

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kueiyang, Kuei., May 21.

The reports of an attack by Yunnan on Kueichow must contain a measure of truth for, yesterday, our Governor left in person to take charge of the operations and all army medical corps units have left too. Yesterday a daily paper issued a statement that the Nanking Government had ordered the Yunnan Government to attack Li Chung-jen in Kuangsi, and that the Yunnanese wanted to enter that province by way of Kueichow. As Li Hsin is said to be with these Yunnan troops, it is not surprising that our Governor objects to any of them entering Kueichow. The paper states that the Kueichow Government has telegraphed to Nanking, requesting the Central Government to forbid the Yunnanese from coming into Kueichow, and at the same time is strenuously opposing their entry. Our Governor is determined that this shall be a fight to the finish with Li Hsin.

We still hear of robbers in different parts of the province, and it looks as if some, at any rate, of Governor Chow's "weiyuan" in outside districts are taking the opportunity to squeeze the people as dry as they can. This unfortunately is calculated to embitter the people against the Government.

### Nationalist Stroke at Swatow

Canton, June 7.

According to a telegram from Swatow, 2,000 pro-Kuangsi troops under Hsu Ching-tang have been surrounded by the Kuangtung Provincial Forces under Brigadier General Chiang Kuang-ting near Swabue. The rebels will be disarmed and detained in barracks until instructions are received from the Commander-in-Chief.

A telegram received from General Li Ming-sui at Wuchow reports that the vanguards of his forces have reached Tenghsien, west of Wuchow. Two divisions of the Government troops are now heading for Sunchow and Liuchow in conjunction with the Hunan Expeditionary Forces under Generals Liu Chien-sui and Chow Lan, while another detachment is advancing southwestwards together with the troops under General Fang Shihsen with Nanning as their objective. It is believed that Kuangsi Province will be pacified without further warfare.

### The Operations in Kuangsi

June 8.

The forces under General Li Ming-sui occupied Tenghsien, west of Wuchow, on the 5th instant, without firing a single shot, the Kuangsi units having withdrawn earlier in the morning of the same day, according to an official *communiqué* received at the Headquarters of the 8th Route Army. Two battalions under the Kuangsi rebel leader, Lu Huan-yen, surrendered to the Government units, while the rest are fleeing westwards in confusion towards Sunchow.

A later despatch from the front says that Pingnam, west of Tenghsien, was also captured by General Li's troops yesterday.—Kuo Min.

### Hunan Force Takes Liuchow

Nanking, June 9.

The General Staff Headquarters has received a telegram from the Field headquarters of the Hunan Expeditionary Forces, to the effect that Brigadier-Commander General Liu Chien-sui entered Liuchow in the evening of the 7th. Both Li Chung-jen and Pei Chung-hsi, who were known to have established their joint headquarters there, escaped with a small bodyguard to Taiping. Huang Shao-hsiung, one of the three outstanding Kuangsi leaders, is still at Nanking and is understood to be negotiating with the Kuangtung Expeditionary Forces for the surrender of his troops.

### Governor of Kueichow Cashiered

June 12.

The State Council in a mandate issued yesterday orders the dismissal of Chow Hsi-chen, Chairman of the Kueichow Provincial Government from his substantive and concurrent posts and instructs him to await further orders from the Central Government. Chow is said to be guilty of plotting with the Kuangsi clique and recently attempted to prevent the Yunnan expeditionary forces from entering Kuangsi.—Min.

IN accordance with instructions from the National Government, the Chinese Shipowners Association have placed the strs. Tahsing, Taho, Tayun, Yunghsing and Hsin Jen-ho at the disposal of the authorities. All five vessels have already left for Nanking. In this connection, however, it is of interest to note that orders have been issued by the Army Headquarters forbidding the use of merchantmen for the transportation of troops.

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# EXCITING TIMES IN THE GORGES

## Story of How H.M.S. Tern Was Fired on and Five of the Crew Wounded: Tense Moments on the Mess-Room Floor

The stirring tale of how H.M.S. Tern was sprayed with bullets by Szechuan soldiery in the Yangtze Gorges was narrated to a representative of the "North-China Daily News" by a gentleman who happened to be on board at the time.

According to our informant, fighting was going on between Gen. Liu Kuo-ting, who had fortified himself in the Gorges five miles above Ichang, and the troops of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek on one side and Gen. Liu Hsiang on the other. Liu Kuo-ting had fortified the place with machine guns and field pieces and his position was well nigh impregnable.

News had been received in Ichang that four foreign merchantmen, the Ewo str. Kingwo, the Socony str. Mei-lu, and the Yangtsze Rapids strs. Chi-nan and Chi-tah, were being held up about ten miles from Ichang. They had attempted to come down river and had reached a spot seven miles from Ichang when warnings were given to them by the troops 300 to 400 feet above to turn back and, to enforce this order, machine guns were brought into action and several shots were fired across their bows. Accordingly they returned to their anchorage.

H.M.S. Tern was ordered to proceed to the spot for their protection. In view of the tense situation and also in order to avoid another anti-British movement, the commanding officer, Capt. C. C. L. Mackenzie, issued orders that, in the event of the gunboat being fired on, no shots were to be returned.

Accordingly, the Tern left Ichang at 4.30 o'clock on May 13 and all went well until Mileage 5 was reached. Lieut. W. H. Roberts, the ship's surgeon, Dr. J. H. Nicholson, and our informant were standing forward at the time. Although hundreds and hundreds of soldiers could be seen on the left bank above looking at the Tern passing by, nothing happened just then and a remark was made by Lieut. Roberts that it looked as though nothing would happen.

### Bullets through the Deck

"Hardly had the words left his mouth, when heavy gunfire started at Mileage 5½ and one bullet came dangerously near us. I was ordered then to seek protection in the mess room behind the steel plating. When the gunboat was constructed, apparently, the matter of protecting her decks had been overlooked and the result was that dum-dum bullets splashed about and bored their way through the wooden decks. The noise was terrific and one could not hear what another was saying. One had a very peculiar feeling as one sat in the mess-room and saw the bullets dig their way through the ceiling and penetrate the floor. There we were, all crowded and it was incredible that we should have escaped with only five men wounded. Not a man was killed, although, after the firing ended, we counted no fewer than 200 bullet marks," our informant said.

The firing lasted for 15 minutes and ceased at the eight mile mark. Owing to the strong tide, progress was slow, but the Tern reached Mileage 10, where she found the four foreign merchantmen, who were greatly relieved to see her.

"I wish to pay a very high compliment to Capt. Mackenzie, to Lieut. Roberts and to the crew of H.M.S. Tern for the high courage and the great patience they showed under such trying circumstances," our informant said. "I cannot find words to express the true courageous manner displayed by the captain, who, during the major engagement, stood his ground on the bridge, his only protection being a piece of canvas overhead. Not a single shot was returned by the Tern."

Describing the manner in which the Tern fulfilled her duty and brought the four foreign merchant vessels back to Ichang, our representative was told that, with the Tern in the lead, the four vessels followed in single file. Everything was prepared and the Tern was cleared for action. The crew put on their steel helmets and the six machine guns of the dauntless little vessel were manned. The big gun aft was kept moving about in menacing fashion. The order was being kept to bring the four vessels back to Ichang in safety and the Tern was determined to carry out her duty, even to the extent of returning fire. Coming down with the tide, the Tern made the trip much faster than she did when she went up. Fire was expected at all points and at every moment.

### The U.S.S. Ohahu's Experience

Then one shot was fired from above and the machine gunner next to our informant loaded his gun and prepared to return fire. Lieut. Roberts called out the order "Steady" and fire was withheld. When Mileage 5 was reached, the Tern waited for the four merchantmen to come up and, from there, she conveyed them to Ichang where they dropped anchor, without further incident.

The officers of the U.S.S. Ohahu, however, were not so forbearing the next day, our informant stated. She was engaged in conveying the I-ping through the same region when she was fired upon. Her sharp return fire immediately silenced those who were the aggressors, but not before it was reported that a Chinese passenger of the I-ping had been killed and another seriously wounded. The latter died several days later.

# PROPOSED CALENDAR REFORM

## Statement in Favour of Resort to Gregorian Usage

Apropos of the proposal to do away with the lunar calendar and to make use exclusive of the Gregorian calendar, Mr. Pan Kung-chien, Commissioner of Social Affairs of Greater Shanghai, has issued a statement to the press, saying that the adoption of the Gregorian calendar was one of the wishes of Dr. Sun Yat-sen so the Kuomintang had ordered the abolition of the lunar calendar.

Mr. Pan said that a series of regulations for the abolition of the old calendar has been drafted by his Bureau and that these would be submitted to Gen. Chang Chun, the Mayor, and the National Government for approval. In point of fact, he said, the Gregorian calendar was superior to the lunar calendar: the reason people insisted on using the old calendar and opposed its abolition was that they had not studied the Gregorian calendar carefully and, therefore, they did not realize its advantages.

Continuing, Mr. Pan said that the Legislative Yuan had published a song in which the advantages of the Gregorian calendar were vividly demonstrated. Some people, however, complained that, with the abolition of the lunar calendar, they would lose their best holidays, such as Chinese New Year, the Dragon Boat Festival, Mid-Autumn Festival, etc., but had not these holidays been replaced by new ones, such as the National holiday, Labour Day, etc.? Another reason given by the opposition, the Commissioner mentioned, was that some merchants made it a practice of settling their accounts at festival time and at the end of each lunar year. This practice would be changed with little difficulty, he said, for the banks already had adopted the practice of settling accounts at the end of each Gregorian year.

Concluding, Mr. Pan said that the lunar calendar must be abolished by the end of this year and the Gregorian calendar observed by all as from January 1, 1930.

In this connection, it is of interest to note that among those most vigorously opposing the new calendar are the Chinese fortune-tellers, who say that they will lose their employment if the lunar calendar is abolished as nobody will come to them for advice regarding suitable days for weddings, funerals, etc.

Mr. Pan informed the press-men that his attention had been drawn to this complaint and that he was devising means for the employment of fortune-tellers after the abolition of the lunar calendar.

# NANKING'S RAILWAY PROJECT

## Indemnity Funds Proposed for Bond Issue Security

Nanking, June 12.

Mr. Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, in a memorandum submitted to the second plenary session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, now meeting in the capital, proposes that $150,000,000 be appropriated from the British and Russian Boxer Indemnity funds for the issuance of bonds, the proceeds to be used for the completion of the Canton-Hankow and Lunghai Railways. The memorandum follows:

"The programme of railway reconstruction was carefully outlined in Dr. Sun Yat-sen's plan for the industrial development of the country, for the late leader of the Chinese Revolutionary Movement realized that the development of China's communications was of vital importance to the livelihood of its people, and to its military and political affairs. In order fully to carry out the wishes of Dr. Sun, the National Government has established the Ministry of Railways to supervise the reconstruction of the country's railways.

"Since my assumption of the post of Minister of Railways, it has been my daily work and hope gradually to complete the railway programme of the late leader Dr. Sun. Last January, I submitted a plan asking for the appropriation of a certain portion of the Customs and Boxer Indemnity funds for the reconstruction of the railways. The matter was discussed at a meeting of the Central Political Council, which later referred the question to three committees. The first committee was to examine the railway plan; the second the question in connection with the use of the Boxer Indemnity Fund and the third the use of Customs funds. The first committee submitted its report and the second has already begun investigations, but for various reasons the Customs funds Committee has not yet started its work. To this day, therefore, no action can yet be taken by the Government.

### Reasons for Hurrying

"In order to hasten the programme of railway reconstruction, the Ministry of Railways had sent experts to various provinces for survey work. With the complete suppression of the Kuangsi rebellion, for the strengthening of the prestige of the Central Government and in order immediately to carry out the Government's reconstruction programme, the Government should immediately proceed with its railway development plans. This will greatly increase the confidence on the part of the friendly Powers in the sincerity of the National Government to face its problems and will also fulfil the aspirations of the Chinese people. Even though the finances of the country may be so crippled at the moment that it is found impossible to proceed with the entire programme of railway reconstruction, the plan may be worked out gradually.

"As the railway development is being divided into three periods and the completion of the Canton-Hankow, Lunghai and Tsang-Shih lines belongs to the first period, work should be started at once for the completion within four years of the former two railways. It is estimated that $64,000,000 will be needed for the completion of the Canton-Hankow railway, and $85,000,000 for the Lunghai line. It is hoped that the total amount of $150,000,000 will be appropriated from the British and Russian Boxer Indemnity funds for the work. The bonds will be issued by the Ministry of Railways, using the Boxer Indemnity funds as security. The two railways are to be completed within four years.

"The profits of the two railways will be later turned over to the Central Government for educational purposes. In fact, this is the safest investment the government can make with its educational foundation funds, and the plan will benefit both the educational enterprises of the government as well as its railway reconstruction projects. Trusting this proposal may meet the approval of the Second Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang.

(Sgd.) SUN FO."

—Reuter.

# EMBASSIES IN CHINA?

## Elevation of Legations Said to Be Under Discussion

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, June 7.

Definite action on the long-debated proposal to elevate the American Legation in China to Embassy status is expected to take place soon after the return to Washington of Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister.

Colonel Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, is understood to have been interested in this matter during his period as Governor-General of the Philippines, and observers here believe that he may have discussed it with Mr. J. V. A. MacMurray when Colonel Stimson passed through Shanghai *en route* home last spring.

Definite information is understood to have been given by Dr. Wu that China would be pleased to enter into such an exchange of Ambassadors as would be a result of the State Department's favourable decision.

It is not known whether, in such event, the new Ambassador would occupy the old Legation property in Peking or not, but it is believed in many quarters that such a step might be seized upon as a favourable moment to move the American diplomatic establishment to Nanking.—United Press.

### Britain and Japan

Tokyo, June 8.

With reference to yesterday's interview at the Foreign Office between General Baron Tanaka, Premier and Foreign Minister, and Sir John Tilley, British Ambassador, press reports have it that while Japan has decided shortly to elevate the Japanese Legation to the rank of an embassy, Great Britain, with the formation of her new cabinet, has also decided to consider a like move. It is said that the British Ambassador proposed that efforts should be made by all the Powers concerned to raise their respective Legations in China to Embassies. Press reports are that the Japanese Foreign Minister, appreciated the proposal made by the British Ambassador.—Toho.

# SIR M. LAMPSON GONE TO CHANGSHA

## The Reported Negotiations Over Weihaiwei

Hankow, June 13.

Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China, left for Changsha last night by gunboat. Early in the evening the British diplomat was the guest of honour at a banquet given jointly by General Ho Ying-ching, Inspector-General of Military Training, and General Fong Peng-jen, Acting Chairman of the Hupeh Provincial Government.

Sir Miles is on an inspection tour of British trade along the Yangtze. He will spend one day in the Hunan provincial capital and return here before proceeding to the Capital to negotiate with Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, regarding the retrocession of Weihaiwei.—Kuo Min.

# SUTTON FINISHED WITH CHINA

## Mukden's Invitation to Take Charge of Railways

London, June 12.

Captain Frank Sutton, better known as "One-armed Sutton", military adviser to the late Marshal Chang Tso-lin, has arrived from Canada for the marriage of his daughter, Frances, aged 18 years, to an officer of the Yorkshire Regiment.

Captain Sutton says he has had an invitation from Chinese generals to "give them a hand," and that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang wants him to take charge of railway transport and to equip Manchuria with elevators for soya beans.

"Pat," concluded Captain Sutton, "I am through with wars."—Reuter.

THE Ministry of Communications has received information, says the Chinese press, that work on the repair of the Yellow River Bridge will be started as soon as steel girders arrive from Tongshan.

# CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

## Mr. Hu Han-min and Elimination of Reactionaries

Nanking, June 10.

The opening session of the plenary meeting of the Central Executive Committee was held this morning shortly after ten o'clock at the Auditorium of the Central Party Headquarters.

Forty-two members were present including General Chiang Kai-shek, Dr. C. T. Wang, Mr. Sun Fo, Mr. Hu Han-min, General Liu Shih, General Fan Chen-wu and others.

Mr. Hu Han-min acted as chairman.

Addressing the conference, Mr. Hu Han-min declared that since the start of the Chinese Revolutionary movement attention has been devoted to problems of the moment and little attention has been paid to the removal of the fundamental evils which have been largely responsible for the rising of numerous militarists during the past 18 years. "Though the period of political tutelage has already begun," said Mr. Hu Han-min, "yet we find that these reactionary elements have still to be eliminated. From now on we must refuse to compromise with them, and all our efforts must be concentrated on strengthening the Central Party and the Government.

Immediately following the opening session, a Preparatory Conference was held at 11 o'clock.

It was decided at the Preparatory Conference that, since General Feng Yu-hsiang had been expelled from the party, Mr. Wang Peh-chun, Minister of Communications, should be appointed to the vacancy as a member of the C.E.C.

Mr. Yeh Chu-tsang was elected Secretary-General of the general session.

Four committees were organized to supervise the proposals to be introduced. These committees will deal with party, political, military and re-construction affairs respectively.

General Chiang Kai-shek, Mr. Hu Han-min, Mr. Tan Yen-kai, Mr. Tai Chi-tao and Mr. Sun Fo were elected members of the Presidium of the Plenary Session.

The first general session will be held to-morrow morning at seven o'clock at Central Party headquarters.

It was also decided that the Plenary Session shall meet every morning between 7 and 11 o'clock.—Reuter.

# THE BRITISH CLAIMS ON NANKING

## Firms That Suffered from the "Incident"

Nanking, June 10.

The Sino-British Commission to deal with claims arising out of the Nanking incident is to hold its next meeting here on the 12th inst.

Mr. G. A. Combe and Dr. Kuangson Young, British and Chinese members respectively of the Commission, arrived from Shanghai this morning and an informal conversation took place this afternoon to discuss ways and means for investigating the exact losses sustained by British claimants such as the International Export Co., the Asiatic Petroleum Co., the British American Tobacco Co., Butterfield & Swire, Jardine Matheson & Co., the Yangtsze Hotel, the Bridge House Hotel, etc.—Kuo Min.

AN official of the Railways Ministry who has just returned from Honan has informed the Chinese press that Feng Yu-hsiang's troops blew up 28 steel bridges between Hsuchowfu and Kaifeng and tore up the rails to the east of Kueiteh.

CHINESE press reports have it that the National Government is proposing to make use of the services of General Wu Pei-fu and General Sun Chuan-fang for frontier defence work. Local officials appear to know nothing about this and suggest that the reports emanate from the Chihli clique in Tientsin.

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# THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIST DOCUMENTS SEIZED AT HARBIN

## Striking Revelations of Bolshevik Plots: Attempts to Use Feng Yu-hsiang: Apprehensions of Japan: New Credits to Create Terrorism

The Shanghai "Slovo" has printed the contents of several documents seized by the Chinese authorities at the Harbin Consulate General of the U.S.S.R. Some of them were partly burnt and dots are used to show the parts missing. Translations of these follow:

Confidential. R Supply of explosives, the terror Nanking-Mukden. January 16, 1929. Direct cable Harbin-Vladivostk.

In addition to my report of 27 December 1928 I beg to submit the following:

The reports from the authoritative sources in Southern China, duly confirmed by our agents, indicate that Feng Yu-hsiang wants to appeal to Moscow for help to prevent the unification of north and south China. Taking into consideration the pending alliance between Chang Chung-chang and Wu Pei-fu who are commonly working against the North-South China, Japan is lavishly helping these groups—hence the reason why we must give a generous support to Feng Yu-hsiang.....This is the chance to save our position in the East, in China particularly.

There is a sufficient number of eremies of the unification with South and it might be said with certainty that, if the war between opposing factions is renewed in the spring, by the middle of summer we shall be able to gain our former status according to the agreement of 1925.

According to the circumstances of the local situation to start terroristic actions would be premature. We propose to limit ourselves for the present to preparations on a large scale: for which will be needed—further increase in credits, transportation of the explosives and all necessary material for Nanking, Moukden and the Chinese Eastern railway. To effect the terror right now, it is possible only in Nanking. Moukden and some other big places, excluding the Chinese Eastern railway, where the terror will be introduced with course of events.

.....legraphic connection is now arranged and will be maintained, even if we were forced to.....ve up the railway in.....ationalities.

The circumstances of the moment .....require to change immediately.....versations Harbin-Vladivostok on the direct cable. The Chinese admini.....tion of the international telephone carefully control conversations which Vladivostok and therefore.....advisable to allow any telephon conversations but continue.....by direct cables in the usual way, where it will be .....to trace. So long.

L. R. (Representative of Komintern).

### Explosives and Gas

January 18, 1929..... ladivostok direct cable Harbin Central Telegraph for L. R.....entative of Komintern.

.....ern categorically insist upon the urgent information: .....ch Chinese organizations are reliable enough for the actions..... or, how large is the population in the Three Eastern Provinces, which means and materials will be nec... .....re there enough of explosives with you, w..at is your scheme to use the gas.

Is it possible and when to rely on the full equipment of Nanking, ac....rding to your plan and which places are proposed.....to limit for concentrating funds, including the region of C. E. R.....Taking all precautions indicate us all active workers of Ch....se nationality on the list N21.

All documents of communistic organizations must be reshuffled and removed to the safe places.

All literature in.....to be forwarded to the border places in Mongolia till a special.....tion.

5. Indicate on....st N21 The all vested with authority persons of Chine.....lity working actively against the communism.....their material circumstances.

6. All professional organizations must stop their activities.....cas there will be imminence and complications.

7. All our active workers must show complete c....mness, tact and full subordination to the authorities.

Sending instructions.—Komintern.

### Attempts to Control Telegraphs

January 19, 1929. Direct telegraphic cable from Harbin via Vladivostok ..... Komintern, re inquiry of January 11, 1929.

The list N21 has been completed and sent to Komintern for information: the persons of authority on our side are shown on the vertical lines and those on the opposite side —horizontally. Each range from 0 to 239. Must count X13 and B29.

2. All telegraphic lines are in our hands. The telegraphists are ordered to remain at their places. When it is possible the active workers are allowed to take Chinese citizenship, if this will....necessary for retaining the line for us. The training of the Chinese employees to work....tomatic (apparatus—Ed.?) cannot be done in a short time in view of com.....character of the instrument and our secret blocking it. The merit.....providing the station with transport—workers... to engineer Zateplinsky, Lebedeff and Weltrube, their untiring..... strain is seen now well and deserves special att.....and confidence.

The panic amongst the employed is now passing and all comes to... ....mal situation.

According to a report received this morning from Nanking, it is decided by our.....owing to local situation till the full acquaintance with circumstances con.....ed with actions of Nanking Government toword..... Chinese Eastern railway, to abstain from the active terror, but to be ready at all appointed places, excluding rail....

Admitting the reasons given by Weltrube, the indicated person may be ind .....ed to our side in course of time, if the Nanking Govern.... ....will be aggressive towards the U.S.S.R.....other places of Three Eastern provinces. For this reason the respective measures were taken by us at Moukden.

The conversations with the representatives of the Ch.....communistic organizations at Harbin show the full possibility of creating a secret opposition in Moukden, for which needed an urgent credit of 120,000 gold roubles, some funds for additional contributions I have. The full information sending with courier. So long.

### Precautions Against Raids

January 20, 1929. Direct cable Harbin via Vladivostok to Moscow, Komintern.

In connection with a change of Mukden policy, all our organizations refor.....documents and literature urg.....inaccessible places. In case of raids nothing to f.....We are taking steps to resume the close contact with the newly appointed authorities, with little success so far, that will.....certain delay in time.

The surface activ.....of workers in China is being weakened till .....clearer moment. As for the Three Eastern Provinces.....all our organizations are functioning with great success. The secret ... ....tions are strengthened through the Chinese establishments, indep.. .. parallel .....which received reinforcement, ordered.... .....Komintern persons, amongst 184 Chinese and 47 citizen of U.S.S.R.

Harbin—19 Chinese, 4 Russians.
Moukden—23 Chinese, 7 Russians.
Zizikhar region—20 Chinese, 5 Russians
Kirin region—10 Chinese, 5 Russians.

Others ordered to Nanking district and it is nec.....to hurry up with preparations and dispatch additional 600 Chinese, 250 Russians and 200 Koreans. All these people at the present time are needed for the parallel work.

### Preparations for Terror

At our further discussion of the question of terror came to fol.... ....conclusion: terror is a good means of struggle with imperialism but must be well prepared, therefore it was agreed to start urgent preparations in all districts and regions of China.

The invited to participate in this discussion persons of Chinese nationality—expressed their readiness to take part in preparations as well as in action for the sake of the world's revolution.

Considering all reported in paragraph 3 in the name of the secret international organization I beg to request to send as soon as possible the necessary funds and a personnel of agents. According to the Moukden secret organization it appears that the Chinese upper circles there are acting with hesitation and are afraid of complications. Japan seems to them unreliable. (?her policy is doubtful) This is the reason of their indecision.

Watching carefully the events, we think that in the near future there must be a breach between Moukden and Nanking Government with our energetic help to it So long.

### Fresh Funds for Terrorism

January 23, 1929. Direct cable from Moscow via Vladivostok to Harbin....mintern.

Komintern, having ac.....ted with reports decided:

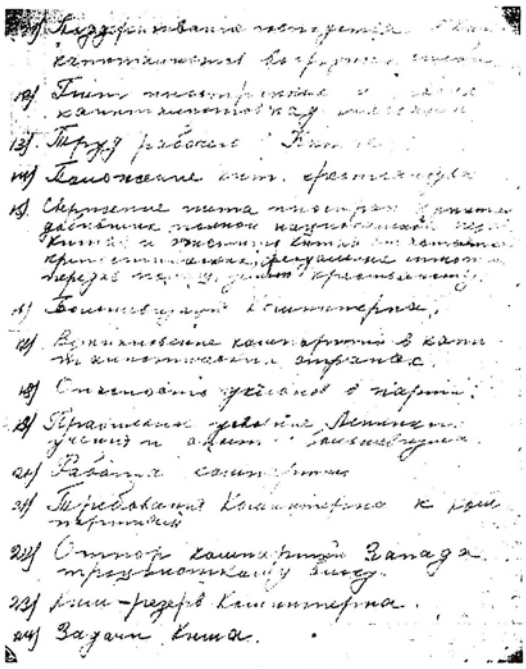
Owing to concluded agreement between Moukden and Nanking to organize an intens.....secret front against this collaboration.....ing groups will certainly provoke the general persecution of our organizations, therefore it was decided by the Komintern in agreement with the central committee to arrange a credit of 350,000 gold roubles additional to your scheme for terroristic work in central China. A strict accuracy to be observed.

### Slogans and Points of Attack

Among the documents seized in the raid on the Soviet Consulate was found a list of slogans and points on which attack is to be pressed in China. A photograph of a portion of these is reproduced on this page. The following is a translation of the whole:

1. Enslaving by the capitalistic states of the peoples with undeveloped culture.
2. Exploitation of the colonial and semi-colonial countries.
3. Struggle of oppressed peoples for national liberation.
4. The full support of the nationalist-revolutionary movement by the Komintern.
5. Growth of industry in colonial countries.
6. Growth of class consciousness in colonial countries.
7. The coming over to socialism, abolition of capital.
8. The Soviet Union—the safety light (the light-house in original) of the oppressed peoples.
9. The meaning of the Chinese revolution.
10. The economic life of China in the hands of foreign capitalists.
11. The maintenance of capitalistic domination in China by armed force.
12. Oppression of the masses by foreign and Chinese capitalists.
13. Labour in China.
14. Position of the Chinese peasants.
15. The throwing off of foreign capital, complete national independence of China, abolition of the former feudal relations, full possesion of land by peasants.
16. The bolshevization of the Komintern.
17. Birth of Communist parties in capitalistic countries.
18. Danger of deviations in the party.
19. The correct adoption of Lenin's teachings and of the practice of Bolshevism.
20. Work of the Communist party.
21. The Komintern's demands to Communist parties.
22. The Resistanse of western communist parties to the Trotzky block.
23. Kim (communistic international youth) as a reserve of the Komintern.
24. The duty of Kim.
25. Difficulties of active work in imperialistic states.
26. The significant rôle of youth in the struggle.
27. Conditions of labour for working youth in capitalist countries.
28. Growth of political activities amongst working youth.
29. Work of the foreign communist youth.
30. The U.S.S.R. and prospects of world revolution.
31. Reasons for the world's bourgeoisie's hatred of the Soviet Union.
32. Liquidation of the Tsarist debts.
33. The Soviet Union—the moving power of the proletarian revolution.

## COMMUNIST SLOGANS FOR CHINA



The above is a photograph of one of the documents seized in the recent raid on the Soviet Consulate in Harbin.

## SEQUEL TO THE RAID

### Prisoners Likely to be Tried by Special Commission

Harbin, June 7.

Interviewed by a Toho correspondent to-day, Mr. Chu Chien, Attorney-General of the Supreme Court here, with reference to the disposition of the 39 persons, who were recently arrested and taken into custody by the local Chinese military and police authorities as the result of a raid on the local Soviet Consulate, when they were attending a conference of the Third Internationale, said:—

According to the criminal law which the National Government promulgated on March 3, 1928, the present case falls under the provision in which it is stated that capital punishment shall be meted out to ring-leaders of communist plots against the Chinese revolution. The trial of this case is within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the Special District, but because of the importance of the case from an international point of view, it is likely that a special commission will be organized to try the case in Mukden.—Toho.

### Chang Hsueh-liang's Report

Nanking, June 9.

According to reports from Chinese sources, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs has received a telegram from Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang in connection with the recent raid of the Soviet Consulate at Harbin by the Manchurian authorities.

Marshal Chang's message states:

"As a responsible official in the Three Eastern Provinces, one of my duties is to maintain order. During the days when the final ceremonies in connection with the State Burial of the remains of Dr. Sun Yat-sen were being held at Nanking, it was especially important that the officials throughout the country should see to it that order was being maintained in their respective districts.

"Instructions had been issued by the Central Government forbidding the holding of all public meetings during the State Burial week in order to prevent the reactionary elements from creating disturbances. I had received information that a secret meeting was held by the communists at the Soviet Consulate at Harbin. Not only was this action on the part of the consulate officials an attempt to endanger the peace in Manchuria but also was a violation of a previous agreement signed in 1924 between the two countries.

"It was therefore, found necessary to raid the Consulate. The secret documents and propaganda literature seized at the Consulate are being classified and translated. They will be shortly forwarded to the Foreign Office for reference."

It is understood that the Chinese Consul at Moscow, Mr. Hsia Wei-sung, has been instructed to make verbal protest.

A special representative of the Foreign Office is shortly proceeding to Harbin to make a careful investigation of the matter.—Reuter.

### Russia's Good Faith Destroyed

Harbin, June 9.

Despite the fact of the beginning of an amicable settlement of the Harbin incident by the conciliatory action of the Soviet Government in changing the Soviet Consul-General at Harbin and the Soviet director of the Chinese Eastern Railway, an international issue may arise. Among the material seized at the Soviet Consulate-General here during the raid by the Chinese military and police a few days ago, there have been found such things as would destroy Russia's good faith as far as Japan and the United States are concerned. For instance, there were found envelopes of the local Japanese Consulate-General as well as the American Consulate's stamp and forged American notes. The Chinese authorities claim that these were found at the Soviet Consulate whereas the Soviet officials insist that they have been forged by the Chinese.

In this connection, Mr. Yagi, Japanese Consul-General, has stated that when he visited the Chinese police office yesterday, he saw there the Japanese Consulate's official envelopes, about 10 in number and the American Consulate's seal, adding that he is at present considering whether or not he will take up the matter as an international issue and file a protest with the Soviet authorities. As regards projected use of these things, opinions are divided, some believing that they have been used for forging passports or for effecting communication among Communists, and others alleging that the seal has been utilized for tampering with the American Consulate's correspondence.—Toho.

### U.S.S.R. Highly Indignant

Soviet Russia is reported to be adopting a very strong attitude towards China as the result of the recent raid on the Consulate in Harbin, the seizure of many incriminating documents and the arrest of members of the consular staff.

The Chinese press reports that the Chinese Consulates at Habarovsk

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and Blagoveshtchensk have been placed under a state of siege by Soviet troops for some days past and the members of the staff are under constant surveillance.

The Soviet Government, as a result of the raid, has issued the following regulations governing Chinese residing in or travelling through Soviet Russia:—

(1) A tax of 80 per cent. of the total value shall be levied on all Chinese-owned properties in Soviet Russia;

(2 Those refusing to pay this tax shall be heavily fined;

(3) Hereafter no Chinese shall be permitted to reside in Soviet Russia unless he or she possesses at least 500 gold roubles;

(4) Chinese travelling in Soviet Russia without proper permits shall be considered as spies and dealt with accordingly; and

(5) All property of Chinese leaving Soviet Russia shall be confiscated.

The military leaders of the Three Eastern Provinces have been called to a conference in Mukden to discuss the position.

## KUZNETZOFF ALLOWED TO GO TO MOSCOW

Peking, June 8.

M. Kuznetzoff, the Soviet Consul-General at Mukden, who was arrested during the recent raid on the Soviet Consulate at Harbin, left Manchuli yesterday for Moscow.—Reuter.

## THE SINO-RUSSIAN TENSION

### Chinese Leaders Divided as to the Best Line of Policy

Nanking, June 11.

It is learned from an authoritative source that while the Government authorities hope to adopt some decisive measure in connection with the present Sino-Russian situation, nothing definite came out of their recent discussions. Yesterday afternoon General Chiang Kai-shek, Chairman of the National Government, conferred with Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Chu Shao-yang, Chargé d'Affaires at Moscow.

Opinion appears to be divided among the Government leaders on the question whether the National Government should withdraw her diplomatic representatives and thus completely break off relations with Russia, or whether the National Government should restore its diplomatic relations with the Soviet. Those who support the former policy insist that, since China had already broken with Russia, her diplomatic representatives should be withdrawn and Russia should not be allowed to maintain consulates in North China, for it has been discovered on numerous occasions that they have been used as secret meeting places by communists in China.

On the other hand there are many persons in Chinese official circles who think that the restoration of diplomatic relations with Russia would be the most effective way of stopping the latter's irregular activities in China.

#### The Price of Renewal

At the present moment, it is stated, although Russia is carrying on reactionary propaganda work in Mongolia, Chinese Turkestan and other places, the National Government cannot protest to the Russian Government through its diplomatic representatives at Moscow, as China had nominally broken with Russia. It is the belief of these leaders, however, that, before China restores diplomatic relations with Russia, Russia must agree to two things: (1) Retrocession of the Chinese Eastern Railway (2) Dissolution of the Labour Union of the above railway.

The Chinese Eastern Railway is believed to be the centre for the activities of the Third International in the Far East and it is alleged that its revenues are used principally to finance communist movements in China. The Labour Union of the railway is especially condemned by Chinese official circles as practically controlling the running of the Railway.

It is interesting to note that there has been no talk of compromise. The feeling here is that either China will break off completely with Russia or diplomatic relations between the two countries will be renewed.—Reuter.

## MR. MANTELL ON RAILWAYS FOR CHINA

### Interesting Address by American Engineer at Pan-Pacific Association: Mr. Hsu Moh on China's Needs

Mr. J. J. Mantell, adviser to the Ministry of Railways, was the chief speaker on June 7 at a meeting of the Pan-Pacific Association, held in the Astor House, when there was a very large attendance. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Hsu Moh, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs.

Prior to the introduction of the speaker by Mr. Hsu Moh, Mr. George A. Fitch, the secretary, announced that Dr. C. T. Wang had been elected to, and had accepted, the presidency of the Association, which had been held by Mr. Tong Shao-yi since its beginning. Mr. Tong had felt it necessary to resign owing to his retirement and accordingly had been made honorary president.

Dr. Wang expressed his thanks and deep appreciation at the honour which had been conferred upon him and promised to do his best to uphold and promote the interests of the Association. He paid a high tribute to the secretary, Mr. Fitch, as the one man who had done most for the Association. If it had not been for Mr. Fitch, he said, one wondered how much one would have heard of the Pan-Pacific Association. In season and out, he had worked for the Association and Dr. Wang knew from personal experience the great pains Mr. Fitch had taken to look after the Association and the time and energy he had put into it. He desired publicly to acknowledge the excellent and public-spirited services of Mr. Fitch to the Association and now that Mr. and Mrs. Fitch were going on leave, he wished to take the opportunity to bid them bon voyage and a speedy return.

#### Mr. Mantell's Speech

In his address on the subject "Development of Railways in China," Mr. Mantell, who was introduced by Mr. Hsu Moh, said:—

When Mr. Sun Fo, the Minister of Railways, asked me to come to China in connection with modernizing the Chinese Government Railways, and after acceptance, and before departure from New York City and on arrival here in Shanghai, I received many reports from well meaning friends, who I thought were in a position to know, and the general verdict was that the railway system here was an impossible task, decrepit, broken down, but I am very much afraid my friends were viewing the paint on the structure and not the structure itself. While I have been here only a short time, however, during this time, I have been able to make a complete and thorough inspection of two of the lines and a partial inspection of a third line and have carefully analyzed the reports of other lines made by American engineers and I am agreeably surprised.

It has been estimated that about one-third of the population is engaged in some form of transport or another. Transport from the back-laden coolie to the coolie carrying loads slung on the ends of bamboo poles and on to those pushing wheel-barrows, drawing carts, hand-propelling lighters, and other descriptions of animal and human transport which you are only too familar with.

With the great industrial development which will surely come to this country, there will be a gradual absorption of this class of labour in industrial and other occupations. These occupations will pay better wages and, with these better wages, there will be created a great increase in the buying power from within, trading and competing with the nations of the world, manufacturing here in China the articles that should be manufactured here and trading with the nations of the world on a business, friendly and competitive basis. This is what spells prosperity for any nation. A nation can only be great by the proper and economic development of its transport system.

Mr. Sun Fo, the head of the Ministry of Railways, has started a highway and rail development on modern lines. Time will not permit me to attempt to outline this programme. The programme, however, is not only constructive but built on economic lines, which I believe in time will reduce the transport problem to three methods of transport, namely, water, railway and motor lorry, each taking its place in the economic development of the country.

America has the greatest railway development in the world, accounting for some 275,000 miles of the world's railway mileage. China is not unlike America with its long hauls and richness of agricultural and mineral resources. I expect to see the day that China will rank second in the world's railway mileage. The great waterways here are not unlike those in the United States, except our inland, coastwise and coast to coast traffic is handled by American flag vessels handling American goods with the resultant benefits to the country as a whole

I believe the day of the shallow canals is limited to the rate of progress made in industrial, railway and road development. The coolie class of transport worker will be absorbed in industry and in modern transport. You will find the railways of China giving a good account of themselves in the competitive transport field.

China has a well-planned railway system and any of you who have extended trips over the railways of China has found them to be nearly all stone ballasted. Now, any structure depends on its foundation and this is a very good foundation. The shops are fairly well located to repair and overhaul its locomotives and other equipment, but due to the great strain placed on the railing due to the stress of military operations and taking of ordinary transport, they have not been able to put the equipment through the shops for painting and minor repairs as it would have been done on an average railway. This is what I referred to when the paint on the structure and not the structure itself was mentioned, evidently this was the limit of judgment used in gauging the condition of our railway system.

America has made great strides during the past 25 years by introducing modern methods into its railway systems. These methods cover many ideas along mechanical, equipment and accounting lines. The result of these methods is a greatly reduced ton-mile cost. Ton mile cost, or ton-kilometre cost, is the governing scale showing up automatically a few days after the close of each month on the efficiency of the operation for the previous month. It is the intention to introduce here some of these methods which time will not permit fully to outline at a meeting of this kind.

Speaking of the structure itself; one of the very important parts of a railway structure is personnel. While foreign heads of departments have been employed, these officers have been in the employ of the railways for many years. China, to-day, is reaping the benefits of foreign education of the thousands of its sons and their sons for the last 40 years, with the result that the Chinese railways have an efficient and well-trained personnel as heads and minor heads of its several departments. Here in Shanghai is located Nanyang University. This university has over 800 students supported by the Railway Ministry, training young men for the railway field with its many engineering lines. I had the pleasure of addressing these young men a few days ago, concentrative, keen, alert and who will soon be available for the railway field. In addition to this, the Railway Ministry has provided training schools at the different shops where they receive instruction and practical experience fitting them for the various trades essential to the working of a modern railway shop.

There are many things to be done here along modern lines and which will greatly reduce the ton-kilometre cost, but regardless of this and basing my experience on many years in different departments of a large eastern trunk line in America, occupying the position of vice-president, the Chinese railways are the greatest earners, their operating ratio running from 55 to 62 against our operating radio in America of from 70 to 80. With the large additional earning power in sight, increase of facilities, heavier locomotives and goods wagons and reduced ton-kilometre cost and with rate readjustment they will from year to year continue to absorb additional traffic from the more expensive and slow water transportation.

Before passing on to prospective railway development and not desiring to bore you with technical detail, our present needs are new ties, rails and fastenings, modern shop machinery, locomotives, carriages and goods wagons. I do not want you to get the impression that great quantities of the equipment or articles mentioned will be ordered, but you must remember a railway is constantly wearing out and the average railway is constantly renewing its permanent way on a percentage basis each year, increasing the size and modernizing its locomotive, goods and carriage equipment and adopting methods for efficiency of operation. It will be necessary to do this here with some additional percentage added to rehabilitation.

One of the important facilities planned for the near fuure is effecting a physical connection between the Shanghai-Nanking Line and the Tientsin-Pukow Line, at Nanking. This connection will be effected by the same methods employed by the Illinois Central Railway and other American lines in crossing the Mississippi River at different points as well as in the harbour in New York, where several thousand cars are transferred by car float daily.

In regard to prospective lines. Engineering surveys have been made and are being made and at the same time other surveying parties are in the field carefully going over the situation in the local communities and sections, estimating the possible development of goods and passenger traffic for the projected lines. In America, we built the lines first. In many cases, we were 20 to 30 years ahead of the time. Compare this with the situation in China. With its heavy density of population, its agricultural and mineral wealth, the goods are here waiting for the railroads to carry the coal, oil, ore, products of agriculture and manufactured articles to consuming centres and the seaports for export or coastwise trade. The railway situation in China is a very enthusiastic one and no difficulty will be experienced in financing them.

Before concluding my remarks, I would like to give you my ideas briefly in regard to the development of what I will term the Port of Shanghai. I liken the Port of Shanghai to the Port of New York which covers a territory 22 miles long and from 12 to 15 miles wide. Through this port is handled 50 per cent. of the export and import freight of the United States and it is the terminal of the greater portion of the coastwise and the coast to coast traffic, Atlantic to the Pacific through the Panama Canal. We are able to regulate this traffic because it is handled by American flag vessels, no foreign vessels being allowed to engage in our strictly domestic traffic. What is the reason for the enormous traffic through the Port of New York? It is economic. In a radius of 500 miles are located the principal industries of the country. While other ports are closer by rail and enjoy a heavy import and export traffic, the loading of ships in the Port of New York permits of a more diversified cargo as between dead weight cargo and measurement cargo which insures equalized loading as the ship is not only down to its loading marks but the cubical contents are also absorbed.

The Port of Shanghai will include the territory from Woosung to above Shanghai proper. Woosung is the most natural part of the port scheme for the loading of cargo ships, as it is located on an open roadstead to the sea. It is similar to the south Brooklyn shore in the Port of New York where the New York Docks and Bush Terminal and ware-house system is located and through these terminals approximately 30 per cent. of trade through New York is handled. The Port of Shanghai will carry the same rate structure, the lighters facilities will be modernized, railroad terminals and godowns will be re-located to avoid long haul transferring from lighters to railway wagons where it is economic to do so. I believe a car float service will eventually be installed and with lighters this facility will properly serve Pootung and the development that will take place on that side of the river. Plans are being prepared to cover our ideas in this respect. To my mind, a plan of this kind can only be developed and carried out by the Government of China. The development of other ports consistent with their economic location will be studied in connection with the planning of modern transport and I am sure they will occupy an important position in the development of this great country.

## KUOMINTANG AND THE PRESS

### Action Threatened Against U. S. Chinese Newspapers

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

San Francisco, June 6.

Action was started to-day by local Kuomintang officials in an effort to bring about the deportation of Ng Hing-do, an aged Chinese writer and publicist.

The Nationalists charge that he published articles in the local Chinese newspaper "Chinese World" which had a tendency to incite sedition, possibly revolution against Nationalist control in China, and restoration of the Manchu dynasty.

Ng Hing-do speaks no English and his articles were published only in Chinese.

Robert L. Park, managing editor of the "World," issued a statement to-day saying that Ng Hing-do is not employed by the newspaper in an editorial capacity but is merely a contributor.

The articles in question, in the opinion of Park, were simply fair-minded criticism of the National Government in China and were not seditious in nature.

Washington, June 7.

The Chinese Minister Dr. C. C. Wu, to-day received a communication from Nanking, pointing out the unfriendly attitude of the San Francisco Chinese newspaper known as the "Republican Daily News" and suggesting that it should be closed if possible.

It was said at the Legation that Dr. Wu did not intend to comply with this recommendation.

Unofficial circles pointed out that the Legation had no power to order the closure of any newspaper in the United States, Chinese-owned or otherwise.

The case is considered of special interest chiefly because of almost simultaneous action by the San Francisco branch of the Kuomintang directed against Ng Hing-do, Chinese writer who has been advocating revolution in China against the National Goverment and the restoration of a Manchu Emperor.

It is understood that a general campaign of publicity on behalf of Chinese Nationalism, and against opponents of the Government at Nanking, is to be put under way in accordance with the desires of leading Nationalists both in China and abroad.

San Francisco, June 7.

Interviewed to-day in connection with the reported effort by Nanking to bring about suppression of the "Republican Daily News," a Chinese language newspaper here, Lum Pak-sun, editor of the paper, stated that he would resist any such efforts.

The "Republican Daily News" is incorporated under the laws of the state of California and is in no way subject to control by Chinese law or by the Chinese Legation in Washington, according to Mr. Lum.

Any efforts at suppression through Chinese sources were, therefore, clearly unsubstantiated by the legal status of the "Daily News," the editor declared.

Mr. Lum admitted that he opposes the Nationalists editorially.—United Press.

## SHANHAIKUAN SKIRMISH

### Injuries to Chinese and Japanese Soldiers

Tientsin, June 10.

Owing to ignorance of each other's language, a skirmish took place on a street in Shanhaikuan yesterday between three privates belonging to the Japanese Garrison there and Chinese soldiers.

Soldiers on both sides were injured more or less seriously.

Captain Yoshioka, a staff officer, and Lieutenant Sugiura, an adjutant, belonging to the Japanese Garrison in Tientsin left here for Shanhaikuan to-day to investigate the incident.—Toho.

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# LEADING ARTICLES

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## MR. MACDONALD'S LIBRARY

*June 10.*

A writer in a home paper has had access to the library of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and writes an interesting article on its contents. It is a somewhat indelicate matter to scrutinize a man's bookshelves. For as birds of a feather flock together and a man is known by the friends he associates with, so is he known by the books he buys and reads. The shelves of his bookcase may be an unreliable guide for we have heard of rich men who furnished their libraries, as they furnished the other rooms in their houses, by giving an order to a wholesale bookseller and paying for the books furnished at so much per linear foot of space occupied. Such a library is also a tell-tale guide to the mental calibre of its owner. He, at least, pays homage to popular opinion so far as to recognize that a house without books is not furnished, but beyond that there is no indication of his tastes. Not the bright new folios in their ornate covers but the well thumbed and dingy volume tells us what kind of a man the reader is. We would be willing to maintain the thesis that a single such book, even were it but a well worn dictionary, would give a better indication of the owner's character than a lengthy acquaintance of a week or more. There is a story of an Oxford graduate who was travelling on the top of a bus with a freshman and, to impress his new friend with his learning, quoted a verse, in the original, from the New Testament. An old gentleman, sitting behind him, tapped him on the shoulder and, thrusting a Greek New Testament into his hand, asked him if he would kindly find there the quotation he had just made. The startled youth recovered his poise and said airily "Oh, I beg your pardon, the quotation I gave was from Aeschylus. I had forgotten." "Ah, indeed," said the old fogey and, diving into another pocket, produced a miniature Aeschylus, "would you mind finding it here?" "For God's sake," said the horrified student to his companion, "Let us leave the bus. This fellow carries the Bodleian library in his coat-tail pockets."

Perhaps the most highly esteemed of the new Premier's possessions are the volumes on the history of Windsor castle, presented to him by the King, and that on Balmoral given him by Queen Mary. These gifts throw a kindly light on the courtesy and thoughtfulness of the King and Queen. A man usually serves a long apprenticeship in minor offices of state before he attains to the dizzy height of the Premiership. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald had never served the government in any capacity before he was called to form a cabinet in 1924. Coming, for the first time, into intimate relations with his Majesty Mr. MacDonald must have felt embarrassed and, perhaps, had a subconscious impression that, as a leader of the forces of labour, he was not as welcome a Minister as the head of another party would have been. These personal gifts, first from the King and then from the Queen, must have dispelled his fears and his reverence for the throne became henceforth as sincere as was their Majesties' liking for their citizen Prime Minister.

Books on history, on political economy, on philosophy and lives of famous men line the shelves of Mr. MacDonald's bookcase. These were purchased with the hardly earned savings of a thrifty Scot and show the serious trend of his mind in days when the premiership of Great Britain was as little to be dreamed of as a post in the hierarchy of heaven. But when these books were purchased Mr. MacDonald was already a budding, if not a rising, politician. He was contributing articles to the press and these were the tools of his trade. He may have loved them or he may have disliked them, but he needs must become familiar with their contents and be able to handle them deftly or he would be forever a mediocre craftsman at his chosen occupation.

But the lighter literature; Dickens, Scott, the Brontes, George Eliot and "a wonderful collection of Scottish tales of the seventeenth century." These, we may take it, are Mr. MacDonald's true loves. He purchased some of them when he was earning 12s. 6d. a week and, doubtless, often scrimped his stomach to feed his mind. Every MacDonald is a Celt and every Celt is a dreamer of dreams and a seer of visions. He may dwell in a sheiling on a heather hill, but his soul wanders through king's palaces and goes a roving with lords and ladies in the moonlight. From Dickens Mr. MacDonald would drink in the deep sympathy of that writer for the poor and friendless. Scott's perfervid patriotism and uncurbed nationalism would stimulate that love of his native land which ever burns fiercely in the heart of a mountaineer. The pawky stories of Scottish life in the seventeenth century are well-springs of couthy humour which leave no sting in the reader's mind. Altogether it is an admirable library. There may be nothing very profound or abstruse in it, but there is much to nurture chivalry and humanitarianism in the mind of a good man and a good man can hardly be a bad statesman.

## THE NEW LABOUR CABINET

*June 11.*

"It is best to begin with a little aversion" says Mrs. Malaprop. Whether the Conservative papers at home got over their aversion to the prospect of a Labour administration when they had done denouncing the Liberals for splitting the vote and thus ruining the Conservative chances; or whether the enthusiasm they now discover for Mr. MacDonald's Cabinet is possibly premature, and liable to dismay and disappointment on actual experience, time alone can say. "The Times" describes Mr. MacDonald's policy as "unprovocative"; "This Government of moderates and gradualists need not inspire alarm", adds the "Daily Telegraph". On the other hand, the colossal programme of reform with which the Labour party went to the country still stands and contains much which might very well inspire alarm—for example, "the establishment of adequate provision for unemployed workers"; "transference to public ownership of the coal, transport, power, and life insurance industries;" "transference of land to public ownership", and many more expensive schemes for which, presumably, the country is to pay, with no clear idea of where the money is to come from, except by further inroads on the capital which is the life-blood of industry.

Apprehensions excited by this programme are a little allayed by the thought that most of it cannot be accomplished. There is a distinct limit to which capital will submit to confiscation, and long before that limit is reached, money will be slipping away into safe places abroad, with results to the country as a whole such as no Government of practical men could possibly disregard. One rather disquieting feature is seen in the new Government's intended methods of procedure. Certain proposals, we read, "can and will be effected by administrative measures instead of through public legislation". Among such one reads that the Government includes housing, education and the reconditioning of the railways. This looks very much like government by permanent departments rather than by parliament, which is a truly socialistic way of proceeding and might land the country in untold expense. But again, on the other side, Mr. MacDonald's majority in the House of Commons is so slender that he will hardly venture to be too rash. Questions would be asked in the Commons and Liberal support is too uncertain an asset for overmuch liberty to be taken with it by the Labour party in trying to override opposition.

Perhaps the most exciting part of what Mr. MacDonald foreshadows lies in the realm of foreign policy. He has told a correspondent of the "*Petit Parisien*", "with a gesture of impatience," that agreements, understandings, and alliances are a thing of the past. No more rivalries, he says, no more secret diplomacy, but international matters dealt with on commonsense lines. Mr. MacDonald speaks of approaching President Hoover on the subject of the inter-allied debts, which, he emphasizes with perfect justice, ought not to be confused with reparations. In this direction the Labour Government will have the country solidly behind it, and one may wonder how much will come of the elaborate new scheme of reparations described in yesterday's telegram, and whether the experts' work may not be swept away by some entirely new arrangement. The point that most excites misgiving is that of disarmament. In this respect Great Britain has done more than any other nation, more perhaps, than any two of them put together, and it is time that she remembered her duty to herself, as well as the sentimental sacrifices towards others too lightly undertaken. The Atlantic is not the only boundary of which the British Empire has to think, and it is impossible to cut down the Army and the Navy much further, without loss, not only of machines, but to the vitality that magnificent body of men and tradition of service, which, if once destroyed, would take many decades, perhaps even generations to revive. These are, no doubt, old-fashioned ideas. But a good deal that was old-fashioned has been thrown away since the war and has already begun to be bitterly regretted.

Withal it may be believed that Labour men are patriots, as truly as the men of any other party, possibly more so. Their much-advertised internationalism has hitherto been chiefly displayed in questions at issue between trade-unionism and capital, in which sectional shibboleths are prone to make calm thinking impossible. But now Labour has larger affairs to consider. Men who have made their way to the top through the very hard school in which most of the new Ministers have served, certainly cannot be fools; and though the Englishman does not wear his heart upon his sleeve, pride and affection for his country is the deepest and strongest feeling in him, no matter what his class. Since the war British policy both at home and abroad has been timorous and uncertain; and there seems to be a strong hope, if not an actual expectation, throughout the country, that Labour may lead to the revival of a more manly spirit. No doubt, Mr. MacDonald's Government will do many things that people will not like, but it may be hoped that they bring to the task fresh ideas and a fresh way of handling things, as they will undoubtedly bring immense enthusiasm.

## THE SOCIALISTS OF WEST HAM

*June 12.*

Readers may remember the vivid example of "socialism in our time" given by the Board of Guardians of West Ham. They went on the principle that unemployed persons are entitled to full maintenance by the State until they are at work again. They spent and borrowed with utter recklessness. As one writer has put it, they made life in West Ham a holiday for the careless, the improvident and the ne'er-do-well. Their wastefulness and the complaints of the self-respecting people in the borough became so conspicuous, that in July, 1926, the Ministry of Health intervened, suspended the Guardians, and appointed a Board of their own to take charge of the local administration of the Poor Law. Recent papers from home contain the latest report by Sir Alfred Woodgate, chairman of the appointed Guardians, on what has been done to reduce expenditure to reasonable limits. During the last full year of its life, the old Board spent £2,345,900: by the end of April in this year, this sum had been reduced by more than half. Besides levying a Poor Rate of nine-shillings-and-fourpence in the pound, the old Guardians borrowed from the Ministry of Health in their last year £650,000, of which they squandered £450,000, on current expenses. The appointed Guardians, besides saving the ratepayers £600,000 a year, are repaying the Ministry of Health £302,000 annually out of current revenue in respect of loans contracted by the old Guardians.

Even more striking has been the reduction of unemployment. In July, 1926, there were in West Ham 15,700 unemployed men and women in receipt of outdoor relief. For the last week in April of the present year the number had been reduced to 1,203. Sir Alfred comments pungently on suggestions he has noticed for dealing with unemployment, the one being full maintenance at public expense for persons out of work, the other, that work must be organized for the unemployed by the State. Sir Alfred says:

In West Ham we have been struggling, and are still struggling, with victims of one or other of these plans, and I cannot speak too strongly of the vicious effect of full maintenance for the unemployed. Day by day we are up against cases of men who, in 1921-22, gave up their work in order to secure the liberal outdoor relief which was given in those days, and have done no work since, and, indeed, have got into a condition when they are really unemployable without training. This training we supply by putting them on a course of test work.

As for the State finding work for those who cannot find work for themselves the experience of the appointed Guardians of West Ham is that this means that men cease to look for work, relying upon the Guardians to provide it for them on all occasions. In 1926, we are told, relief in West Ham to the unemployed was liberal and unconditional. Today the relief is less and many conditions are attached, such as test work, constant investigation and frequent attendances at the relief stations by the recipient. In this way men have been brought to realize that their duty is to support themselves, and thousands of men and women have accordingly given up relief and have obtained work.

In yesterday's leading article, we recalled the first behest of the Labour Party's political programme, which is "the establishment of adequate provision for unemployed workers." With the example of West Ham thus set out, one cannot but be apprehensive of what this "establishment of adequate provision" may mean. Opinion is almost universal in Great Britain that the dole is thoroughly bad in effect. In the immediate months after the War it was probably a necessity, but what was then an emergency measure justified by the abnormal conditions of the time, has now become a permanency, which practically everybody condemns but nobody seems to have the courage to abolish. The Liberal Party's remedy was public works on a national scale. The Conservatives advocated doing all that was possible for a revival of industry and trade, but opposed empirical remedies of doubtful value. What the present Labour Government exactly means to do has not yet been made clear, but from the utterances of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Thomas and others, their ideas seem to favour something of a half-way course: their actual method of procedure will be eagerly awaited. It is a hard thing to say that unemployed persons have no claim upon the benevolence of the country, yet the practical result of the dole, not only in the extreme case of West Ham, is that to live upon the dole may actually pay a family well enough to dissuade them from trying to get work. Equally we have the testimony of the appointed Guardians of West Ham, that when work is found by the State, men cease to exert themselves to find it on their own account. Under all this lies the very open question whether it is indeed the duty of the Government to find work out of public funds for those whom the ordinary resources of industry and commerce appear unable to employ. Amid the doubts to which this and similar questions give one thing at least appears clear, namely that "socialism in our time," when carried to its logical conclusions as in West Ham leads only to disaster. And the Labour Party will probably note the fact, at least secretly.

## A WORLD LANGUAGE

*June 14.*

From time to time enthusiasts have attempted to invent a language which shall serve as a common means of communication among the nations. It is no doubt the zeal of the inventor which blinds them to the fact that a language is a living thing the result of an evolutionary process and therefore cannot be invented. At various times in history there have been languages which have served as the "world" language of their day. In the third century of our era a sort of "commercial Greek" was spoken by large numbers of the inhabitants of the countries bordering the shores of the Mediterranean. During the Middle Ages a knowledge of Latin would carry a man over the greater part of Europe, while in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries French almost attained the rank of a "world" language, and still remains the tongue of diplomacy, though it is difficult to imagine why our diplomatists should have chosen so exact and clear-

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cut a language by which to convey their subtle arguments and cloak their real ideas. To-day, however, English is undoubtedly the most widely spoken tongue on the face of the earth.

A Stockholm newspaper has recently been making exhaustive inquiries relative to this fact. It has sounded men in banking, commerce, industry, the wireless, gramaphone and cinema worlds, telephone and telegraph operators, police, taxi-drivers, tram-conductors and a host of others, and the result of these investigations is distinctly flattering to English.

The Swedish import and export firms and those engaged in industry reported that sixty-five per cent. of their foreign business was conducted in this tongue. German they said took a good second place, but while foreigners might use any language they like in writing to Sweden, a Swedish businessman would, when writing to foreigners, always use English, except to a correspondent resident in Germany. The newspaper referred to above, was informed by book-sellers that the greatest demand is for English and American literature, while at the public libraries, English and American books are always in request.

While these statements only apply to Sweden they could be repeated in connection with a large number of other countries. Any person who has travelled at all widely will confess that a knowledge of English will take one almost anywhere. Wherever one goes there is almost certain to be someone who to a greater or lesser extent understands that language. Then, also, just as the commercial Greek of ancient times consisted of Greek words intermingled with a percentage of foreign words, so today we have in various parts of the world a commercial English, an intermingling of that language with foreign words. The coast English of West Africa, the trade English of the Pacific Islands, and pidgin English of the East are instances of this.

The reasons why English has become practically a world language are not far to seek. In the first instance the British Empire and the United States together control a large part of the world's commerce, and this fact alone brings into prominence the tongue that some 175,000,000 of people use as their native language. Then the fact that parts of the British Empire are to be found in every corner of the earth has contributed to the spread of English into lands bordering on the Empire. Again, the Anglo-Saxon peoples are of a roving disposition and they take their language with them. Whether it be pride or merely indolence, they, as a rule, refuse to learn any other language, and the result is that other peoples have saved them the trouble by taking up the study of English themselves.

Finally the immense vocabulary of modern English gives it a great advantage of other languages. For centuries it has been begging, borrowing and stealing words from foreign tongues, besides coining fresh words of its own, until to-day it is said to possess a vocabulary of over six hundred thousand words, the next in order, German, being far behind. And this huge conglomeration of words more than compensates it for its lack of exactness as compared with French or its possible inability to provide those delicate shades of meaning that are found in classical Greek.

But this, perhaps, is more the fault of the user than of the language. For it is the paradox of English that while so many millions speak it, but few have really learnt to express themselves in it.

## CHINA AND THE SOVIET

*June 14.*

No question is causing the National Government more anxiety than that of its future relationships with the U.S.S.R. A week ago Dr. C. T. Wang, in a statement to the Press, described these relations as "very grave". Nothing is said about Russia in the published agenda of the plenary conference of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, although it goes minutely into a large number of foreign and domestic matters; but there is reason to believe that the problem has occupied much of the conference's time. The semi-official statement conveyed yesterday through Reuter's Nanking correspondent puts the situation concisely. China is in the predicament of both having and not having broken off relations with the U.S.S.R. She certainly has broken with Moscow in one sense, and has evicted numbers of Bolshevik consuls and their staffs. But she has not withdrawn her own representatives from Russia and still maintains a sort of half-and-half relation with her. The question is now whether to break off altogether, or to renew: in other words, to have the situation clearly defined. There are advocates of both courses and, we are told, no idea of a compromise. Matters have been drifting for a long time and are now brought to a head by the raid on the Bolshevik Consulate in Harbin, for which the U.S.S.R. is rumoured to have threatened retaliation.

The dilemma in which China finds herself is the natural result of the disordered conditions of recent years, of the vast extent of the Chinese dominions, of the number of separate governments which have reigned in different parts of them and of the unlucky and shortsighted partnership into which the Nationalists entered with the Soviet between the years 1924 and 1927 for the accomplishment of their aims. It will be remembered that a Sino-Russian agreement was concluded between Comrade Karakhan and Dr. Wellington Koo, on behalf of the Peking Government, in June, 1924, which fixed the future status of the Chinese Eastern Railway. But the late Chang Tso-lin refused to recognize this agreement until the following October, when the war with Wu Pei-fu forced him to come to terms with the Russians in order to secure himself in northern Manchuria while his armies were away south of the Great Wall. This agreement forms an important part of present perplexities, the Russian interpretation of it as regards the railway having been of a typically Bolshevik nature; but the Nationalists have not hitherto made any direct move against it. Their own association with Borodin and his fellow-Russians hardly allowed them to do so. The story of that compact is too fresh in all minds to need recalling in detail. It won for the Nationalists the conquest of the Yangtze Valley but at a price, as they eventually realized, which meant the wrecking of all China. Thus came General Chiang Kai-shek's rupture with Borodin and Eugene Chen, the attempted Bolshevik *coup d'état* at Canton in December, 1927, and the expulsion of the Soviet consular staffs in that city, in Hankow and Shanghai. Meanwhile Chang Tso-lin's own raid on the Soviet Embassy in Peking and the lurid disclosures of the documents there seized are also well remembered. Yet in Manchuria, the Soviet's representatives had remained undisturbed until the recent raid at Harbin and the agreement of 1924, as regards the Chinese Eastern Railway, continues to operate.

It is by no means certain yet whether the motive for the raid on the Harbin Consulate was principally a belief that the Soviet were plotting further disturbance in China, or a desire to regain possession of the Chinese Eastern Railway. Certainly the documents which the Chinese police managed to save from the flames leave little doubt of Moscow's evil activities in this country. But there is also no question that the National Government has had its eye on the railway for several months past. To this were due the rumours current last winter that the Soviet, not being prepared to fight for the retention of the railway, were offering it for sale to Japan. From the Chinese point of view it is only fair o say that the Russian observance of the agreement of 1924 has always been thoroughly unsatisfactory. Scarcely a pretence was made of carrying out the clause that new appointments were to be equally divided between Russians and Chinese; many old non-political Russian employees were got rid of and their places filled with Communists; and the C.E.R. Labour Union was of a nature always to fill the Chinese authorities with uneasiness. Against this, Russian management secured a reasonably efficient and remunerative railway service, which most people in Manchuria, particularly the Japanese, were by no means anxious to see replaced by Chinese administration. The statement issued by Nanking yesterday says that, if diplomatic relations with Russia are restored, the Soviet must agree to hand back the railway to China and to the dissolution of its labour union. But Nanking may well have misgivings as to how Japan would regard such a transaction, and it goes without saying that China's difficulty in this respect is equally realized by the Soviet, whose position in the dispute is proportionately strengthened. One party in Nanking believes that the best way of controlling Soviet activities in China would be frankly to readmit the Bolshevik consuls and enter into orthodox diplomatic relations with Moscow. But in practice it has always been found that a Soviet consulate, wherever established, is looked upon by Moscow as a part of its natural machinery for the spreading of revolution. The Nationalists realize that Mongolia has been taken from them entirely, perhaps for ever; that Turkestan is rapidly being taken; and they naturally do not want to lose anything more to the imperialists of Moscow.

## THE PERIOD OF TUTELAGE

*June 15.*

The decision that the Period of Tutelage shall last six years is the first constitutional step taken by the National Government since the promulgation of Organic Law. It will be remembered that Dr. Sun Yat-sen planned the revolution in three stages, the Period of Militarism in which the revolutionary forces attack the troops of the militarists and reactionaries—a period in which military force is used against militarism; the Period of Tutelage, during which the Kuomintang acts as trustee for the Chinese people in the conduct of Government and prepares the people for democracy; the Period of Constitutionalism, when the people govern themselves.

The Period of Tutelage affords the Kuomintang a magnificent opportunity and a huge responsibility, for it becomes the only political party which can have any legal existence. It becomes, in fact, the Government, responsible not to the people, but to itself, for the conduct of the Government and the reconstruction of the country. The Kuomintang then serves as a collective dictatorship, which receives its sanction from the legacy of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Its power for service is tremendous, but the dangers of evil men and haphazard ideas controlling it is ever present. During the Period of Militarism, every act could be justified on the ground of military necessity, but during the Period of Tutelage, the party becomes subject to a keener scrutiny, for its activities can have, according to Dr. Sun Yat-sen's principles, only two aims, the reconstruction of the country and the education, preparation and elevation of the people for democracy. It must have been a question of keen consideration among the Kuomintang leaders, whether such a stupendous task could be completed in six years. Apparently they have decided that it could be done.

The Military Period theoretically ended with the capture of Peking. At the Third Party Congress, the present was definitely declared to be the Period of Tutelage. Nevertheless, fighting continues in many parts of the country and nearly all of the national revenues are consumed by huge armies of diverse political characteristics, which seem to be strengthening themselves in spite of Nanking's numerous efforts to achieve a disbandment agreement. The responsibility for the evident increase of militarism cannot be determined in the present fervour of propaganda from all directions. Nor is the guilt as important as the fact that militarism has projected itself into the Period of Tutelage and is diverting all available resources and talents from reconstruction to fighting, from education to apologetics. Surely, while militarists are blowing up railway bridges and while armies are trampling the wheat shoots in the North, the worst phases of the Period of Militarism are still with us.

On the other hand, no matter how critically one views the horrors and wastefulness of militarism and the utter futility of seeking to solve political questions by a resort to force, the mere declaration of the Period of Tutelage arouses an anticipation of different conditions, of constant efforts towards reconstruction, at a breaking away of the scaffolding of the War structure which never, in China, was quite as ugly as during the fighting in 1926 and 1927. With all the failures of Nanking, it has to be admitted that there are officials who have tried to understand administrative problems, particularly with regard to finances and railways and that changes have been put into operation which hold out hope of better things to come. The dictatorship of the Kuomintang, however, has not been as vigilantly guarded by the party leaders as should have been the case if they clearly understood that the whole world was keenly observant of this new experiment in Government. A trusteeship involves moral equivalents which are not as important in individual enterprises. The trustee cannot be adventuresome with property which must ultimately revert to others for whom he is acting. So the Kuomintang is burdened with the responsibility of so nurturing the China over which it is the guardian, that no evil comes to it through errors of action or of judgment on its part. So serious must this trusteeship be regarded that only the men of the most profound wisdom and experience and of the most unsullied character can be permitted to participate in it.

There have been numerous criticisms in this newspaper and among the Chinese people of the personnel and of the principles which guide this trusteeship. The younger and more blatant members of the Kuomintang and a few of their foreign propagandists have referred to this criticism as being actuated by imperialism and counter-revolutionary concepts. But such an explanation does not affect in any way the causes which gave rise to criticism; they do not explain away the dissent and dissatisfaction which must be as apparent to the Government and party as to the critics. Would it not serve the cause of reconstruction and education more advantageously if such criticism of the Kuomintang during the Period of Tutelage were studied with particular attention to facts, so that the Party might discover for itself exactly in what directions its activities are not serving the best interests of the country and are not quite within the lofty realms of a political trusteeship? It would appear that if the Period of Tutelage is to be completed in six years, such a self-examination is an indispensible necessity for complete success.

## NOTES & COMMENTS

### Harbin Communist Documents

Although much injured by fire, quite enough remains of the documents seized in the Soviet Consulate at Harbin to show the activity of Moscow's designs on this country. The full set of translations will be awaited with much interest. What we have not yet got is indication of when intensive operations by the Red agents should begin, although the fact that most of the documents seized bear this year's date is significant. We may surmise that the Soviet, like every body else and probably sooner than most people, foresaw the clash that was coming between Feng Yu-hsiang and Nanking and hoped to turn it to its own advantage. The charge that Feng has deliberately entered into an alliance with Moscow needs to be accepted with reserve. Moscow's denial has, of course, no more value than anything the Soviet Government ever says. Bht Feng's denial of the accusation was given in a way that must command attention, unless we are to put him down as the most accomplished prevaricator in China. There is also this thought: so much of China's miseries in recent years is due to Moscow's agency, that it is difficult to believe that any Chinese leader who makes a pretence to consider the national welfare, would ruin all his chances of gaining public sympathy at the outset by making common cause with the Soviet. But there is no reason why the Red agents should not have been trying their blandishments on Feng's subordinate officers. These agents are clearly well supplied with money and in the general state of want, bad trade and dissatisfaction prevalent in north China they have abundant material with which to feed the flames of hatred which it is their business to light. It is no wonder that Dr. C. T. Wang says that the state of affairs between Nanking and Moscow is very grave.

### Mr. O. Baldwin's Nobility

Another correspondent joins issue with us to-day on our belief, to some apparently so reprehensible, that it is unbecoming in a son to abuse his father in public. Like "Trimmer," to-day's contributor tries to wobble the focus by satirical allusions to "one law for the rich and another for the poor", and the "terrible handicap" under which the rich labour. His insinuation is obvious, namely, that we implied that it would be quite proper, and what anyone would expect, that a Labour member's son should call his father names, but that from a rich man's son it was intolerable. Now this is what we never said. In fact if we ever implied anything in the nature of a comparison, it was that Labour men's feelings are finer in this respect than those of at least one rich man, when we wondered what Labour members might be thinking in their hearts of Mr. Oliver Baldwin. The suggestion that we condemn the sons of political leaders to be either hypocrites or nonentities is also absurd. Nobody asks that sons and daughters should think exactly

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as their parents do, or blames them for thinking other-wise. But there is reason in roasting of eggs. There are the things that are done and the things that aren't, and we think that Mr. Oliver Baldwin's general political display belongs emphatically to the things that aren't done. By the way, our correspondent's choice of Mr. Winston Churchill to prove his case was rather unlucky. Mr. Churchill did not enter the House of Commons until years after the death of his father, Lord Randolph Churchill; and, although as a younger man he sat on the Liberal benches, he seems to have found, at a more mature age, that there is something after all in the party to which his father belonged. And even in his fieriest days we do not remember Mr. Winston Churchill accusing his father of having sold the soul of the country to Mammon.

### The Navy League

The Navy League, a report of whose annual meeting appeared in Tuesday's issue, deserves all the attention that the public can find time to give it. At home the energies of the headquarters of the League are largely directed to endeavouring to prevent politicians, in their perennial pursuit of votes, from cutting down the Navy and starving the one supreme insurance of the British Empire. Out here the League is more directly concerned with the personal welfare of the men of the Fleet, with whom are now included those of the British Defence Forces. Thus the League is greatly interested in doing all that it can for the maintenance and effectiveness of the Union Jack Club which caters for all petty officers, non-commissioned officers, and men both of the Army and Navy, giving them the services of a residential club such as no other organization in Shanghai provides. There can be no doubt that such an institution as the Union Jack Club is immensely appreciated by the men of the Army and Navy, especially in a place like Shanghai, where the entertainment provided by bars and dancing saloons has but little regular appeal for the type of man to be found in the British services. The invaluable, it may be added indispensible, support given to the Union Jack Club by the Shanghai Race Club is assuredly neither underrated nor forgotten, but it is an institution to which all members of the British community should, and we do not doubt would, be glad to contribute, and they have a simple means of doing so by becoming members of the local branch of the Navy League. The annual subscription is only $5. In former days every young man coming to Shanghai joined the League almost as automatically as they joined their own national societies. Possibly the latter might note this fact and bring it to the attention of their members. But in any case these few lines may be offered for the consideration of the British community, who owe everything to the men of the Army and the Navy.

### The Propaganda Conference

Many of the resolutions passed at the National Publicity Conference were not only interesting but an indicative of notable clear thinking. This is true particularly of those resolutions which deal with propaganda within China, among the Chinese people, the farmers, labourers and merchants, the students and military. There is apparent here a keen desire to stimulate the mass mind to a consciousness of the character of the work of the Government and the Kuomintang and of the necessity for self-sacrifice during the period of reconstruction. There need be no quarrel even with the sentence: "To enlighten the soldiers regarding imperialism and the importance of national defence so as to inculcate in them a spirit of sacrifice for the country." For obviously the business of an army is to defend its country and all armies are trained against a hypothetical, but often very unreal, enemy. It is particularly significant that there are no anti-foreign expressions in these resolutions and that special emphasis is laid on reconstruction and the evils of Communism. The section which deals with international propaganda is, however, not quite so clearly conceived. The opinion seems to prevail among those who advise Nanking that China requires a complete propaganda machine abroad to impress upon the peoples of all countries the necessity of friendship for China. They would have newspapers and magazines in foreign languages, and international telegraphic news service, a broadcasting service, and party newspapers in foreign languages in the more important foreign countries. Such a programme is but to follow the mistakes of Soviet Russia which spent millions on propaganda and bought the enmity of the world. Propaganda's deadliest weapon is the boomerang, which is most pernicious the more powerful the strength used to throw it. In a word, when the newspapers of the world find themselves suffused with propaganda, they cease to believe anything at all, neither the good nor the bad. They are less likely to believe things favourable to China than unfavourable. For instance, such an attack as that made on a San Francisco Chinese newspaper does infinite harm, because the vindictiveness of such an attack cannot but lead to sympathy for the author of the objectionable articles, while such an act as the payment of the Hukuang coupons on the salt security is wonderful propaganda because it is a convincing evidence of stability and sincerity. The best propaganda is to be found in deeds.

## RADIO

**The China Broadcasting Association, 17 The Bund, Shanghai, announce the following daily programmes, which will be preceded by the chiming of the hour. Wave length 335 metres.**

### Daily Except Sunday:

**At 1 p.m.—Musical programme.**

**Monday.—Operatic and instrumental.**
**Tuesday.—Instrumental and vocal.**
**Wednesday.—Light music, etc.**
**Thursday.—Various.**
**Friday.—Vocal and instrumental.**
**Saturday.—Light opera, band, etc.**

***Each programme will be interspersed with orchestral music.***

**At 7 p.m.—"North-China Daily News" news service and market report, followed on Wednesday and Saturday by light classical selections; other days dance music.**

**At 9 p.m.—The programme as announced below.**

### Forthcoming Programmes

SUNDAY, June 16.—Church Services.
11 a.m. Community Church
6 p.m. Union Church
8 p.m. Gospel, Mission.

MONDAY, June 17, 9 p.m.—Mrs. F. W. Clifton is arranging a concert to be given by the vocal quartet composed of Mrs. P.D.G. Gain, Mrs. A. Harvey, Messrs. Murray Gilbert Davies and G. F. Dumbarton; the programme will comprise quartettes, trios and duets.

TUESDAY, June 18, 9 p.m.—Short Addresses. Majestic Hotel Orchestra.

WEDNESDAY, June 19, 9 p.m.—A concert arranged by Capt. H. G. Reed.

THURSDAY, June 20, 9 p.m.—Majestic Hotel Orchestra, interspersed with other musical numbers.

FRIDAY, June 21, 9 p.m.—Specially selected musical programme with explanatory notes.

SATURDAY, June 22, 9 p.m.—Majestic Hotel Orchestra, interspersed with other musical numbers.

SUNDAY, June 23.—Church Services.
10.30 a.m. Holy Trinity
6.00 p.m. Union Church
8.00 p.m. Gospel Mission

MONDAY, June 24, 9 p.m.—A concert is being arranged.

TUESDAY, June 25, 9 p.m.—Short addresses—Majestic Hotel Orchestra.

WEDNESDAY, June 26, 9 p.m.—A concert is being arranged by Messrs. Teddy Inston and Alec Davies.

THURSDAY, June 27, 9 p.m.—Majestic Hotel Orchestra, interspersed with other musical numbers.

FRIDAY, June 28, 9 p.m.—Specially selected musical numbers.

SATURDAY, June 29, 9 p.m.—Majestic Hotel Orchestra, interspersed with other musical numbers.

UPON receipt of the report that about 13,000 disbanded soldiers are now in Shasi and that all vessels stopping there will be commandeered for the transportation of these troops, the various shipping companies of Shanghai have, according to the Chinese press, decided to despatch no more ships to that place until conditions improve.

# NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

## RAILWAY PROBLEMS IN MANCHURIA

### Remarkable Development of Lines in the Eastern Provinces and the Diplomatic Difficulties Arising Therefrom

Mukden, June 6.

Two years ago the railway map of Manchuria was easy to draw. There were three main trunk-lines, and from them stretched out a few feeders ending abruptly somewhere in the potentially fertile but undeveloped border-lands of Manchuria and Mongolia. Now these feeders have begun to knit together, forming a regular network which, in Southern Manchuria, is fairly dense, and from the farthest corners of this network new feeders are stretching out, bringing new life, progress and prosperity to the undeveloped but naturally rich regions they tap.

It is now well known that Mancuria is one of the few remaining regions of the earth where there is abundant room for a considerable increase in the population, and that its development during the coming decades will resemble, at least in a sense and in a degree, that of the United States during the 19th century. Manchuria being also the only part of China that for the last ten or twenty years has been comparatively free from civil wars, it is not surprising that the building of new railways there has attracted widespread attention, especially in the countries mostly concerned, China and Japan, who both claim it as an outlet for their surplus population.

#### Long List of Railways

The existing railways in Manchuria can be classified as follows:—

I.—Railways built with Chinese capital and managed by Chinese:—

Mukden—Shanhaikuan
Tahushan—Tungliao
Mukden—Hailungcheng
Hailungcheng—Kirin
Hulan—Hailun
Kaiyuan—Hsifeng (narrow gauge)

II.—Railways built with Japanese capital but managed by Chinese:—

Tungliao—Chenchiatun
Ssepingkai—Taonan
Taonan—Anganchi—Tsitsihar
Changchun—Kirin
Kirin—Tunghua

III.—Railways entirely owned and managed by Japanese:—

Dairen—Mukden—Changchun
Suchiatun—Fushun
Suchiatun—Antung
Tashihtiao—Yingkou
Chaoshuitzu—Port Arthur
Chinchow—Pitzuwu—Chengtzuting

IV.—Railways jointly owned and managed by China and Russia:—

Manchuli—Pogranichnaya
Harbin—Changchun.

All these railways are now working quite well and all are making money, especially the South Manchurian Railway. The latter has for the last decade or more made enormous profits, which, to the great credit of the company, have to a large extent been spent on various economic and industrial enterprises in the area indirectly controlled by it.

#### Japan's Endeavour to Extend

It is quite natural that the Japanese Government, having thus discovered the economic possibilities of railway enterprises in Manchuria, has tried to extend the railway system controlled by the S.M.R., the semi-official organization in which it has a large capital interest. The first step in this direction was taken in 1909 when a treaty was signed between China and Japan called the Chientao Protocol, which regulates the status of that region in south-east Manchuria, which borders on north-east Korea.

In this Protocol was included a clause (6.) in which the Chinese Government promises to extend the Changchun-Kirin Railway to Kwainei, in north-east Korea, the contruction being financed by Japanese capital. In this case it is evident that the Japanese General Staff was the moving spirit, as, at that time, the Russo-Japanese War was far from forgotten, and Japan had, at any price, to safeguard her position in Manchuria. Only one line of railway communication existed between Korea and Manchuria, through Antung, and the Japanese General Staff was keenly aware of the advisability of having two parallel lines of communcation to facilitate the concentration of troops in Manchuria, should necessity arise. Under the terms of the Protocol, however, no date was fixed for the extension of the Changchun-Kirin Railway to the Korean border, and so far it has only been completed for half the distance, the present termination being at Tunghua.

#### Loans to Peking

During the following years of turmoil in China, Japan steadily increased her hold in Manchuria in regard to "special interests and rights," very frequently making loans to the Peking Government and receiving, as *quid pro quo*, railway concessions. Thus there was an exchange of notes in September 1918 under which the Peking Government agreed to build the following four railways with Japanese capital:—

Kaiyuan—Hailungcheng—Kirin
Changchun—Taonan
Taonan—Jehol
Certain point between Taonan and Jehol and a seaport.

In the preliminary agreement, signed on September 28, 1918, it was stipulated that the principal agreement should be concluded within four months of the signing of the preliminary one, but this provision was never fulfilled. Whether, therefore, this agreement is still valid is a matter of dispute.

Another treaty, concluded secretly and signed in 1905, must be mentioned in this connection. The text of its article 3 is here quoted from MacMurray's China's Treaties:—

"The Chinese Government engage, for the purpose of protecting the interest of the South Manchurian Railway, not to construct, prior to the recovery by them of said railway, any main line in the neighbourhood of and parallel to that railway or any branch line which might be prejudicial to the mentioned railway."

#### Chinese Hands Tied

It will thus be seen that the hands of the Chinese were somewhat tied when some years later they began to develop the railway system in Manchuria without consulting the Japanese, for whenever the Chinese proposed the building of a new railway with entirely Chinese capital, the Japanese Government always protested, referring to one or other of the above-mentioned treaties.

It is of interest to note how the Manchurian Government has so far succeeded in carrying out its railway programme in spite of the difficulty just mentioned.

1.—Kirin—Korea line: This railway is completed from Kirin to Tunghua and is, according to the 1909 agreement, financed by Japanese capital. On the other side the Japanese have extended the Korean railway to a place called Liutaokow on Chinese territory. The completion of the line between Tunghua and Liutaokow has so far not been authorized by the Chinese Government.

2.—Mukden—Kailunicheng—Kirin line: This railway, entirely financed by Chinese capital, has recently been completed. Its construction undoubtedly violates both the 1908 agreement and the secret treaty of 1905. The Chinese defend their action by saying that the railway is not a Government concern, being entirely built with private capital and that the people can never be blamed for violating a treaty never sanctioned by them. The Manchurian Government evidently takes the attitude that it cannot act against the expressed wish of the people.

#### The Secret Treaty of 1905

3.—Tahushan — Tungliao line: This railway, also entirely financed by Chinese capital, is now open for traffic, and might of course also be called a line parallel to the S.M.R. The construction of it thus violates the secret treaty of 1905, but the words "parallel to" and "in the neighbourhood of" are undoubtedly rather ambiguous and their application in certain cases is a matter of interpretation.

4.—Tungliao—Jehol: The Communication Committee in Mukden has recently decided to build this Railway with Chinese capital. It may be said to be part of the Japanese project, Taonan—Jehol, sanctioned in the 1918 agreement, and it remains to be seen if the Japanese Government will protest against its construction.

5.—Kaiyuan—Hailungcheng: The construction of this line with Japanese capital was sanctioned in the 1918 agreement. The Chinese have, however, built a narrow gauge railway half way to Hsifeng, and the completion of the line with Japanese capital has never been sanctioned.

6.—Hulan—Haili: This railway is built with entirely Chinese capital collected locally in Heilungkiang province.

7.—Taonan—Solun: The Communication Committee in Mukden has recently decided to build this railway. It will be financed by the Mongolian Colonization Committee under the leadership of General Tsu Tso-hua.

8.—Tsitsihar—Koshan: This railway is now under construction with entirely Chinese capital.

#### Action Expected Shortly

Against the construction of the last three lines Japan has naturally raised no objection. They are all to be regarded as feeders to the present railway system, and of more interest to Russia than to Japan, as connecting the Chinese Eastern Railway with South Manchuria and with the Amur basin. In regard to lines 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, Mr. Hayashi, Consul-General in Mukden, has lately been in Tokyo consulting the Government in regard to them. He has now returned to Mukden, and it is therefore to be expected that the question will soon be taken up officially, either in Nanking or in Mukden.—Reuter.

## AN ITALIAN COURT IN HARBIN

### First Session in History: Consul Sued

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Harbin, May 24.

The full Italian Consular Court was recently in Harbin, for the first time in history, there being two cases for hearing. The first one was brought by an English houseowner against the Italian Consul, for ejection. The contract had been terminated months ago, but the Italian Consul refused to remove, not being able to find a suitable building. The rent was refused by the houseowner and had been deposited by the Consul. In the court, the Italian Consul brought forward the argument that, according to a Chinese ruling, no tenant could be turned out during the winter months, when it was impossible to get another house, but he agreed to leave in June. The Court agreed on this point.

The second case, had been more or less a *cause celèbre* in Harbin for some time past and was brought by the Chinese authorities against two Italian partners of the Atlantic Cinema, one of the town's most popular places of amusement, which was forced to close its doors, the authorities having placed an armed patrol outside and prevented entrance. The charge against the Italians was that they had forged a Municipal seal, had ill-treated inspectors of the Municipality who visited the cinema for checking the tax duty, and had defrauded the municipality of the theatre tax, which all places of amusement in Harbin pay. The first charge was dismissed by the Judge, because the Chinese failed to send any witnesses, they maintaining that the signed statement of the Chinese Court, who had examined witnesses to the effect that a fraud had been committed, was all that was necessary. The Judge held that the Chinese were wrong and should have sent these witnesses to be examined by the Italian Court.

On the strength of the statement of a former Italian merchant, who stated that, during the ten years he had lived in Harbin, he never paid any taxes to the Chinese, the Court found that the Chinese had no right to insist that this tax should be paid, and, although payments had been made by the Atlantic Management in the past, these must be considered voluntary. Other nationals, as well as Italians, and including the British and Japanese, were not forced to pay municipal taxes, but it was realized that the latter were not excessive and were just, as the upkeep of the city was undertaken by the Municipality.

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# MISSIONARIES HELD BY BANDITS

## Six English Members of C.I.M. Kept as Hostages in Their Houses But Fairly Treated

Hankow, June 8.

The China Inland Mission here has received word from Shekichen, in southwest Honan, that six foreigners have been captured by bandits, the captives being:

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Weller, of the C.I.M. at Shekichen;

Mr. and Mrs. John Walker and child, of the C.I.M. at Shekichen; and

Miss J. P. Brook, of the C.I.M. at Kaifeng.—Reuter.

### Latest Demand by Bandits

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Hankow, June 10.

Bandits who several days ago captured a group of five members of the China Inland Mission at Shekichen have now sent in a demand that they be "incorporated in the National Army," according to latest word received here.—United Press.

### District in Hands of Outlaws

Hankow, June 13.

The China Inland Mission here has received no further word concerning the five missionaries and a child; namely Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Weller, Mr. and Mrs. John Walker and their child, and Miss J. P. Brook, who were made prisoner by bandits at Shekichen in Honan a week ago and anxiety regarding their fate is growing.

It is learned that the district is completely controlled by brigands and soldiers and, since the withdrawal of the Kuominchun, there is not any responsible authority through whom negotiations for the release of the captives might be conducted.—Reuter.

* * *

It was learned from officials of the C.I.M. in Shanghai that a later telegram had been received from Kaifeng, capital of Honan, to the effect that the missionaries mentioned in the Reuter telegram given above, are in no danger and are being well treated. They are confined to their own houses by the bandits, who comprise a mixed bandit and communist group, and are being held for the purposes of bargaining. The town of Shekichen has been captured by the gang and so far as is known there is little or no looting.

The C. I. M. say that the bandits had been held in check, presumably by the forces of Feng Yu-hsiang, and the district was quiet until the recent withdrawal of these troops for military purposes elsewhere.

### The Captives

The missionaries mentioned in the telegram are all English. Miss J. P. Brook has seen more service with the C. I. M. than the others having come to China in 1906 and has spent practically her entire time in Honan province.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Weller came out in 1909 and have been stationed in various posts of the C. I. M., but the majority of their service has likewise been in Honan. Mr. Weller is the senior missionary in the district and is known as an especially accomplished leader.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker came out in 1926 and after a short stay in Shanghai went immediately to Honan where they have since been stationed in Shekichen and where their child was born a few months ago. They are younger people than the others and the baby is still in arms.

Miss N. Conway, another C. I. M. worker attached to the Kaifeng headquarters, was on her way to Shekichen but happily received a warning while on the road that the city had been captured by bandits, and she turned back. Though her exact whereabouts at the moment are not known, it is stated by C. I. M. officials that she is safe and is presumably returning to Kaifeng until the situation clears or until further word is received of the persons captured.

### The Birthplace of White Wolf

Commenting on the situation in general, it was pointed out that the section around Shekichen has long been a happy hunting ground of bandits and a few years ago was the headquarters and birth-place of the notorious "White Wolf" whose fame as a leader was known throughout the province. He had a large band and was known to have been on good terms with the missionaries whom he seldom molested.

The better informed missionaries here while naturally apprehensive over the safety of those captured, are nevertheless greatly reassured by the latest advices and feel that the holding of the missionaries is done more as a gesture than because of any great desire to harm them.

# JAPANESE STEAMER AGROUND

## Baikal Maru in Trouble Off the Korean Coast

Osaka, June 11.

The O.S.K.'s str. Baikal Maru (5,243 tons) is reported to have run aground off the Daikokusan Islands, Korea. The passengers on the vessel are being transferred to life-boats.

The Baikal Maru is signalling for assistance. Salvage vessels are being despatched from Moji to the scene of the mishap.

### Passengers Safe

June 12.

The 420 passengers and crew of 120 of the O.S.K.'s str. Baikal Maru have been rescued and conveyed to Chemulpo, on the coast of Korea, 25 miles south-west of Seoul.

All the holds and engine-rooms of the vessel have been flooded.

Owing to the rough seas running, it is difficult to save the cargo at present.

Two destroyers are standing by.

June 13.

The Baikal Maru has been refloated.—Reuter.

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THE Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued instructions to the local authorities to arrest unscrupulous persons who cheat labourers by promising to find work for them in Korea. The employment agencies always demand money for their services, but the coolies find themselves in a distressing position upon their arrival in Korea for invariably they are sent back home because there is no work for them there.

# DESPERATE ROBBERS IN TIENTSIN

## One Foreigner and Three Chinese Injured

Tientsin, June 8.

One foreigner and three Chinese were injured yesterday afternoon while attempting to arrest three armed robbers.

After having committed a robbery in the French Concession, the robbers were pursued by police and entered the British military barracks, where a coolie attached to the Public Works Department attempted to arrest their flight but was fired upon and wounded in the head seriously.

A British military policeman also attempted to halt the flight of the robbers, who fired upon him with the result that he was wounded in the leg, though not seriously.

In addition two British Municipal Council police were injured by a bomb thrown by the robbers, who managed to effect their escape.—Reuter.

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VICTORIA Park, Tientsin, is to be made more beautiful, and in addition to the many lovely flowers to be seen, and the well kept lawns, a pergola is now being built, which, when finished and hung with trailing vines will undoubtedly be well patronized by those seeking shade from the glaring sun, not to mention amahs and children. The B. M. C. have always taken particular care of this park, and although it is comparatively small in comparison with the Russian Park for example, it is a fitting tribute to what can be done with a small open space when a little energy is exerted.

# YUSHAN MAGISTRATE WITH A BROOM

## Progressive Young Man Sets Example in Cleanliness

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Yushan, Ki., May 27.

May 15 was a wonderful day for the inhabitants of Yushan, for they beheld the Civil Magistrate, the police, the teachers and scholars of the Government schools forming themselves into a "Broom Brigade" as they gave a demonstration in hygiene. They gathered at the usual public place used for lectures and plays, each group arriving with a military band and drums. At ten o'clock, the "Hsienchang" opened the meeting and gave a short lecture on hygiene, telling them how unsanitary it was to let their pigs and chickens run all over the street, and that these things must cease. Pigs and chickens henceforth must be kept in their places. If seen again in the street, they would be driven to the Police Office. He told each household to see to it that the streets in front of their own place were kept clean; that would mean that the whole of the city soon would be clean and sweet, and all dirt and offensive smells would cease.

Several followed in a similar strain, and then all the teachers and the scholars, headed by the Civil Magistrate, gave a demonstration of the kind of streets they wanted. They did not play at it, but worked hard for hours, sweeping the long main street and carrying the rubbish away. When the teachers and boys returned they had done nearly half. Some of the people were amused, and a few of the old conservative type were cynical. A number, however, began to sweep before their own doors, and all, old and young, were talking hygiene.

The old order is changing indeed. The present "hsienchang" is a young and energetic man, and when there is any trouble he is out on the street all night. A house near the yamên caught fire one night and the young official sat at the door, watching his neighbours' goods and furniture, so that they might not be stolen. He is winning the goodwill of the people. His wife, who is a normal school graduate, is very friendly with the teachers of the Government Girls School.

Electric light has been installed in the city, both in the streets and in the shops on the main street.

# EMPEROR'S VISIT TO OSAKA AND KOBE

## Profound Impression Caused by Grasp of Affairs

Tokyo, June 8.

The Emperor has successfully concluded his visit to Osaka and Kobe and left for Tokyo today aboard the battleship Nagato, leaving behind a splendid impression as a modern, enlightened monarch.

His Imperial Majesty has conversed freely with educationalists and business and industrial leaders, all of whom say that the questions put to them on the spur of the moment show how closely the Emperor must follow the developments of all lines of business. Besides, they add, the interest displayed by the Emperor in technical researches indicates that he has a scientific mind.

Altogether the visit of the Emperor has proved a great incentive to the development of business, education and science.—Reuter.

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THE Ministry of Communications has requested the Minister of War to grant permission for the use of the Hungjao flying field for a period of four months for the Shanghai-Nanking air service, after which it is hoped to be able to complete the Chiaotungpu field at Woosung.

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Mr. Sun Fo has recommended to the Central Executive of the Kuomintang that $150,000,000 be earmarked from the Russian and British shares of the Boxer Indemnity Funds for the completion of the Lung-Hai and Canton-Hankow Railways.

# SINGULAR ATTACK ON MR. R. TILLEY

## Felled by Unknown Assailant: Sequel to Attack in Japan

London, June 11.

The police are investigation a mysterious attack on Mr. Roger Tilley, the only son of Sir John Tilley, British Ambassador at Tokyo. Mr. Tilley was on his way home in Chelsea at midnight when a man stepped out from a doorway and felled him to the pavement with a blow on the forehead.

It is believed that the attack is a sequel to the sensational incident at Tokyo two years ago, when a knife was thrown at Mr. Tilley during a luncheon at the British Embassy at Tokyo on the occasion of the visit to Japan of the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Sweden. The assailant then escaped.

Mr. Tilley is of the opinion that his present assailant is the same man as the one who threw the knife.

It is a strange coincidence that the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Sweden are at present visiting London.—Reuter.

# AIR-LINES TO OPEN UP SIBERIA

## Moscow to Irkutsk Now Covered in 35 Hours

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Moscow, May 22.

The distance between Moscow and Irkutsk in Siberia, five days by train, can now be done in 35 hours of flying time. The air route has been opened and there will be three planes leaving Moscow for Irkutsk every week. Other distant Siberian points likewise will be made more accessible in the near future by a web of air-lines.

Air connections with the Caucasus have been functioning for several years and this season they have been considerably enlarged. The famous holiday resorts on the Caucasian coast, heretofore at least three days' distance from Moscow by train, can be reached in about 12 hours.—United Press.

# TIENTSIN TRAM STRIKE

## Decent Workers Terrorized by Roughs

Tientsin, June 12.

The tram strike continues.

The rough element to-day paraded the loyal employees as criminals through the native city, while a number of their children were kidnapped.

Half a million copper cents were stolen from the coffers at the Pritaikwan Terminus. The trams are plastered with posters proclaiming the usual slogans.

The Chinese police are interested onlookers but have not interfered.

### No Sign of a Solution

June 13.

The tram-strike situation shows no change to-day. The tram-cars are standing idle in the streets of the native city and the Chinese police take up a non-committal attitude. Posters are appearing reading "Down with the Belgian imperialists."

After strong representations from the management of the Tramway Company, the local Chinese authorities have assigned four policemen to guard the power-station.

A skeleton service is running in the French and Japanese concession.—Reuter.

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CANTON telegrams to the Chinese press state that the Central Bank of China there was re-opened on June 6.

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THE "Eastern Times" says that some 40 cadets of Feng Yu-hsiang's army have returned to Honan from Moscow, via Mongolia, and already have commenced their Communist activities under the direction of Comrade Borodin, who is said to have changed his name to Chalin.

# HONGKONG'S WATER SHORTAGE

## Emergency Committee Formed: Naval Dock for Storage

Hongkong, June 10.

The Governor, Sir Cecil Clement, is constituting a large representative Water Emergency Committee, the first meeting of which will be held on June 12, with plenary powers for the devising of adequate measures to meet the water shortage, including recommendations for emergency expenditure.

H.M.S. Cherub is bringing in supplies of water from Kongmoon and it is suggested that the Naval Dock be utilized for the storage of water.

The first shipment of water in ship's ballast tanks arrived here yesterday at noon when 250 tons were brought in by the Douglass Steamship Company's steamer Haiyang from Foochow. Other steamers belonging to the Douglass fleet are also importing supplies of water.

### Bath as Storage Tank

June 11.

Preparations are being arranged for the requisitioning of the Victoria Recreation Club swimming-pool for the storage of water.

### Water by Steamer

June 12.

Four Dollar liners, each bringing 250 tons of water, are expected weekly, two from Manila and two from Shanghai respectively.

The Colonial Secretary to-day, presiding over the largest representative committee ever formed in the Colony, outlined the position created by the water shortage.

### The Colony's Grave Danger

"The Colony," he said, "is passing through its most serious crisis and one that may grow to dimensions which will dwarf our troubles of 1925 to a mere passing annoyance." It is, he added, the desire of the Government to broaden the foundation of the Colony's resistance to this situation.

The Government is proposing to the Legislative Council a preliminary vote of $100,000 for emergency measures, which will be supplemented as required.

Legislative powers are being taken to commandeer ships and lighters and all vessels.

The naval and military authorities are co-operating. The Standard Oil Company is lending tankers and other assistance and the Asiatic Petroleum Company is similarly assisting.

The intensive importation of water is proceeding from neighbouring sources of supply.—Reuter.

### Water Shipments from Shanghai

Arrangements have now been completed for the various ocean and coastal shipping companies to make shipments in ballast and deep tanks from Shanghai as occasion offers. Recently Mr. Robert Sutherland of the Hongkong office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., was in Shanghai and at the request of the special committee formed in Hongkong by the Government to deal with the water question, interviewed the Shanghai Waterworks Co. and all the local offices of the various shipping firms. All, of course, agreed to give the utmost aid and regular shipments are now being made, the Waterworks being able to supply all that can be taken.

Special arrangements have been made to clean ballast and other tanks by the introduction of a special solution before shipment of water and facilities are available in Hongkong to receive shipments as they arrive and, if necessary, to carry out additional filtration.

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FIVE persons including three men and two boys were seriously injured last week as a result of a bomb explosion which occurred in the vicinity of the Chekiang Hospital in the Chinese City of Hankow. The bomb was buried underneath a heap of refuse and exploded when two boys were trying to get it out. By whom and when the bomb was placed there remains a mystery and the Garrison authorities are making a careful investigation into the affair.

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# TRAVELLING BACK TO HONAN

## The Search for the New China: Disillusionment and the People's Distress: The Old Warfare as Ever

BY MARGARET H. BROWN

Honan, May 23.

Back in China—New China—Transformed China—Unified China—China with her revolution well behind—China entering upon the period of reconstruction—thus declare my ardent Nationalist friends. They assure me that the changes are so great I shall have difficulty in recognizing the old China I had known for so many years.

With these words ringing in my ears, I turn my back on the settlement of Shanghai and fare forth to seek this new country. I leave behind the towering skyscrapers, the smoking factories and the busy warehouse that have been built up on the shores of the Whangpoo. On its muddy surface grey men-of-war ships still float. They are the emblems of the Imperialism under whose shadow this cosmopolitan city has sprung up and flourished far beyond the dreams of its earliest founders. They as little visualized this great development as did the government that gave them a strip of muddy flats on which to live and trade if they could! Now it is coveted by all.

### Heroic Police

Passing along the clean paved streets, I specially note the smart appearance of the Settlement police. They carefully guide the heavy traffic along these wide streets whose multitudinous shops breathe the very air of prosperity. And that prosperity is in a great measure dependent upon these same police. Chinese, Sikh, or Irishman, alike they may be counted upon to guard with their own lives the person and property of the dwellers within the Settlement. Unflinchingly they face the pistols of the most daring of the armed robbers and kidnappers. Always you may depend on them to do their duty even unto death. Man after man has fallen at his post but others persevere until they have rounded up the last of the band. They have made even the armed robbers to tremble and the fact of 18 slain in one year tells its own heroic tale.

At last the barbed wire entanglements that mark the boundary of the settlement loom intoo view. Twisted and rusted as they are, still grim reminders of those strenuous days back in 1927 when the Shanghai Defence Force troops of Imperialism—saved this great city from a terrible disaster. Chinese and foreigners alike may well remember them with gratitude. But this is surely the last of the old—the new lies before me.

### The First Disillusion

Now the station—Can I believe my eyes? The same old mobs of dirty coolies still rowing over their change—the same unkempt—looking soldiers still insolently searching the luggage of their fellow countrymen—the same old untidiness everywhere. And then the train—weatherbeaten and filthy—it certainly looks unchanged. The first class carriage is so terrible that in any other country it would be a cast-off third. Can this possibly be the train for China's great new capital?—the capital which only a day or two ago I had heard in glowing words described as about to be the most beautiful city in the whole world! Filthy guards occupied a number of the first class seats while ticket-holders were allowed to stand or find a seat in the second class as best they might. Thus that uncomfortable journey was commenced. But at least we reached the capital in good time and that is an improvement over 1927. We crossed the Yangtze on the ferry and before we could alight a shouting, gesticulating mob bore down upon us. Any newcomer might well have felt sure that we were being attacked by a communistic mob. It was merely the coolies overenthusiastic about relieving us of our bags for a sum that would have staggered us two years ago. Certainly this place has changed not at all except that the coolies now demand a sum that would be exorbitant even in the western world.

As for the express—only one car remained from the glory of the old Blue Expresses. Even it looked shabby, but after the train to Nanking it now seemed almost "de luxe." The trip to Peking that formerly took about 36 hours now takes nearly 53. The travel, though slow was fairly comfortable and even the dining car was passable.

### The Unusual Quiet

The remarkable fact about the whole trip was the ominous quiet which seemed to hang over everything. At the stations even the sound of the hawkers was stilled. Nowhere did we see a single freight train and only once we sighted a troop train. True there were troops guarding each station but not until Taian in Shantung did we see troops in any great numbers. Here, too, we saw the first signs of the Nationalist propaganda. Everywhere in large letters were the people were urged to defeat Imperialism, to break the power of the Japanese and many other similar slogans.

At Tsinan we waited an hour and here the Japanese soldiers were everywhere in evidence. It was the anniversary of the outbreak against the Japanese there last year but all seemed apparently very quiet. The station was clean and well kept and everything seemed in good order. It was not until we reached Tientsin that we saw signs of any great activity.

### Illegal Taxes

Peking though changed in name to Pei Ping seemed from the station to be much the same old place. There were the same dirty, shouting coolies—the same terrible hold-up for money to take your baggage from the one station to the other—the same illegal customs to be gone through with notwithstanding our new Commercial treaties. China has been granted tariff autonomy but there is no evidence that she has attempted to fulfil her promise of abolishing these illegal taxes. that we were forced to pay seemed to be well on to fifty per cent. of the value at that although all the new import duties had already been collected.

The Peking-Hankow Station looks just the same as of old. Soldiers still occupy the waiting rooms and no accommodatin is prvided for passenger awaiting their train. There is no place where you may check your hand luggage. Changing China indeed but to the writer the only change noticeable was that it was decidely shabbier and certainly more inconvenient than when she came to China fifteen years ago.

### Blue Paint

But a brief look about the town did show a few outward changes at least. There is much Nationalist Blue Paint splashed over the place. The Will of Sun Yat-sen in large letters appears upon the walls along the streets and of course the usual admonitions to beat down Imperialism etc. It is much cheaper to get about Peking than it is to get about Shanghai. Coolies followed us around as we walked about the Legation Quarter, urging us to ride at the price of twenty cents small money per hour. In Shanghai a coolie would get double that for half the time. It was only one of the signs that business was dead in Peking.

Wherever we went we heard rumours of possible trouble. General Feng, the Christian General was said to be withdrawing his troops from Shantung and Honan because Yen Hsi-shan in the North and Chiang Kai-shek in the South had turned against him and he feared to be surrounded. He was therefore withdrawing to the west but planned to attack Yen Hsi-shan from the West. On all sides the plans for more civil war were being discussed. But I had set out to find the New China—the China with her revolution over—the China entering on the stage of reconstruction—while here I find myself back once more into the old discussion of the Warlords plans to eliminate each other. It seemed too discouraging and I longed to have my Nationalist friends with me then. It was all very well for them to talk of the New China back in the shelter of the ports but let them come into the Interior and see as I was seeing.

### Effect of Soldiers' Use

I climbed on the Hankow express. My heart sank as I viewed its shabbiness. These cars had been more or less new back in the old days of 1914. But for years they have been occupied by soldiers and have suffered severely. The dining car was such as to take away the appetite of any fastidious person. It was decidely less clean than the one on the other train. But one had small choice and it does not pay to be too fastidious when you have no other way of securing food on a journey of several days duration.

The train had no sooner started than I was askekd whither I was going. On hearing that I was going to Honan surprise was shown and I was informed that some of the foreigners had just evacuated from the capital of that province. To one who had lived through years of civil war in the interior of China this would not be so disturbing but to one setting out to find the new and transformed China it was more than a trifle discouraging.

Night came down but for me there was little sleep. A Chinese woman had the berth below. At hour intervals her husband would open our door and turn on the light to assure himself that she slept or as it seemed to me to make sure that no one slept. However, they got off about six o'clock in the morning.

### Stark Famine

From daylight on the prospect did not look reassuring. Stark famine seemed to loom up. Mile after mile there were almost barren fields. Where there was a little wheat showing it looked all the more pathetic in its dried up appearance. On and on we went with no other prospect until we reached the junction of the little branch line just north of the Yellow river.

The train had left more than an hour before and there was nothing for it but to settle down as one might in a Chinese inn and prepare to await the next day's train. The outlook was unspeakably dreary. A tiny room, a table, two uncomfortable straight chairs and two hard wooden beds adorned the room. There was not even a window. The courtyard was full of soldiers and so it was necessary to keep the door closed. Everything had a Spartan look and it occurred to me that if Greece and Rome fell because they took to luxurious living certainly China is fated to endure forever. The word comfortable is a unknown in a home as in an inn.

After twenty-three hours I changed the discomforts of the inn for the still greater discomfort of the local train. Nothing remains but hard wooden seats in third-class carriages. There in that crowded, reeking atmosphere I had to spend six hours with no dinner to help to sustain me. But as we neared the end of my journey my heart was gladdened by the sight of fields of wheat that had not withered up. The irrigation system here explains the difference. It did indeed seem a most fruitful country after the barren outlook of that to the north. But in spite of the good appearance of the wheat the people here are also facing a serious situation as the price of grain has soared far beyond anything ever known here in the worst famine year.

### A Warm Reception

Home again after two years! And it does seem good. The houses, the gardens, the mountains and plain all look welcoming. Once more I offer my thanksgiving that we have been spared the destruction that other places have suffered. It all seems outwardly unchanged. I am more than ever convinced of it as I wade through the dust on the roads into the city. But along these dusty streets old friends greet me with even added warmth. Decidedly it is good to be back.

But there are changes within the city. Idols have been cast out of the temples and the streets have been swept a bit while many feet have been unbound. On all sides bobbed haired girls are to be seen whose appearance shows obviously that the barber has not quite been able to keep up with the fashions.

### Appearances and Reality

But upon closer inspection these changes seem more apparent than real. Not one temple has actually been entirely cleared out. Always one or more idol has been left. Though the front door is barred the worshipper slips in through the back. The streets that were swept so vigorously at first are not so carefully done now. "If we have not sufficient food to eat how can we use extra strength for sanitary purposes," is the cry of the poor people. Some are even trying to tighten up their feet, again. As the shadow of famine settles down on them they feel the futility of things. The new, promised a new world. But it brought as many taxes as before and no plan for relieving the economic condition of the poor.

"Is there no mail to-day." "No the train did not come." The rumour I heard back in Peking came flashing into my mind. Surely we are not back into the old round of civil wars once more. A whole week and still no mail! News begins to trickle through. General Feng, closely pursued by General Yen, blew up bridges on the Peking Hankow line. At our junction he blew up the trains he could not take with him and did all possible to stop traffic for a long time to come. He is being pressed from the south as well as the north.

### The Old Strife

With this news a depression settles down upon the people. We had hoped for so much and now we have slipped back to the old strife of Warlord against Warlord once more. We do not see the way out. Famine and war, war and famine and always the people pay.

"When wilt Thou save the people?
O God of mercy when?
Not kings alone but nations!
Not thrones and crowns, but men!"

This is the cry that goes up from the hearts of those true friends of China who love no party that advances its own interests at the expense of the great mass of the common people who form the backbone of this country.

These people have asked so little of life. They merely seek to be left in peace to earn a meagre living by the sweat of their brow. Their cry has gone up for years as they groaned under the oppression of taxation and war and banditry. But it would seem as though the leaders had turned deaf ears. The church alone has had their interest at heart and it is my belief that they are turning to her now as to the one hope. It is our great hour of opportunity. Let us with renewed zeal gird ourselves for this great task.

# KIDNAPPING MURDER AT HANKOW

## Ransom Paid, but Victim Slain: Fear of Identification

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, June 8.

The case which was reported in the vernacular press some weeks ago of an old grandfather who was held to ransom by kidnappers, but was not released when the sum agreed upon was furnished by his family through a middleman, has just had a terrible denouncement. It seems that a second victim was in the hands of the same gang and that the middleman was under instructions to collect both ransoms, the first being $400 and the second a little over $500.

Having secured the money, the middleman went to the place appointed and was not only robbed of the money without having the victims handed over to him, but, as he protested at the proceedings, he was fired upon and wounded as he left on his way back to Hankow. Whether the middleman thereupon split to the police or how they got the information probably never will be known, but the son of the chief kidnapper was secured and then a posse of soldiers was sent to the place named by this boy and the whole gang was arrested. The blood-stained clothes of the old man were found.

These men claim to be in the employ of a master, whose whereabouts they do not know. They say that the old grandfather was killed some little time before the middleman arrived with the money, not because the money had not come, but because he was thought to have identified the leader. The police are pursuing their investigations, as there is a strong demand from the local gentry for protection from villains of this sort.

# THE EXCAVATIONS IN THE GOBI

## Chinese Points of View as to Disposition of Fossils

Nanking, June 8.

As a result of the controversy between the Peking authorities and Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews in connection with the latter's plan to make another expedition to the Gobi Desert to excavate fossils to be brought to the United States, laws will be shortly promulgated by the National Government regulating all future archaeological expeditions in this country.

When the matter was first brought to the attention of the government authorities, it was referred to a joint committee consisting of representatives from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Education and the Central Research Institute. Several meetings were held when the various phases of the question were thoroughly discussed.

Opinion appears to be divided among the various members of this committee on what is generally considered as the most important point in the whole controversy which is: Whether or not the fossils should be removed from China and, if allowed, what proportion of the fossils excavated may be removed?

### Photographs or Duplicates

Many of the Committee are of opinion that these fossils should not be removed from China, and that the excavators should only take photographs of them. Some express the belief that it may be reasonable to allow those fossils which have duplicates to be taken out of China. Others think permits should be given for a certain portion of the fossils excavated to be removed, on the grounds that since foreign scientists are spending thousands of dollars for these expeditions and, after all, they are for the benefit of the world advancement of scientific studies, it is only reasonable that the excavators keep a certain proportion of the fossils discovered.

The committee will shortly submit its reports to the Administrative Yuan and the State Council for final decision.—Reuter.

### Andrews to Retain Specimens

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, June 12.

Announcement was made here today by the Chinese Legation that Roy Chapman Andrews, the well known scientist whose disputes with local Chinese authorities at Peking have received wide publicity, will be allowed to bring to the United States the fossils and other specimens collected by the Central Asiatic Expedition in 1928.

Specimens obtained subsequent to 1928 will be subject to the regulations which are now being formulated, it was said by Legation officials. —United Press.

# MATERIALS FOR THE LUNGHAI R'WAY

## First Consignment Expected to Arrive Shortly at Pukow

Nanking, June 11.

The str. Quarrington Court is due to arrive shortly at Pukow from Europe loaded with materials for the Lunghai Railway, including cars, rails, bridges, etc. This will be the first of several more steamers the Ministry of Railways is expecting from Europe.

As the unloading of these steamers had to be made at Pukow, instructions had been issued by the Ministry to the Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration to facilitate the unloading and reshipping by rail of these materials as quickly as possbile.

One foreign and one Chinese employee will be sent by the Lunghai Railway to superintend the operations.—Reuter.

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# REBUILDING NANKING AS A CAPITAL

## V.—Chinese Architects and the Best Models of Old Style: Ambitious Schemes the Work of Many Years: Opportunities for the Foreign Merchant

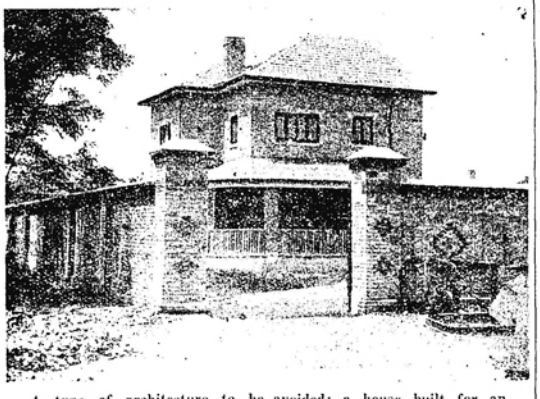
BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN NANKING

*(Concluded.)*

In spite of the fact that the main planning of Nanking is being done under the supervision of foreigners, it has been decided that in its details the city will be designed and built solely by Chinese. Foreign advice and assistance will be asked where it is necessary, but the new Nanking will be a Chinese city made by Chinese.

With this knowledge a certain amount of misgiving may be pardoned. We have seen in many places the buildings which have been erected by Chinese which, with few exceptions, have lately been jerry-built and designed on a semi-foreign model which seems to include the decoration of western architecture without its soundness. But it is reassuring to learn that young China hopes to evolve a style of architecture of its own, combining the best in the ancient Chinese style which for beauty of line and colouring is still without its equal, and the utility of western methods.

For some time now designs have been studied with a view to combining the two styles and there have been a number of buildings built within the last decade which have gradually established a style which might justly be termed modern, individual Chinese. The mausoleum for Dr. Sun Yat-sen is one. The two pylons in front and rear are definitely not Chinese, but one can see their object, to save the mausoleum from the appearance of an ordinary temple. And they undoubtedly increase the grandeur of the whole.



A type of architecture to be avoided: a house built for an official in Nanking.

### Chinese Classic Types

Mr. H. K. Murphy, who is at present designing the new city with expert engineering assistance, is an architect who has spent a number of years studying forms of this adaptation. He told me that when he first saw the group of buildings of the "Forbidden City" in Peking, he was carried away by their grandeur. To him it appeared incomprehensible that this style of architecture should be allowed to fall into the category of something archaeological, and with enthusiasm he commenced experiments which would preserve its beauties while incorporating improvements from the West.

The result of his labours has been the Yale-in-China College in Changsha and the Yenching University group in Peking, to mention two. Of the former it has been said that it is of too freign a style, merely borrowing some features from the Chinese. Of the latter the criticism has been somewhat the same, save that the Chinese features have been more emphasised. Mr. Murphy himself made these criticisms to me, and then showed me what he regarded as the best of his attempts, the Ginling Girls' School in Nanking.

In this design the basis is all Chinese and the additional features foreign. There are the broken lines of roofs, the upward curving eaves, the lowness and squareness and decoration of real Chinese architecture. While the roofs are grey, colour has been retained in the pillars facing the walls and the tint of the buildings. In lay-out the design of the group is Chinese, and in all they make a very pleasing set of buildings.

### The Virtue of Zoning

This style of architecture will probably be adopted for the government group of buildings to be erected outside the city and generally speaking will be the standard upon which architects will base designs for the whole new city. Of course, experiments are still proceeding to achieve an even better combination—something even more Chinese while keeping foreign utility features. And doubtless as improvements are thought out there will be variety in the type of buildings which should save the city from monotony.

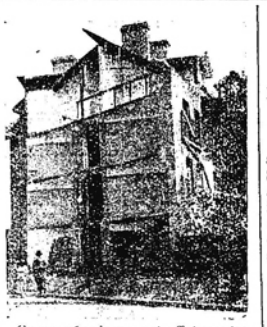
Meanwhile the ancient and historical buildings in the city are to be preserved as far as possible and pagodas and minarets placed attractively on vantage spots. It is probable that a limit of five storeys will be set on all buildings within the walls, while the system of "zoning" will prevent incongruities such as the juxtaposition of a factory and a school, whose styles must necessarily be very different. "Zoning" should also prove a safeguard for investors in land in that residential districts cannot be spoiled by the encroachments of industrial plants.

### The Enormous Cost

The cost of rebuilding Nanking will be enormous, and it is one of the duties of town-planners to devise some scheme by which renovations can be extended over a reasonable length of time so that the expense will not become unbearably heavy. A programme will be drawn up by which alterations will be spread over a number of years and graded according to their urgency and costs. I understood, moreover, that in view of this question of cost, some of the buildings may be put up only temporarily, to be replaced by more imposing structures as the expense warrants. The immediate beginnings of the new city, setting aside those which have already been outlined, will be upon the Government Centre and various housing schemes, for which $6,000,000 have already been appropriated.

Nanking is already fairly well defended from land attacks and forts which can command the river should in time be safeguard enough from attack by water. The main scheme of defence for the future will be by air, which should have the additional advantage of providing plenty of flying fields for commercial aviation, by which many prophets predict China will be opened more quickly than by roads.

Several aerodromes are proposed. There is one near the Government Centre, another in the proposed industrial district, and another on the Pukow side. These will be designed and laid-out on the most modern principles, with hangars and depots in the centre of a huge circle, segments of which, running up a slight incline to the centre, will be divided into landing and taking off grounds. Each segment will resemble a modern flying field, with the hangars at one corner, namely the centre of the circle. The slight slope towards the centre will facilitate landing and taking off.



Corner of a house cut off to make the Chungshan Road.

### The Question of Security

Since the whole future of the city of Nanking rests upon the political situation in the country, there is naturally some amount of uncertainty in the minds of foreign businessmen who might, if they were assured that their commitments were safe, compete for contracts. At present most of the competition for these contracts, some of which are very important ones, is between Americans and Germans, with a few British firms bidding. And it will be these who will reap whatever profit there is going.

Nothing that has happened since the first of these articles was published has shaken the writer's present conviction that, in any war which may break out, the chances are in favour of the present party in power being victorious. Or if war in the north is avoided, that the present party will gain steadily in strength as time passes. It would be no extravagant plan for British merchants to make their own investigations in the capital and see for themselves what the chances are.

### The Chance for Merchants

Judging from one's own observation, the plans for new Nanking are being genuinely enough pushed by officials. Unless the party in power suffer a severe set-back, machinery, motor cars, industrial plants, electrical material, and countless other articles will be needed. And a wide field of competition would be advantageous not only to foreign merchants but also to the government itself. The opportunity for dealings to everyone's mutual benefit seems to be there.

If proof were needed of the real intention to proceed at least in part with the ambitious plans for Nanking, we need point only to the improvements in Canton, and to a less extent, in Hangchow. There, without the incentive of building a capital, plenty seems to have been done. And in addition, the people of Nanking appear to be changing their attitude towards the renovations. The writer heard several people, merchants whose buildings for all they knew might be in the line of some future road, say with pride: "Look at our new Chungshan Maloo." And one foreign observer with long experience in the place remarked that, in spite of the suffering it has caused, the Chungshan Road turns out to be best bit of propaganda the National Government has yet turned out.

A view of the Ginling Girls School, which will serve as a model for the architecture of the proposed Government Centre, Nanking.

# THE AFFLICTIONS OF KANSU

## Famine, Cerebro-spinal Fever, Mohammedan Rebels

The following are extracts from a letter written by the Rev. W. W. Simpson, of Minchow, Kansu, to the Associated Mission Treasurers, giving some details of the terrible state of affairs prevailing in his district because of the famine and sickness.

An epidemic of cerebro-spinal fever is ravaging Kansu now. The rate of mortality is 60 to 80 per cent. In some villages every family has lost children. We have lost five of our famine children.

### Famine Increasingly Severe

"You have seen in the papers of the capture of Ningsia by the Mohammedan rebels. They seem to be making that city their capital now. They have formed a league with the adjacent Mongol tribes and so far the Government troops have failed to dislodge them. We hear two divisions have been sent from Shensi to aid the Kansu troops in an effort to surround and exterminate them. Hope it will be successful and thus end this terrible scourge which has devastated the best portions of Kansu more than a year.

"The famine continues to increase in severity. Rain has fallen in some hsien but in others this year's wheat crop and all spring crops have dried up in the fields. There is scarcely any more grain for sale anywhere. We are at our wits end on many lines. Only God can help us. Pray for us.

"Thanks for the publicity you have given our needs here and for your generous help in receiving and forwarding donations for the famine relief free of charge. May God richly reward you.

### Thanks from Shensi

The Chinese-Foreign Famine Relief Committee Shanghai has received a telegram from the Shensi International Committee at Sianfu expressing their gratitude for a further $12,000 received, and stating that they have no difficulty in distributing food to the famine sufferers.

# IMPERIAL TOMBS ROBBERY

## Preliminary Trial: Death Sentences Suggested

Peking, June 9.

The preliminary hearing of the case in which the Imperial Tombs at Tangling were excavated by disorderly troops under General Sun Tien-ying about a year ago was completed yesterday. General Shang Chen, Chairman of the Chihli Provincial Government, who in the capacity of Chief Judge dealt with the case, has referred all the documents bearing on the case to the Ministry of War, which it is expected will pass its final decision after further examination. According to the judgement delivered at the above preliminary trial, General Sun Tien-ying and six other principal culprits, of whom General Sun and two regimental commanders were sentenced by default, are to be put to death, while others, according to the nature of their crime, are to be imprisoned for periods ranging from 11 years down to several months.—Tohe.

# IN SOUTH-WESTERN KUEICHOW

## Sufferings of People Through Bandits and Famine

The Rev. William C. Newburn of Wuchow, who, together with a Mr. Desterhaft, recently made a trip to Kuchow, a city in the south-western part of Kueichow province, about 500 miles from Wuchow, Kuangsi's most modern city, has given some very interesting information about the country and the people there, and also the conditions which then prevailed in that region to the Szchai News Service.

Mr. Newburn described the people as an aboriginal tribe without any touch of modern civilization or knowledge of the Gospel and the country as being a robber infested area; but their trip was a noted one, he having had to travel without modern conveniences.

A bus made out of a motor truck with hard board seat conveyed them over rough roads a part of the way and then they went by native craft, on which they had to eat, sleep and live, all in the same part of the boat. Sanitation in this mode of travelling was extremely poor.

### Danger from Robbers

As they reached the border of Kuangsi and Kueichow, the travellers were threatened by danger from robbers, and it was necessary for them to have military escorts from one district to another. However, that was the only section of their trip where they were threatened.

During the last hundred miles, they passed through the country of the Tungs, an aboriginal tribe, numbering several hundred thousand. The Tungs are distinct from the Miao of Kueichow and the Chuang of Kuangsi and their language and social and living conditions are also somewhat distinct from the rest of the Chinese.

At Kuchow, where they had erected a church in 1925, a group of 12 Christians welcomed them. The people during the last few years have suffered dreadfully from robbers, pestilence and famine.

Robbers held the upper hand for several years and were not driven away by the soldiers until they had stolen nearly everything worth while.

Famine followed and the stories told were almost unbelievable, and some unprintable. Whole towns were depopulated. In one case, the population of a village was reduced from 1,000 to 25. Girls were sold for four pounds of rice and there was no market for the boys. Such was the condition which prevailed at Kuchow for a time.

The Rev. Mr. Newburn visited the villages around Kuchow, preaching the gospel to the people and, after having travelled 1,100 miles and being away 41 days, returned recently to his family at Wuchow.

# BOMBS IN HANKOW RACE CLUB

## Explanation Arouses Suspicion: Communists Connected

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, June 4.

A statement has been given to the Press by the Garrison Commander's office that, when a military commander named Wu Sin-tien left the buildings on the Chinese Race Club premises, he left behind seventy boxes each containing twenty bombs of a modern pattern, with fuses complete. This potential source of danger to the frequenters of the club had been stacked in one of the cellars. As soon as the Garrison Commander's attention was drawn to the matter, he sent officers with motor lorries to arrange for the removal of the seventy boxes to one of the regular army stores.

There are persistent rumours that this account of the affair has been issued to the Press to allay suspicion, and that it does not state all the facts. It is commonly believed that, though the bombs were left behind by Wu's men, their location was known to the local Communist agitators.

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## ONLY PEACE SIGNS IN CANTON

### Refugees Returning and Bank Notes Regaining Value

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, June 3.

Martial law, and all extraordinary restrictions have been withdrawn in Canton, most of the jagged-nerved citizens have come back from Hongkong, the depreciated currency has recovered remarkably well, and, all in all, the signs of the times are most encouraging. Business is not what it should be by any means, due to several contributing factors, not the least of which is the fact that Central Bank notes have practically ceased to be legal tender. However, they have picked up from about 50 per cent. on the dollar, that being the point to which they dropped at the time it seemed as if the Kuangsi army might enter Canton, and have come up to over 80 per cent. of their former face value.

Only yesterday, Mr. Chau Man-cho took the oath of office as the new Provincial Treasurer, and, addressing his friends who had assembled to witness the ceremony of installation, he made the proposal that the government should take the merchants into its confidence, placing its surplus funds in their hands, so that the populace may realize that the government can redeem the outstanding paper notes at any time it has the mind. This proposal has the support of some of the treasury officials, but, whether it is adopted or not, it is certain that steps will be taken to stabilize the currency, and, when that object has been accomplished, the merchants who were left with large quantities of Central Bank notes on their hands will find it possible to put this money into circulation again, and a certain assurance of prosperity will have been restored.

#### Young Couples Saddened

The observance of the rules which were enforced as laws during the seven days of the interment rites of the late leader at Nanking set the merchants back still more. All places of amusement had to shut their doors during the week, musicians were thrown out of employment while the ban was on, and even caterers for wedding parties had to live on air from one Sunday to the next. Permits for weddings which had been issued by the police prior to the receipt of notification of the rules that were to be enforced were taken back and it was against the law for anyone to marry during this period of public mourning.

Placing faith in the soothsayers who picked a day during the week that has just gone by as the lucky one for holding the celebration of the nuptials, most of the engaged couples went ahead and got married, despite the prohibition. The brides had to go to their husbands' homes on foot or in ordinary sedan chairs, for the gaily decorated wedding chairs were not to be procured; no music enlivened the rites; the guests might not be convivial; and altogether these weddings were drab and prosaic affairs.

#### War on the Bandits

Outside Canton city, outlaws continue to enjoy their holiday, but, now that the troops Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has sent from the north have relieved the Kuangtung troops, thousands of soldiers are available, and they will be sent without delay to the points where the banditti are thickest and boldest. One robber gang is in possession of a strip of country a few li northeast of this city. Another, several hundred strong, has come into the country behind Pak Hok Tung, where live a good many foreign missionaries and business people. Two gunboats were stationed off Pak Hok Tung as soon as this information came to the hands of the government, and two others have been sent up a tributary of the Pearl River which flows through the robber country and landing parties will endeavour to expel these undesirables.

For two days, the bandits had things their own way in the important city of Tungkoon, a large place just off the Canton-Kowloon Railway, the magistrate getting out without a minute to spare. Making his way back to the city of Shekiung, the magistrate telegraphed for help and soldiers were sent as soon as a locomotive could get up steam and couple on to a train of cars. Two battalions of troops were rushed to the scene and the robbers fled after having the undisputed possesssion of Tungkoon for two days and nights.

Certain newspapers have been too prone to speak of these robbers and pirates as Reds, whereas, as a matter of fact, few of them are. The Communist leader, Chu Tak's murderous tribe moved into the northern portion of Kuangtung two weeks ago, and stayed there about three days, and then got out; and there have been a few gangs of outlaws who have raised the crimson banner in other border counties. By far the larger part of the Kuangtung banditti, however, are that and nothing else, and there has been no reason for a Red scare.

## HANKOW IN URGENT NEED OF CASH

### Chinese Municipality Calls for $1,500,000 Immediately

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, June 7.

The Chinese Municipality announces that it must have five million dollars before the end of 1929, to meet its commitments. It is asking bankers and others to take up bonds to the value of a million and a half dollars at once.

Five persons are lying dangerously injured as the result of a missed catch. Two boys were collecting old metal and among other things they came across a heavy object which they took to a dealer, to see what he would give for it. The dealer was talking to two friends and so the boys began throwing their find about. It was a live bomb, and when one of them missed his catch the inevitable happened.

Seven robbers tapped at the door of a house in the French Concession at midnight yesterday and an incautious cook opened it. A general overhaul of the premises followed, while the scared Chinese residents hid in one room. On leaving, the robbers called rickshas and drove to a restaurant. One of them paid his puller with a dollar, and the puller thought it best to tell a policeman, in case of trouble later. The policeman telephoned to his superiors, and a sudden raid on the restaurant resulted in the arrest of all the men, with the stolen property on them.

## NEW MINISTRY FOR JAPAN

### Overseas Affairs Temporarily in Baron Tanaka's Hands

Tokyo, June 10.

This morning witnessed the establishment of the Ministry of Overseas Affairs and the installation of the Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, General Baron Tanaka, as Minister *ad interim*.

The name of the new ministry originally was to have been the Colonial Ministry, but owing to the desire to emphasize that Korea is not regarded as a colonial possession, it was decided to substitute the name of Ministry of Overseas Affairs.

The new ministry consists of a department for dealing with Korean affairs and three bureaux: administration, colonization and emigration.

The Premier, interviewed by pressmen to-day, explained that the creation of the ministry was due to the necessity of unifying and systematizing the method employed in dealing with the matters with which it would be concerned, including the guidance and encouragement of economic undertakings abroad.

While incidentally mentioning Formosa, Saghalien, the Kuantung Leased Territory and the South Sea Islands, General Baron Tanaka laid particular stress upon the special position of Korea and Koreans.

The duties of the Minister of the new department include supervision of the work done by the South Manchuria Railway and the Oriental Development Company.—Reuter.

## CANTON CURRENCY TROUBLES

### Strenuous Efforts to Re-establish Central Bank Notes

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, May 30.

Now that the insurrection against the national authority has been crushed, thought must be given to putting the Kuangtung provincial currency on a sound basis. When defeat stared the government in the face, and almost everybody was ready to bet that in a day or so Canton would be patrolled by Kuangsi soldiers, the Central Bank's notes reached their lowest ebb; they then were worth little more than half their face value. No artificial stimulant has been applied since then to restore this currency to its former worth, but every report of a government victory has had the same effect and the complete breakdown of the Kuangsi military machine in itself has brought the value of these notes up to more than 80 per cent. of the pre-war figure.

Even before the outbreak of hostilities, Central Bank notes were having trouble in holding their own. Those who have a strangle hold on the money market were not satisfied that in the Treasury there was enough specie to warrant the issuance of so much paper currency, and speculators in particular, gambling on the price of Central Bank notes to further their own selfish ends, forced the quotation mark steadily downward. It was then that the government sent its agents all over town to force the merchants to hand over blocks of paper money. Native banks had to dig up a quantity equal to 30 per cent. of their registered capitalization, while other business houses had to produce a quantity equivalent to 20 per cent. of what they had declared as their capital stock. All the Central Bank notes thus produced the government agents sealed up in envelopes, which they left with the owners of the money, warning them, however, that under no consideration must the seals of the envelopes be broken. By so retiring these notes from circulation, their value shot upward, and shortly they have been worth 100 per cent. on the dollar had not fighting broken out.

#### Cutting Down Circulation

Busily occupied in carrying out its plans for defeating the enemy, the authorities have had no time for keeping up this good work, but the Canton officials are beginning to take up their civil duties where they left off, and the amount of Central Bank notes in circulation is to be cut down even more. In addition, the government contemplates asking all house and shop owners to bring forward an amount equivalent to one month's rent, and this money likewise will be put aside and kept out of sight until conditions again are entirely normal.

Mr. Fan Ki-mo was sent to Canton by Mr. T. V. Soong to take charge of all money due to Nanking, but when he got here he found he a had title and not much more. He got promises wholesale, but he could not do even a retail business in the actual handling of funds that should have reached the national treasury. The Kuangsi party no longer will be a stumbling block in Fan Ki-mo's way, and the branch office of the National Treasury is being reorganized, with eleven bureaux. There will be a Salt Revenue Department, a department of general affairs, Custom's Revenue Department, a department of general affairs, and departments regulating affairs having to do with farm land taxes, "*kung chai*," or government bonds, coinage, wine and tobacco taxes, stamp taxes, cigarette taxes, and an accounting department. The formation of a department which will study the question of a unified coinage is a further mark of progress, and Nanking hopes that before much time has elapsed it will be able to make a start in the minting of silver pieces that will pass as public tender in all parts of the Nationalist domain.

THROUGH traffic has been resumed on the Peking-Hankow Railway, reports the Chinese press.

## LETTERS FROM HIGH ALTITUDES

### Lamaism's Equivalent of Sale of Work: Revivalism

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tachienlu, May 16.

Everything is being done along the frontier at present to keep Lamaism hot. Like all great religions, that of the lamas needs an occasional sale of work to keep it warm. During the past month, every kind of religious "stunt" has been tried to maintain old interest and increase new. Such ceremonies as the "bestowal of power," the making of little mud images, circumambulating mountains, and religious processions all have had their day. Lhasa is keeping big lamas on the "go" and every few days a major or minor incarnation makes his appearance on the border. A lama comes in several days ahead, notifies the public of the big man's arrival, and invites the populace to go out and welcome him. The people of Tachienlu never seem to tire of all the religious processions and ceremonies.

The cuckoo was heard on April 29 and since that day the hills around the city have resounded with the mystic prayer "*Om mani pad me hum*." To-day is supposed to be Saja's birthday, so the population, young and old, Chinese and Tibetan, lama and layman, are out on the hills among the spring flowers enjoying the cool mountain air and singing to their heart's content "*Om mani pad me hum*." If the religious leader who invented this mystic phrase could have foreseen its popularity, he would have felt satisfied. The fact that no one can explain it, and no one seems to understand it, greatly enhances its religious significance. From early morning till late at night "*Om mani pad me hum*" is heard all over the city and the Chinese now have taken up this religious catchward and sing it as they go along.

#### A Great Revival

At present a great religious movement seems to be taking place along the frontiers of Tibet. It started some four or five years ago and apparently there is considerable finance and much constructive organization behind the adventure. During the past two weeks, some fifty young men are reported to have come to the frontier from different parts of China. They are only part of a movement which is making an extensive study of Lamaism with the object of taking it back to China. These young men intend to make a study of the Tibetan language and, when it has been acquired, to translate the Ganjur and the Denjur into Chinese. This is an enormous task, demanding years of very patient and careful work. At present, there is considerable inspiration behind the young men to encourage them to begin, but the task will occupy long years. Tibet still is a closed land and, though the young fellows declare their object to be entirely religious, nevertheless, they, with many others, soon will reach the signboard:—"Thus far but no further." This no doubt is disconcerting and difficult to appreciate, but lamaland has been closed a long time to visitors.

Among other things, the young Chinese are adopting the lama's dress. The lama's walk, however, is not easily attained and the young fellow from the plains below is inclined to hurry more than is necessary. There is a newness about the adventure and many of the local people are catching the religious spirit.

#### Seven Wonderful Women

We mentioned some time ago about seven old ladies coming to the frontier. These now have gone as far as Kanze and are waiting there, apparently for some letter from the Dalai Lama granting permission for them to proceed. Knowing as we do the dangers and difficulties of Tibetan travel, it seems nothing short of marvellous what these old women have done. Some of them come from Kuangtung and others from Shansi.

Undoubtedly some wealthy men in China are putting their money at the disposal of this new religious movement. It started originally in Peking, under Tuan Chi-jui and the first members on the borders were the Dayong and the Dagang. It is now a considerable time since these men left the frontier and from what we can hear they still are in and around Kanze. They, too, are waiting for permission to proceed.

## RETIREMENT OF MR. E. O. REIS

### A Long and Valuable Career in the Customs

With the exodus of foreigners from China in the last few years there must have gone untold many a thrilling story of the "old days." Suddenly they make up their minds to go, they arrive in Shanghai with barely time to say good-bye to a few cronies, and they give no time to a much younger man, who never has heard of them in their out-of-the-way retreats, to pump them for stray suggestions which may lead to something good.

Such a one on June 7 said good-bye to Shanghai. He was born in the Far East 62 years ago and he has been working in China for 43 years, and all one could get out of him was, "No, I don't think anything very unusual has occurred to me." This gentleman, whom Romance, despite all the stirring happenings in China during the past 43 years, has passed by without a single flip of her wing, is Mr. E. O. Reis, a Commissioner of the Chinese Maritime Customs, who yesterday embarked on the Empress of France for England, there to live in contentment on broccoli or a share in the Bank of England, according to which Parliament happens to be in season.

#### Early Days in Japan

Mr. Reis was born in Yokohama in 1867. His father then was engaged in a foreign mercantile house there, but the firm failed, after which Mr. Reis, sen., came to Shanghai and for some time he was the local agent of the N.Y.K. Mr. Reis raised hopes by saying he remembered that, when he was a small boy, a foreigner was murdered by the "Big Knife" Society, who then were making things exciting in Japan. The family were about to go to Kamakura, and the small boy was highly excited over the prospect. His mother, however, exercised her right of veto, so there was no story over that.

Young Reis eventually was sent to school in Hanover, returning to the Far East in 1886 to join the Customs service. He was posted to Peking, and he had to make the journey between Tientsin and Peking by native boat and cart, but nothing happened! After nine months he was transferred to Canton, and since then he has been in turn in almost every place on the coast where the Customs maintain an office. It was established that he was at Tsingtao in 1900 and that did sound promising. But, no! True, there was a call from a party of missionaries for assistance, and Mr. Reis went with an armed force to bring them to safety. Never a Boxer, however, did they see and it transpired that the missionaries only presumed there would be trouble. The fact was that Yuan Shih-kai had scattered the Boxers in those parts so effectively that they could not even get up a mah-jongg four.

#### A Man of Many Friends

In 1910, Mr. Reis was promoted Commissioner and put in charge at Nanking, but the Goddess of Peace had seen to it that he was in some other place when the excitement started there. During the last few years he has been in Peking, in charge of the domestic loan service. Mr. Reis's life in the Far East may have been as quiet as his nature, but Customs service has valued him highly as a conscientious and able servant and he leaves behind him a host of personal friends, who are sorry he has left them, but wish him all happiness—and still more peace—in his retirement.

DR. B. Y. WONG, chief medical officer of the Red Cross Society of China, has received a telegram to the effect that a number of representatives of the American Red Cross Society are now on their way to China to distribute funds and food among the famine sufferers of north China. Arrangements are being made by local Chinese organizations to accord them a welcome when they arrive.

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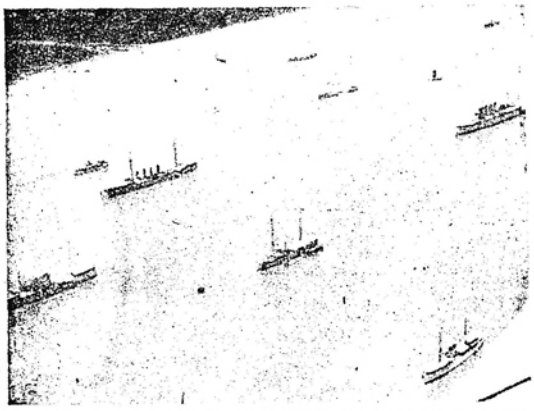
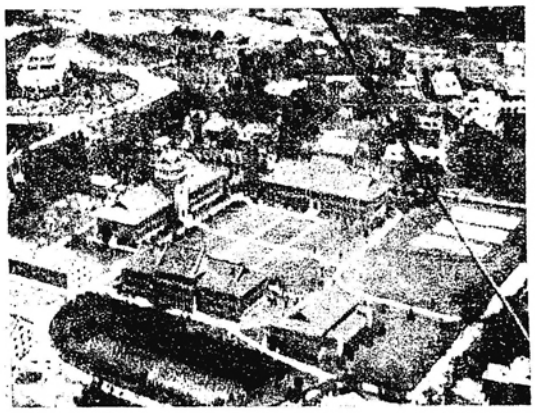
## NANKING FROM THE AIR

*Photos by Newcreel Wong, M.G.M.*

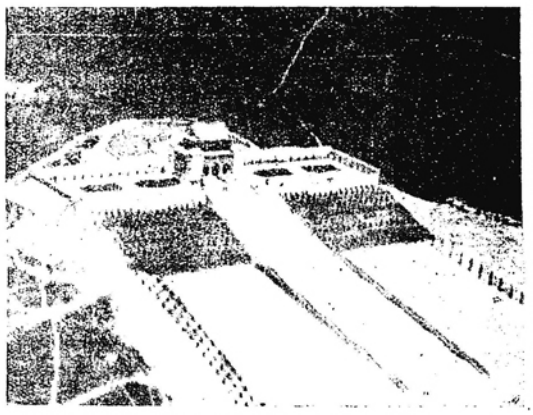


Naval vessels anchored in the Yangtsze during the Burial of Sun Yat-sen.



The extensive buildings and grounds of the Nanking University.

Chungshan Road, cut through a thickly populated part of the city.



A general view of Sun Yat-sen's Mausoleum and its approach.

# WAR ON CHINESE OLYMPUS

### Hankow Bureau of Social Affairs Defies the Immortals: God of War Amongst Few Not Banned by Edict: Suppression of Grandmothers' Kitchen Gods

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, June 6.

The Bureau for Social Affairs at Hankow has put out a notice which is typical of its belief that morals can be reformed by Act of Parliament and superstitions repressed by edicts. The constant zeal in doing things which do not need to be done and the persistent failure to grapple with really serious problems indicate that such thinking as is done in the Bureau is done by visionaries. To attempt to dethrone some of the most popular gods in the Chinese Pantheon by force is a mistake which even a superficial acquaintance with the history of morals would have enabled the authorities to avoid.

The edict begins by specifying the gods and religious leaders upon whom no ban is placed. It avoids referring to the gods as such, but calls them "the first sages," a distinction which is not likely to diminish the superstitious worship of these mythical and historical worthies. Fu Hsi comes first, as he taught the people to hunt and fish, to keep flocks and herds, and to prepare written documents. The one who invented ploughs, Shen Nung, comes next. He also discovered the use of herbs and laid the foundations of commerce. Hwang Ti supplemented the work of the others by establishing the legal system, the metric system, the musical notation, and the principles of architecture. To these he added the right rules for dressing the body.

#### The Only Woman

Apparently there is only one woman sage, Lei Tsu, who is well-known as the Goddess of Silkworms. She is followed by Ts'ang Chieh, who invented writing; Hou Chi, who taught the people to saw grain and raise vegetables; and the great Yü, the engineering genius who saved the country from an overwhelming flood. Of the more strictly historical figures, the first two naturally are Confucius, who edited the odes, settled the ritual and [illegible] all existing works on literature and science; and Mencius, who explained the nature of man. To this is added the modern touch, for Mencius also is celebrated as one who held the emperors in light esteem and exalted the rights of the people. Alongside these scholars stands a working man, Kung Shu-pan, of whom Confucius spoke so highly as the teacher of the people in the use of clay and wood. Kwan Yü retains his rank as the God of War though he is to be reverenced as "an incorruptible, fearless military leader." By his side stands Yo Fei, saved from oblivion by the fact that he delivered his country from the domination of the Golden Tartars.

Turning from this list of sages, one notes that only four religious leaders are found worthy of mention. The cult of Zoroaster seems to have lost the hold it had for a time in China and the distinction between Moses and Jesus, as the founders of Judaism and Christianity, respectively, is ignored. First comes the one who whole-heartedly cared for the people and highly esteemed the objective existence. Shakyamuni. Next to him stands Lao Tzu, who is credited with laying the foundations of wisdom by writing the 5,000 words of the Canon of Tao. The edict says that he usually is known as the "Most Ancient Worthy." Mohammed comes third, but is dismissed curtly as the founder of the "pure true religion" and Jesus comes last as a Jewish teacher who constantly emphasized equality and universal love. The heads of the bureau evidently see nothing in religion except a basis for philanthropy and socialism.

#### Rousing the Grandmothers

It is when one turns to the second part of the edict that one realises how ruthlessly the bureau is treading on the toes of the people. How the grandmothers of Hankow must be mentally deposing the bureau which is determined to depose their gods and even refers to some of them as licentious! As they direct the daughters-in-law in the kitchen, their tongues will frame suitable imprecations for the misguided men who think that a kitchen can be run without the presence of the Kitchen God, while the idea that the Goddess of Smallpox may not be propitiated will be greeted as above madness. What, too, is one to say to a body of young men who meet and, whilst leaving the God of War intact, would take from the women the one goddess they love? Is [illegible] that the statues of the sweet-faced Goddess of Mercy will be torn from their shrines while the malevolent grin of Yo Fei is to be retained because he beat the Golden Tartars?

But to the list, for it will interest many a reader just to con the names of the popular gods. First comes the Sun God, the King of the East, whose place is by the side of Buddha in the temples. With him must go the Moon God, whom the women all treat as a goddess and whose blessing they seek on all marriages. Even the old match-making cronies are the "Ancients of the Moon." The God of Fire is to be dethroned, but what may he not do if he is? The chief star in the Northern Dipper, canonised as K'wei Hsing, and his colleague the God of Literature, Wen Chang, are both to go, and they will be accompanied into oblivion by that strange god, Ch'i Tao, beloved of the folks in Chêkiang. The first character of his name denotes one of the small banners such as were carried by the Manchu Bannermen and the second denotes the long banners carried at a funeral, but how and why he got this name seems a mystery. He is worshipped each year on the day of the descent of the frost, about October 23, in the Chêkiang Guild.

#### To Stop Pilgrimages

To overturn an idol may seem possible, though it is not easy to overturn that for which the idol stands, but these iconoclasts wish to take away the legendary fame of mountains and rivers as well. The five sacred mountains—Tai in Shantung, Heng in Hunan, Hwa in Shensi, Heng in Chihli, and Sung in Honan—are to cease to be the objectives of pilgrimages. No longer are evil influences to be warded off from a shop by putting up a sign on the front of the counter to say that there is a piece of stone from Taishan there! Gen. Hwang Fei-hu, canonised as the Great God of Taishan, will lose his post, and the Sangshan, which was canonised as the God of the Millde Heavens by one of the ancient emperors, will become an ordinary mountain again. So it will be with the Four Rivers, for the Yangtze, the Yellow River, the Hwai, and the Chi will become mere arteries for trade.

The God of the Sea; the Dragon King who rules the inland waters, the Rain God; and the Gods of the Wind and Thunder, with the Goddess of Lightning no longer may be propitiated. Pa La, the god who controls the noxious insects, and the three Kwan, who regulate affairs in heaven, on earth, and in the water, all are discarded. The list is a long one, so we will only mention three more outstanding gods. One of the eight immortals, Yü Chou, is the god of the workers in silver and brass, and one knows what happened when St. Paul damaged the trade of the silversmiths. Tien Shi is attacked, and he is the controller of all evil spirits. He is regarded as the spiritual head of the Taoist religion, and even called the Taoist Pope. It is possible to leave Laotzu on his stand as a sage and to cast down his leading satellite?

#### God of Few Birthdays

Finally, just to illustrate the vested interests which have been threatened, note that one of the idols mentioned in the list is Ti Tsang-wang, known perhaps very slightly in Hankow itself, but regarded so highly in Kiangnan that his central temple supports a thousand priests. In the days of the flesh, he was a Tibetan priest who made his way to Kiuhwashan. His birthday falls on the 30th day of the intercalary seventh month, so it does not often recur. Folks who are born on February 29 think that they have bad luck, but, since an extra seventh month is only added to the calendar once in many years and, when it is added, may only have 29 days, the chances of Ti Tsang-wang having a birthday are few. When he does, his relatives travel down from Tibet and give him a bath—legend says that the idol is his mummified body—and take the bath water back with them to be used as medicine for many ills. One does not break the rice-bowls of a thousand priests with impunity.

The last section of the Edict refers to licentious forms of worship," but just why the term is chosen it is difficult to see. Some on the list seem very harmless. There is the fairy Chang, worshipped by the Manchu women as the protector of their children. There are the three Taoist Nuns—Blue Sky, Cloudy Sky, and Red Sky—who were canonised after they had been murdered as the Sung Tzu Niang Niang, and whose help is besought in childbirth. With them is associated the God of Riches, and he seems to be the one whom everyone worships in China, from the poorest coolie to the head of the most Dora-like bureau.

#### A Bad Lot

The rest certainly are a bad lot and well can be spared. There is that mysterious chap the Double Bridegroom; Chi Tieh Ta Sheng, with the head of a monkey and the body of a man, who claims to be as large as the heavens; the God of Pestilence, with his blue face and red hair; and the Goddess of Smallpox. All the same, as has been said above, the grandmothers of Hankow still will worship some of these. And what will happen if the ban on the worship of the Fox Fairy is enforced? His shrine is not found in the temples, but there are very few yamêns in the land where it is not found in one of the attics. And the worship is regular, too, for this little villain makes a habit of carrying off the official seals of the magistrates who neglect him.

Two of the very worst of the gods will not suffer in any way by being interdicted. They are not found in temples, and the form of their idols is all but unknown. They are Shi-Chien and Sung Chiang, the gods of the robbers and pickpockets, and their inclusion shows the futility of the whole movement. The attempt to repress idolatry and superstition will fail, just as recent attempts to suppress opium and prostitution have failed, until the hearts of men have felt the expulsive power of a new affection.

# A DARING PIRACY ON HAN RIVER

### Military Guard Over-powered: Launch Passengers Robbed

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, June 6.

The passenger launch Happiness Abounds had a quiet trip yesterday from Yokow, far up the Han River, to a point below Tsaitien, which is its last calling station before reaching Hankow. It reached Tsaitien about seven in the evening and a number of decently dressed passengers carrying their own bundles of bedding came aboard. Among the passengers who had made the whole journey was a military official, escorted by a bodyguard of three men, of whom one carried his weapon ready for use and all had well-filled cartridge belts.

Shots suddenly rang out and the armed guard fell dead, the officer was seriously wounded, while the other two guards were overcome. The shots had been fired by the passengers from Tsaitien, who made the steersman run the launch ashore. All the passengers and crew being cowed into submission, the robbers collected about $10,000 from their victims. They were getting ready to search the hold for sycee when another launch was heard approaching and they promptly landed with their booty. The Happiness Abounds got afloat again and reached the first station of the river police at a late hour.

HOTEL CONSTANCE
23-24 LANCASTER GATE, LONDON
A beautifully appointed Hotel for 50 guests. Delightfully situated at a corner, facing South and South-West in full view of Hyde Park, but standing sufficiently far back from the main road to ensure perfect quiet. Within 3 minutes' walk of Tube Station, and a stone's throw of buses to all parts. The spacious public rooms are exquisitely furnished. All bedrooms have gas fire, bedside reading lamp. Running h. and c. water, already in many rooms, is being extended to all. Electric lift. Night Porter. The cuisine will be found entirely satisfactory. Single rooms from 34 to 6 gns. double from 7 to 12 gns. weekly including full board, attendance, bath, etc. Some rooms have Private bathroom.

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# SHANGHAI NEWS

## HOW RAILWAYS ARE HAMPERED IN CHINA

### Straight Talk by Mr. Yeh Kung-cho on the High Cost of Transportation Due to Civil War

The first annual meeting of the Railway Society of China was formally opened in the China United Assurance Association's building in Bubbling Well Road, more than 100 members being present, on June 8.

Following registration, discussions were held with reference to the reorganization of the Society and the new officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows:—Mr. P. S. Hsu, dean of the College of Communications Administration, Nanyang University, President; Mr. P. C. Cheng, traffic manager of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, Vice-President; Mr. Chen Chen-yih, Vice-President; Mr. Wang Chih-kong, treasurer; Mr. Wang Han-tao, secretary; Mr. Chiang Chih-chih, business manager.

In the evening, a dinner was held in the Heng Hua Lau Restaurant in Foochow Road, the new members being the guests of the old members.

On June 9, the discussions were continued in the Ningpo Residents Association in Thibet Road and at noon there was a tiffin in the Chinese Bankers Club, Hongkong Road, when addresses were delivered by Mr. Hsu, the president, Dr. E. W. Kemmerer, head of the financial mission to China, Mr. K. H. Ling, of the Chinese Bankers Association, Mr. Yeh Wei-chun, of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. W. Poland, also of the Kemmerer Commission.

Mr. Hsu mentioned that the Society, unofficially, has been in existence for three years but it was reorganized a year ago. They were now holding their first annual meeting and it was his sincere hope that the railway men could meet together regularly to discuss subjects of importance. Monthly meetings were held and, occasionally, special meetings. At present, there were some 200 members who were distributed in various parts of the country. They consisted of experienced railway men and students of railway engineering, economics and administration.

The engineering side of the Chinese railway system was very good, said the chairman, but, so far as success in managment was concerned, the Chinese were lacking and the troubles of China's railways lay in this direction, so it was the one of the chief aims of the Society to stress and study the problem of management.

#### Dr. Kemmerer's Praise

Dr. Kemmerer praised the purpose of the Society in disseminating information regarding railways and the study of such matters scientifically and said that probably the most difficult term to define was so-called economic production. Everyone knew in a general way what production meant in other lines but economic production, in the strictest sense, meant production of value. Without it, production did not have value and its practice was meaningless. Railway transportation had to do with the production of place values. Goods were sometimes abundant in certain places but were worthless. After being transported by railways to other places, however, they became very valuable.

Railway transportation had to do with the cultural side of civilization. In China at present the people in one place did not know those in others nor did they understand each other speaking. They did not have the same opportunities of reading books and studying generally. This was a serious defect in the promotion of higher level of culture in any country. With railways built in different places, works of common knowledge could be conveyed to different people in different places and this would eventually bring about a unified type of culture.

#### The Society's Opportunity

Mr. Yeh congratulated the Society upon the fine work they were undertaking and agreed that there was to an institution of this kind to study railway problems and to give information to the public. He hoped that such remedies as recommended would be considered favourably by the Government.

Mr. Poland said he would like to differ from the chairman as to China being behind in railway management. He wished to offer a point in favour of railway management in China and this was the matter of railway accounts. China's railway accounts had been unified some 15 years ago and had now attained a state where they proved better than any other system in the world.

#### Mr. Mantell's Views

Addresses by Mr. J. J. Mantell, adviser to the Ministry of Railways, and Mr. Yeh Kung-cho, former Minister of Communications and Finance, on June 10, closed the meeting.

Mr. Mantell mentioned at the beginning that he was a member of the Railway Club of New York which had a membership of some 10,000. Their aim, like the Railway Society of China, was to exchange ideas and to hear speeches regarding railway problems and railway practice. The United States railways, said Mr. Mantell, at the present, had a mileage of some 270,000, which was more than all other countries combined. The railways of America were built before the development of traffic and the country as a whole, but attempts were continually being made to reform them.

#### Railways in United States

The speaker then mentioned that two of the main aspects of railway working in the United States were efficiency and follow-up work. Efficiency reduced the cost of transportation and resulted in quick delivery. Efficiency on the American railways was based on the ton mile basis, wherein such questions as how much coal was consumed, the repair of locomotives and their cost per mile, how to reduce such costs, and how to reduce them all had to be considered. Efficiency meant meeting a standard and all items had standards. Mr. Mantell said that what brought about efficiency consisted of (1) close attention to details; (2) figuring up the works; and (3) elimination of waste.

China, the speaker continued, had a future in world railway mileage which would eventually gain second place. All railways would be standardized. The speaker expressed his confidence in the future of Chinese railways and mentioned that the young men were learning by hard work and by following up. They were obtaining now more practical knowledge than ever before and this was a continuation of the theoretical and technical knowledge which they had obtained in college.

The United States system, although large, was not perfect, said Mr. Mantell, because wages were so high. They were looking forward for machinery to substitute man power and thus reduce the costs of production.

Mr. Mantell congratulated the Society upon the work it was undertaking and wished it every success. He hoped that all members would assume their full share of responsibility and carry on a piece of work which would be of benefit to themselves, to China and to the world as a whole.

#### Railways and People's Existence

Mr. Yeh Kung-cho spoke on railways and their relation to the people's living or the people's existence. He divided his address into three parts and said that, before the construction of a network of railways was started, a detailed scheme must first be drawn up as to the more important lines and those which were of less importance. Those which were more important should, naturally, be first constructed, after which work on the others could be started. For instance, he said, the building of railways in the provinces of Shansi and Kansu would not only greatly facilitate the defence of the nation, but they would be of great assistance in the matter of relief work in northwestern China, where famines of that sands were starving daily. Mr. Yeh was of the opinion that these should first be built. The Shanghai-Woosung Line, in his opinion, was of comparatively less importance because Woosung was connected with Shanghai by the Whangpoo River, but, owing to the lack of a detailed scheme beforehand, the Shanghai-Woosung Railway was the first railway to be constructed in China. Even up to now the question of railway construction in Sinkiang and Kansu had not been taken up.

#### Ruining China's Wheat Trade

Secondly, Mr. Yeh dealt with the question of freight charges, transportation expenses as a whole, and said that these were by far greater in China than any other country in the world. For instance, he said, wheat, the raw material for making flour, was formerly one of China's main products, but now 70 per cent. of the wheat consumed by the flour mills of Shanghai was imported either from Canada or from Japan. The reason for this was that shipping expenses from Canada were much less than the cost of transporting wheat from the interior provinces of China. The Canadian merchants utilized their opportunity and shipped wheat to China at a very low fright charge. Indeed, special concessions were granted to Canadian merchants by the Canadian railways to encourage them to ship wheat to China. For this reason, the price of Canadian wheat was cheaper than the price of wheat grown even in the southern section of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.

Continuing, Mr. Yeh said that, in Germany, after the Great War, freight charges for shipping German products abroad were much lower than the charges made for transporting German products from one place in that country to another. This was why home industries in Germany had developed by leaps and bounds. The freight charges of the Chinese Government railways were by far too high in comparison with those charged by railways in foreign countries. Under such conditions, how could China enter the world's economic war? How could China compete with foreign powers in economical competition?

Conditions in railway transportation are constantly changing, the speaker said, and it was the duty of railway experts and those present at the meeting to discuss various questions relating to railway transportation so that such questions could be solved and easily handled in the event of changes being brought about.

#### The Effects of Civil War

In recent years, owing to the interruption of railway communications by constant internecine warfare and other reasons, only a very small quantity of grain came from the interior provinces, whilst the value of foreign imported grains had reached approximately $800,000,000 annually. Should railway communications not return to normal in the early future, the Chinese grain question would become more and more serious.

Dealing with the third part of his speech, Mr. Yeh said that, owing to the present political situation in China, the limited amount of rolling stock in the country had not been utilized to the fullest extent and advantage. Civil warfare had caused the destruction of much useful rolling stock, passenger cars, freight vans and locomotives. Not only did the railways suffer considerably, but the merchants suffered because their goods could not be sent to customers. Owing to the interruption of railway communication in Shantung Province, for instance, the British-American Tobacco Co., of Shanghai had been unable to purchase tobacco leaf from that province, so they naturally turned to foreign sources for the commodity. Thus both the Chinese as well as the foreign consumer suffered. It was Mr. Yeh's concluding hope that this state of affairs would be remedied and remedied very quickly. He hoped that the Society would be of great assistance in bringing about this fruitful end.

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According to the Chinese papers, the Shanghai District Kuomintang has imposed a fine of $50,000 on the proprietors of the Wei Tang Cotton Mill for importing Japanese goods, changing the trade marks and selling them as Chinese products.

## PRESENTATION TO MR. J. GILLESPIE

### Tribute by Members of Shaforce to His Work

A fitting sequel to the recent very successful Shanghai Area sports meeting took the form of a popular presentation on June 13 in the Officers' Mess of the Norfolk Regiment at Great Western Road Camp, the recipient being Mr. J. Gillespie of the S.M.C. Parks and Open Spaces, who is in charge of the Race Course.

In making the presentation—a beautiful silver salver suitably inscribed—Major S. Higson, O.B.E., of the Norfolk Regiment, eulogized the unremitting labour of Mr. Gillespie on behalf of the British troops. Not only did he do yeoman service at their recent sports meeting, but he was a big factor in making the life of the British Tommy very congenial at the Race Course, to which other regiments could testify. This kindly attitude, he emphasized, was not always the common lot of the troops in other stations, where the reverse was too often met with. That Mr. Gillespie could sandwich his attentions—despite his daily round—in providing suitable playing sites for the health and recreation of the troops was convincing testimony of the keen interest he took in his duties generally. The question of rank never influenced him.

Mr. Gillespie in a short but appropriate speech thanked the donors for their very pretty souvenir which he would always treasure. He said that in so far as his duties permitted, he invariably tried to make visiting troops—irrespective of nationality—feel "happy" on the Race Course. Having served in the Great War—carrying a sergeant's rank in the Cameron Highlanders—it was akin to a kindred spirit to do all in his power to brighten the lot of the soldier, and if he had succeeded, even in a very small measure, then he felt that his labour had not been in vain. He was fortunate to number many friends amongst the troops of all ranks and always found them sportsmen in the truest sense of the term.

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## AN OIL CARRIER DISABLED

### Vessel Bound for Hankow with Steering Gear Out of Work

With steering gear engine disabled and ineffective, the British str. Tahchee, 6,000 tons, from St. Pedro, limped into port on June 10 under the charge of the Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co.'s three ocean going tugs St. Dominic, St. Aubin, and Saucy.

The trouble developed two days before while at sea and the vessel had an anxious time while temporary repairs were being effected to enable her slowly to proceed to port.

She was on a voyage from St. Pedro to Hankow and carried 5,500 tons of fuel oil in bulk for the Hankow installation of the Standard Oil Co. of New York. Arriving at Woosung the vessel wirelessed to the local office of the company that her steering gear was ineffective, and asked for engineers and material to effect repairs. A surveyor was despatched to the ship, and it was decided that the repairs necessary were of such a nature that they would have to be carried out in port. Further, it was considered that the journey up the Yangtze to Hankow, even with the assistance of powerful tugs, would be extremely dangerous if practicable, and the ship was accordingly diverted to Shanghai.

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THE commissioners appointed by the District Kuomintang to reorganize the Postal Employees Union have issued a statement to the effect that some of the old officers of the union were found to be Communists and radicals and that they held illegal meetings at the union, thus creating serious trouble which had led to interference not only with the postal service, but the peace and order of Shanghai. All members are urged to support the commissioners so that their interests may be protected by law and that China's postal service may be developed and improved.

## A MOTOR ASSEMBLY PLANT

### Big Scheme of General Motors if Tariff Reduced

Plans were announced last week by officials of the General Motors Co., the world's third largest corporation, for the proposed opening of a large motor car assembly plant in Shanghai that will have a marked effect on the local situation and a definite bearing on future industrial opportunities in Eastern China.

The actual opening, they said, only awaits a more favourable outlook on the motor car industry by Nanking than is indicated by the present duty of 22 per cent. imposed on unassembled motor cars and 12 per cent. on the assembled product entering this country.

#### Work for Chinese

The company has already secured plant facilities having taken over the old N.Y.K. property on Yangtszepoo Rd. and the employment of several hundred Chinese awaits the review of the present tariff by Nanking, which officials of the American company are optimistic enough to believe will result in a reduction.

Mr. D. B. Skinner, advertising manager for Genral Motors in the Far East, who has been in Shanghai completing details for the proposed opening, was interviewed by a representative of the "North-China Daily News".

Mr. Skinner was preceded here some weeks ago by Mr. J. M. Brown, manager of the proposed plant who has had wide experience in similar work for the General Motors Company, and by Mr. J. M. Allison, late advertising executive with the General Motors Co. in Japan, whose initial appropriation for advertising in China includes extensive lineage in over 60 vernacular papers.

#### Decrease of Prices Expected

Mr. Skinner specially pointed out that, in opening the proposed assembly plant, no hardship would be visited on the present General Motor agents nor would they be interfered with in their representation of General Motor products. The General Motors Co., he pointed out has never been a retailer of its cars and the plant, if opened, will merely function as an assembly unit which will materially lessen the present selling prices of General Motor cars.

He pictured Japan as an example of what could be expected if the Company were permitted an opening here as they have been in the neighbouring country, following a tariff revision by Tokyo.

When General Motors opened their assembly plant the prices of their cars decreased immediately by a maximum of Y. 500 and as a result all motor transport charges showed an appreciable decrease because of the writing down of motor car overhead that thus came into effect.

He said that, at the same time, several hundred Japanese workmen were hired for the plant operation and, in addition to providing an excellent training for the men in a technical livelihood, the country was furnished with the nucleus of a complete motor car manufacturing and assembling organization.

#### Big Increase in Demand

The Japanese plant was opened in 1927 and accomplished a total of 1,000 assembly jobs in its first year. He said that the plant had been such a success in increasing the General Motors' business that the company was providing for 25,000 jobs to be handled in 1930. He pointed out that such a huge increase has demanded many more workers and he felt the company had become a definite force in Japanese labour and of obvious great benefit to the country.

Mr. Skinner believed that a similar outlook awaited China if an adjustment could be made on the present tariff.

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THE Shanghai District Magistrate has informed the Kiangsu Provincial Government that the survey of the Shanghai-Sunkiang highway has been completed and that the district authorities have prepared the necessary land for its construction at $70 per mow.

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# FOREIGN LADIES ROBBED BY BANDITS

## Shanghai Ladies Waylaid by Robbers en Route to Mokanshan: Valuables Taken at the Point of Pistols

Details are available of a dastardly attack on three foreign ladies, Mrs. T. E. Trueman, her daughter-in-law Mrs. Neville Trueman, and Mrs. Urquhart, by bandits on the river between Konzenchiao and Sanchiapu, *en route* to Mokanshan. The party were fired at, their boat was boarded, and at pistol point the ladies were forced to hand over all money and jewellery. Even wedding rings were taken.

In a hurried letter written at 5 a.m. on June 9 and received by the husband in Shanghai of one of ladies concerned, vivid details of the outrage were given.

It appears that the three ladies left Shanghai on June 8 by train at 8.30 a.m. and arriving at railway destination duly took the boat provided by the Railway company. Late in the evening the ladies were startled by shots fired at their craft from the bank. Much perturbed they called out to the laodah asking what was the matter. By this time the pirates had boarded their boat and were threatening the laodah who protested and did his best to protect the ladies. The robbers, however, found the ladies who had taken cover in the bottom of the boat and dealing with them roughly threatened to shoot them if keys of bags, money and jewellery were not handed over.

### Luggage Ransacked

The ladies, realizing that resistance was out of the question, handed over keys and while some robbers stood over them with pistols the others ransacked their bags securing a quantity of money and effects. The ladies were ordered to take off their rings which the robbers annexed and put on their own fingers. There had been no time to conceal anything and the party lost everything except a few articles of clothing. After securing everything of value the pirates left in a small boat and disappeared, the ladies proceeding to Sanchiapu and thence to Mokanshan.

Mrs. Trueman is a lady of 73 years of age and has travelled to Mokanshan almost yearly for the past 30 years and has never encountered such an experience. Reports seem to convey that the party stood the ordeal most bravely although further news will no doubt be to hand by the next mail.

It appears that the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway issues through tickets to Mokanshan which include rail fare, boats, and chair fees and on this occasion the tickets issued covered the entire journey to destination.

# THE STINSON-DETROIT AEROPLANES

## Personnel of Group: Proposed Route to Chengtu

Another link in China's growing chain of aviation routes was added recently with the arrival in Shanghai of three airmen and four Stinson-Detroit planes to be used by the Ministry of Communications in the proposed commercial and mail enterprise from Shanghai to Nanking and continuing on to Hankow, Ichang, Chungking and Chêngtu.

The men are Capt. W. R. Henderson, a former R.A.F. flyer who was at one time under Col. Bishop, the famous Canadian V.C. in France, Capt. J. B. Machle, who has been flying since 1917, and flew one of the original planes on the Brownsville-Mexico City mail route and Mr. Arnold Weier, a pilot and expert mechanic of the Stinson plant.

The 'planes they brought out are standard six-passenger types, equipped with the new 300 h.p. Wright engines, and are fitted with baggage and toilet compartments, being similar in all details to the well-known Stinson 'plane "Pride of Detroit". The type of machine was flown by Messrs. Schlee and Brock of Detroit on their round-the-world trip in 1927, during which they stopped in Shanghai before terminating their trip in Tokyo. It was a result of this "good will" flight that the performance of the Stinson 'plane was noted in China and the purchase of the four machines now was made.

### Ready for Trial Flight

The 'planes are now in the Hungjao Aerodrome, and one has been assembled awaiting orders for their disposition by the Ministry of Communications. It is believed they will be assembled immediately, and the mail and passenger service is expected to start before July 1.

In commenting on the suggestion that an aviation route is not a good commercial proposal because of the speed with which mails can be posted in Shanghai and delivered in Nanking in a very short space of time, Capt. Henderson explained that the distance of 165 miles from here to the capital can be negotiated by the Stinson 'planes in an hour and forty minutes. As a result it is proposed that this mail route should be used mainly by the more important mail matter rather than the regular heavy weighted parcels where quick delivery is not imperative.

The 'planes were purchased in the United States and the aviators contracted for before they set foot in China. The idea is that they will be used mainly in the training of Chinese for the flying service and will form the nucleus of a training school which Nanking hopes to assemble from aviators who can be brought out here.

### Deadlock Between Ministries

Meanwhile the deadlock that has arisen between the Ministry of Communications and the Ministry of Railways remains unsolved, and the foreign aviators brought to China are awaiting a settlement so that they will know what position they are to occupy and under whose direction.

It will be recalled that when Mr. Sun Fo signed the contract with the Curtis-Robertson firm for aeroplanes to carry mail over the principal air routes, the Ministry of Communications took the attitude that the giving of air mail contracts came under its jurisdiction, and as a result completed arrangements with the Stinson-Detroit company for the four machines and three aviators who have since arrived. Meanwhile both the Curtis and the Stinson people are awaiting a settlement of the difficulty.

# TALL FLAG POLE COMES DOWN

## U. S. Consulate's Big Mast Found to be Rotting

Residents of Shanghai and seafaring men will miss one of the distinctive marks of the Shanghai river front, for the flag pole of the American Consulate-General has been taken down.

The flag pole, 139 ft. in length, has been held out as the tallest of its kind in China, certainly the longest single piece of timber used for this purpose here. It is expected that a shorter pole will be erected before July 4, the anniversary of the American Independence, when the usual flag raising ceremony will be performed.

The pole was brought to Shanghai in the winter of 1919/20, through the agency of Mr. Carl Seitz, who having secured it from the forests of Oregon, had it attached to the side of one of the Columbia Pacific Co.'s vessels. The feat of erecting it required much ingenuity, and on Washington's Birthday, February 22, 1920, the American flag flew from it for the first time. At this ceremony, the pole still being covered with bark on the lower portions, Mr. E. S. Cunningham, U.S. Consul-General, presided, supported by Mrs. Cunningham and Mrs. Seitz, and a representative gathering of Americans.

The pole has rotted and the supporting braces have given way, so much so that naval engineers decided that it was a menace to those who lived in the vicinity.

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THE committee for the observance of the revolutionary anniversaries of May has been wound up by order of the local authorities.

# OBITUARY

## Miss Frances (Fanny) Cruz

The funeral of Miss Frances (Fanny) Cruz, whose death occurred on June 9 at the Country Hospital, took place at Hungjao Cemetery on June 10. Mr. and Miss Calder-Marshall and Chev. S. K. Chen were chief mourners, and the pall bearers were:—Messrs. F. G. Penfold, Gander, Diercking, Baptista, Grout and Roche.

Miss Cruz was interested in many Catholic charities and activities and the large number of friends present, including many members of the Girls' Friendly Society, of which she was an associate member, testified to the esteem in which she was held.

Floral tributes were sent by:—

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. F. Baptista, Mr. and Mrs. Buttridge, the Misses Bojesen, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Calder-Marshall, Calder-Marshall & Co., Ltd., staff, Engineering Department, Calder-Marshall & Co. Ltd.; staff, Calder-Marshall & Co. Ltd., Chev. S. K. Chen, Mrs. Chow, Mr. G. B. Chow, Mr. and Mrs. Diercking and family, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Drummond, Mr. and Mrs. G. Deitz, Mr. and Mrs. C. Encarnacão, Mrs. Ferguson and family, Mr. and Mrs. Gander and family, Mr. J. A. Gray, The Girl's Friendly Society, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Holt, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. Koo Chi-tsai, Mr. L. H. Kai., Dr. and Mrs. Chadwick Kew, Miss Lessing, Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Lonberg, Mr. M. D. Loh, Mr. and Mrs. A. Madar, Mr. C. Madar, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Manley, Mrs. Sarah Madar and family, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. McNeale, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Osorio, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Penfold, Miss O. B. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. G. Pollock, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Roche, Mr. T.J.P. Roche, Mr. and Mrs. S. Seelberg and family, Mr. H. Shann, Mr. T. J. Sinclair, Mr. W. Shen Tsing, Mr. Tai Yun-ching, Mr. and Mrs. J.C.T. Waung, Willow Tennis Club, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Willis, Mr. Mrs. Ward and family, Mrs. Wood; Tintina, Carmen and Marie, servants at 82 Route de Say Zoong.

## Mr. L. R. Burkhardt

It is with very much regret that we have to announce the death, which took place on June 10, at his home, 62 Route Doumer, of Mr. Louis Rudolph Burkhardt, head of the firm of L. R. Burkhardt.

Mr. Burkhardt, who was one of the oldest and most respected members of the local Swiss community, was a native of Zurich, Switzerland, though he was born in Marseilles 76 years ago.

He came to China more than 40 years ago as a member of the staff of Messrs. Nabholz & Co., a firm now extinct in China whose interests have been taken over by Mr. C. Weber. After that, Mr. Burkhardt joined the Persian Commercial Co., doing business in silk and tea, which he eventually bought over. During this period, he served as silk inspector for the Russo-Chinese Bank and was a director of a number of firms, including the Hotel des Colonies; Mondon, Ltd.; etc.

Following his purchase of the Persian Commercial Co., he established himself as a tea export merchant but, in spite of the fact that he was engaged in the tea trade, he was an expert in raw silk, having been engaged in the raw silk trade for nearly two score of years.

Deceased was a man of gay disposition and always liked a good joke. He had been ailing from asthma for some considerable time and, in spite of careful medical attention, he passed away on Monday night.

Mr. Burkhardt was a member of several clubs, including the Cercle Sportif Français, the Swiss Rifle Club and the Shanghai Race Club, and, as stated, he was one of the leading and most respected members of the Swiss community in China.

He leaves behind his wife (his first wife having died in 1921), a son (who is a major in the British Army now stationed in Aldershot and who was formerly connected with H.M. Diplomatic Service in Peking and Tientsin some years ago), a sister and two grandchildren, who are now in the United States. Much sympathy is extended to these in their sad bereavement.

### The Funeral

The funeral took place on June 12 at Bubbling Well Cemetery, the Sub-Dean, the Rev. V. G. Sutcliffe, officiating, while the chief mourner was his wife.

Besides flowers sent by the near relatives were wreaths from the following:—

Cercle Sportif Français; Swiss Rifle Club; Jean I. Isler; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Weber; Sarah M. de Britto; Mr. and Mrs. H. G. dos Remedios; Mr. and Mrs. Bangey and children; Mme. A. Lattray; Herr und Frau Otto G. Maesk; Otto and Milly Erzinger; J. Buisson; Mr. M. Pfenninger; G. H. Merian; Harry and Eva; Mr. and Mrs. E. Schoch; Mr. and Mrs. R. Plattner; Mr. and Mrs. F. Pasche; Charles E. Tripet; Mr. and Mrs. P. Marchand and family; Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Mottu and family; Mr. and Mrs. A. Jost; Justi and August Weder; Part des parents et enfants de Carter Road; Edward and H. Haizzi; Albert Haizzi; Z. Z. Tsu; Veuve G. Kunz.

## Mr. V. Kaikin

The Latvian community and his many friends in the Far East will be sorry to learn the sad news of the death of Mr. V. Kaktin, a civil engineer who died on the 7th inst. The obsequies took place in the Bubbling Well Cemetery on the 9th inst.

The late Mr. Kaktin was the president of the Shanghai Latvian Association. He was connected with the Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, having previously been working for the Kuangtung Conservancy Board in Canton.

## Mr. N. S. Gorra

The body of a foreigner, Mr. Nageeb Salim Gorra, was found on June 12 in his room in the Hotel Plaza by his brother-in-law, Mr. George Gassoum.

Deceased was a well-known merchant of New York and was senior member of the firm of Gorra Bros., who have a branch in Shanghai. He came to China a few months ago with the intention of returning to New York at an early date, but after his arrival had to seek medical treatment and was found dead in his room, following a heart attack.

Mr. Gorra, who was very popular with those with whom he came into contact, was very well-known in the lace and embroidery trade, he being a member of the American Lace & Embroidery Association of China and an expert in these two lines.

## Mr. Arthur Fleet

There will be many among the older residents of Shanghai who will deeply regret to hear of the death of Mr. Arthur Fleet, which took place recently in England in a nursing home in Worthing. Mr. Fleet was 75 years of age at the time of his death, which was brought about through a chill contracted during the bitter weather experienced in England last winter and spring, and which later developed into pneumonia.

Mr. Fleet was well known out in Shanghai twenty years ago: he retired Home for good in 1909. He joined the staff of the insurance office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson in 1885, when he came to Shanghai, and for many years after he was head of that department. He was a nephew of the late Mr. Edward Fleet Alford, taipan of the firm, and his brother, from whom news of his death was received, is Rear-Admiral Ernest Fleet, R.N.

Up-country shooting and yachting were two great hobbies of the late Mr. Fleet when he was in the Far East, and in both of these he was very proficient. He had, however, a reputation in Shanghai for being "stingy" but this was the opposite of the true case, for he was, in reality, giving considerable help to his mother and sister at Home, which necessitated a certain economy on his own part. The deceased did a great deal of public work in Shanghai and is a member of that brigade of old China hands of whom delightful yarns are retold when names crop up in conversation. He was a loyal member of the Holy Trinity Cathedral choir in which he was the leading tenor for many years. During the war Mr. Fleet did much valuable private work at Home.

He was buried at the Heen Cemetery close to Worthing, and a number of old China hands attended his funeral.

## Mr. G.B.V. Miller

We regret to announce the death, which took place at Kuling on June 8, of Mr. George Brown Valentine Miller. He had left Shanghai only a few weeks ago for the mountain resort in search of health, and a letter had been received stating that his condition had not improved, as had been hoped for. Later on in the day the news was received that death had supervened.

The deceased, who was born in Shanghai, was the son of the late Mr. Andrew Miller and of Mrs. Miller who resides at No. 113 Avenue Road. Educated in Dundee, Scotland, he took up engineering, and returned to China where he joined the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. He was well-known and very popular in the ports he visited and was recognized as one of the ablest men in his profession. Subsequently he took up the position as agent for the Vacuum Oil Co. in Hankow, and this he held for many years until it was found necessary for him to make a prolonged stay in Kuling for the sake of his health.

It was hoped that he had made a complete recovery, and in that belief he took up first a position in Shanghai and then in Peking, but on returning from the north his illness again manifested itself, and only a few weeks ago it was decided that he should return to Kuling where it was hoped that the climate would enable him to recuperate.

The deepest sympathy will be felt for his wife, who was with him in Kuling, his mother and sister who are in Shanghai and a brother who is in Tientsin.

# WOOSUNG PIRATES STILL BUSY

## Junks Continually Attacked: Severe Fight with Police

Despite the Chinese authorities' efforts to suppress the pirates operating outside Woosung, the pirates continue to loot the Chinese junks and boats they meet outside Woosung and, last week, as the result, a severe fight was engaged in with a Woosung water-police gunboat at Yuan Yuan Sha, outside Woosung.

According to the Chinese press, a large number of pirates arrived outside Woosung from Chêkiang in three junks. These, however, were not those who have been operating in Chihtunghsien, Tsungming, and Nantungchow recently; they came from Wenchow and Taichow. On their way here, they seized two junks from fishermen who immediately reported to the Woosung water-police. The latter at once despatched the gunboat Ping-yang to patrol the Woosung waters in wait for the marauders.

When the gunboat reached Yuan Yuan Sha, the officers on board sighted the pirates' junks and ordered them to stop and submit to search. Instead of obeying the order, the miscreants opened fire, which the Ping-yang returned. From 3 p.m. to 6 p.m., more than 1,000 cartridges and 80 cannon shots were fired on the pirate junks by the Ping-yang, but the pirates put up a sturdy resistance and showed no sign of retreat. Finally, the Ping-yang approached the junks and fired machine-guns on them at close range. Then it was seen that a number of pirates had been brought down and that the ring-leader of the pirates was seriously wounded. Scores of them, however, jumped into the sea and escaped because they were good swimmers. Nevertheless, five were arrested and are now kept in custody at the Paoshan district yamên, pending trial. In the fray three members of the water-police were seriously wounded and a number received minor wounds. The casualties among the pirates are as yet unknown.

# DEPUTY'S ACTION AT INQUESTS

## Judge's Two Decisions Disagreed With and Invalidated

Disagreeing with the findings of Judge Wong, the Senior Consul's Deputy, Mr. J. Van den Berg, on June 7 invalidated two verdicts given in inquests held at the Public Mortuary over the body of a 10 year-old Chinese girl and a Chinese man who were killed in motor accidents. In the first inquest the judge issued an order that the chauffeur of the car should be summoned. The Deputy disagreed that negligence against the man had been proved and reversed the judge's order; in the second case the Deputy found that the court had no jurisdiction and ordered the chauffeur to be handed over to the French Police.

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## POPULAR SHANGHAI COUPLE MARRIED

*Photo by Zanetti*

Mr. Kenneth H. Martin.

*Photo by Dorothy Wilding*

Miss Connie Limby.

## "THE CREATION"

### Inspiring Rendering by Union Church Choir

During the past six months the Union Church Choir has at frequent intervals given special musical services on Sunday evenings, when some of the well-known oratorios and cantatas have been presented. On June 9 the climax was reached, when, as the last special service of the season, Haydn's great work "The Creation" was splendidly given before a very large congregation. Every seat in the church and in the large gallery was occupied, and chairs were requisitioned to accommodate several late-comers.

The success of recent services had led one to expect great things but the consensus of opinion seems to be that Union Church Choir, ably assisted by several friends of the community, in the finished production of a very choice work exceeded the most sanguine expectations. To prevent any interruption in the sequence of the oratorio, it was decided to give without any excision Parts I and II only, which, with the brief order of worship which opened and closed the service, occupied just an hour and 45 minutes. The service opened with the Scriptural invitations to worship and responses, and the very appropriate hymn "Eternal Light," followed by a brief invocation and the Lord's Prayer, a fitting prelude to the great work which followed.

#### The Soloists and Chorus

The soloists were Mrs. A. Harvey (soprano), Mr. D. Wheldon (tenor), and Mr. H. Glover (bass), whose individual numbers, as well as in the several trios, showed them to possess good voices and a very thorough understanding of the whole work. Mrs. Harvey, though suffering from a heavy cold, bravely carried through, and her powerful soprano voice had full scope in the various numbers allotted to her.

Where all the members were of such high merit, it is difficult to select any for special mention; suffice it to say that in the selection of soloists the conductor was extremely fortunate.

Of the chorus one cannot speak too highly. Though numbering only just over 30 voices, the choir was well balanced, and produced a surprising volume of song, giving evidence not only of enthusiasm and arduous work in rehearsals, but of very intensive training and capable leadership. Particularly outstanding were the three numbers "Awake the Harp," "The Heavens are Telling," and the final chorus "Achieved is His glorious work." During the rendition of this number one felt impelled to stand in tribute to the genius of the author of such a work and also to the reverent and inspiring manner in which it was interpreted. Many hours of ease must have been sacrificed to ensure such a success, and, if we mistake not, the large congregation, and the intense interest manifested, must have been an inspiration to those taking part.

#### Conductor and Organist

This notice, however, would be incomplete without a special word of commendation for the conductor, Mr. H. G. Whitcher, and the organist, Mr. L. H. Barton, upon whose shoulders rested great responsibility in ensuring the success of the whole service. Mr. Whitcher has on previous occasions given evidence of his ability as a choir leader. Not only does he possess a thorough understanding of such work, but he has the added gift of inspiring a choir by his own enthusiasm, and when at the close of last evening's service he saw the reward of his arduous work he must have felt gratified. But the efforts of the choir and the conductor could not have appeared to such advantage had it not been for Mr. Barton's work at the organ. As the whole oratorio moved from recitative to trio and from trio to chorus, there was not the slightest hitch; everything went smoothly and majestically. Whether in interpreting the break of day, the cooing of the dove at early morn, the tread of the heavy beasts, or the swelling of the waters as the story of Creation was unfolded, or in the measured sway of the chorus, Mr. Barton proved himself a thorough musician, and brought from the organ music which few hitherto realized it possessed. It certainly was a very finished production, and reached its climax when, after the notes of the final chorus died again, the whole congregation, led by the choir, sang the Doxology, which was followed by the Benediction pronounced by the Minister.

#### Personnel of the Choir

The choir was composed of the following:—

Sopranos.—Mesdames Beynon, Gain, Hindson, Ott, Sim and Walker; Messrs. Borst-Smith, Lavington, MacGillivray, Milligan and Newcomb.

Contraltos.—Mesdames Bone, Glover, Jones, McLennan and Viloudaki, Jr. and Miss Wheeler.

Tenors.—Messrs. Fairburn, Kennedy, McGavin, Moffatt and Nobbins.

Bass.—Messrs. Lell, Cardell, Joe Evans, Forshaw, Heal, Lang, Scobie and H. Taylor.

Between the first and second parts, in making the usual announcements, the Minister, the Rev. E. F. Borst-Smith, in a few brief sentences, expressed deep appreciation of the work done by the soloists, conductor, organist and choir, and especially of the kind help willingly given by other friends in the community.

## WEDDING

### Martin—Limby

A wedding of great popularity and wide interest took place on June 8 in Holy Trinity Cathedral when Miss Constance de Irujo Limby, youngest daughter of the late Mr. H. J. Limby and Mrs. Limby, was married to Mr. Kenneth Harvey Martin, son of the late Mr. F. B. Martin and Mrs. Martin of Codrington Place, Clifton. Dean Trivett officiated at the wedding.

The Cathedral had been beautifully decorated for the occasion and the bride, who was given away by Mr. A. J. Welch, looked charming as she came up the aisle in her flowing wedding gown of white tulle plentifully trimmed with rhinestone. Her veil was embroidered tulle and was held in place with a wreath of orange blossom.

The bridesmaids, who were the Misses Honey Hargreaves, Betty Hargreaves, Vera Pearson and Florrie Tippin, wore dresses of blue georgette, trimmed with rhinestone, and headbands of blue and silver. A note of colour was introduced by the bouquet of pink roses which each carried.

The bride's mother wore a gown of beige colour silk lace with a hat of colour to match, and the bride's sister wore blue flowered chiffon, with hat to match.

The best man at the wedding was Mr. Hugh Martin and the duties of ushers were undertaken by Messrs. R. I. Pearon, J. F. MacGregor, W. J. Keswick, and C. O. Cumming.

Following the ceremony in the Cathedral a reception was held in the home of Mr. A. J. Welch, at which there was a large gathering of friends present to congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Martin.

The bride's going-away costume, was of lime green crêpe de chine with a straw hat to match.

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THROUGH tickets for the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow Railways will be put on sale as from the 15th instant.

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THE committee appointed by the National Government to reorganize and amalgamate the commercial organizations of Greater Shanghai have formally taken over the administration of the Nantao Chamber of Commerce and the Greater Shanghai Merchants' Union. Arrangements have been made to rent the Nantao Chamber to the Bureau of Social Affairs for Tls. 300 per month.

## DRAGON BOATS ON THE WHANGPOO

### Old Festivity Revived in Spite of Official Frowning

Dragon Boat Festival was observed as a gala day on June 11 by most Chinese and for the first time in many years the dragon-boat races of the good old days were held in spite of strict orders by the Shanghai & Woosung Water Police and by the Bureau of Public Safety for Greater Shanghai forbidding them.

It is now nearly ten years since we have seen really good dragon boats on the Whangpoo and the possibilities are that it will be quite a long time before we see them out again.

Owing to the excitement caused, which led to many deaths, a ban was first placed on dragon boat racing by Mr. Shen Pao-chang, Shanghai District Magistrate during the time of Gen. Ho Feng-lin. Similar orders were issued by other officials and an attempt to hold a dragon boat meeting during the time of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang was nipped in the bud and those responsible for the arrangements found themselves in prison. Since the Nationalist occupation of Shanghai and the proposal to abolish the lunar calendar (to which Dragon Boat Festival belongs), orders have been published forbidding the practice and the Commissioner of Public Safety and the Shanghai and Woosung Water Police forbade dragon boats to enter the Whangpoo. However, this order was ignored and no fewer than nine such boats turned out and attracted crowds to The Bund and to both sides of Soochow Creek.

#### Origin of the Festival

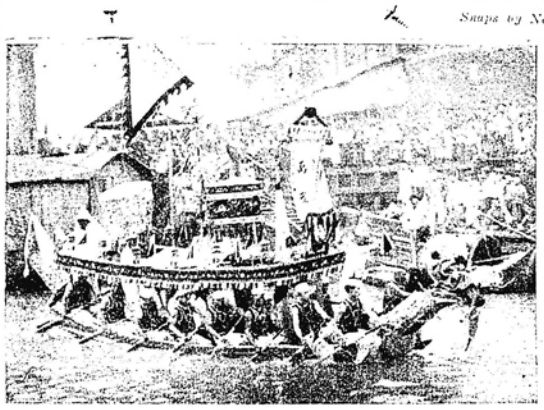
The origin of the dragon boat is as follows:—Chu Yen, a loyal and able Minister of the Chu Kingdom (after the Three Kingdoms), which is now Hupeh Province, attempted to give advice to the Emperor which was beneficial to the people. The Emperor, however, was too busy with his harem to listen, so the sorrowful Chu Yen, rather than see the Kingdom fall into the hands of foreigners, threw himself into the Pillow River, a small river in Hupeh, and was never seen again. Nevertheless, he had won the love and the admiration of the people for his good acts and, to perpetuate his memory, they decided to observe the fifth day of the fifth moon as a memorial day and to send out dragon boats to recover his body. Though hundreds of years have passed, the corpse remains still at the bottom of the river. Unable to recover the body, the people announced that the day would forever be remembered: dragon boats would sail the rivers each year, chung-tsze (rice pies bound in bamboo leaves) would be thrown into the river for the spirit of the good official, and fire-crackers would be let off to prevent evil spirits from coming near to him.

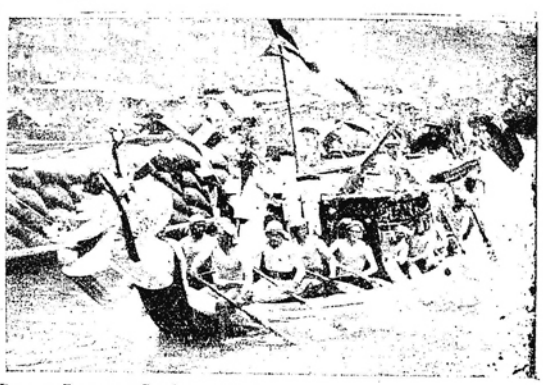
#### Due Observance

All these observances were kept on June 11. Consulates, Customs, banks and exchanges, the Provisional Court and the Gendarmerie Commissioner's yamên, and the leading hongs and firms were closed for the day. But the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, the Shanghai District Court,

## AN ANCIENT FESTIVAL IN SHANGHAI

*Snaps by Newsreel Wong*





A revival of Old Days: Dragon Boats on Soochow Creek.

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the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, and the schools of the Municipality were open as usual. The Chinese City had on a holiday appearance and the temples were visited by thousands of pious people.

The dragon boats appeared on the Whangpoo shortly after 9 o'clock. From Changkapang, Yangkadu, the Ningshao Wharf, the Ta Tah Wharf and from Mapudu, they were rowed as far as Nanziang, Woosung, Tayangmiao and Zaukadu.

Preceded by a motor boat and manned by members of the Sampanmen's and the Junkmen's Union and by members of other riverside workers unions, whose heads were tied with coloured cloth, the boats rowed into sight amidst the beating of drums and the clanging of cymbals. There were nine "official boats" in all. Seated in each were no fewer than 22 rowers, all moving their paddles to the the beat of the drums. Besides these rowers, there were others on the long, narrow craft who appeared to make just as much noise as the spectators.

### Decorations and the Kuomintang

All the boats were very gaily decorated. Each had a coloured representation of a dragon's head on its bow and a dragon's tail at the stern. The leading vessel carried a picture of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, over the top of which was a tablet, the characters on which, in English, read, "Ten thousand years life to the Father of the Republic." This boat had an awning of red silk with gold embroidery like the silk one sees in wedding sedan chairs. Others had white or green or yellow awnings, and another attractive boat, which appeared to be slightly longer than the others, was covered with evergreen. The Kuomintang flag was hoisted at the bow of each vessel, the National flag at the stern, and flags of various nations figured in the display. However, a few of the boats were not decorated in any way.

On each boat was a funny man. Dressed in a costume of olden times, his face painted and wearing a long, false moustache, he performed all sorts of antics, much to the crowd's amusement.

There was a Kuomintang appearance about the whole thing. Kuomintang flags predominated. Slogans were shouted. Tablets were hung up which read:—

"May the Republic live 10,000 years!"
"May the Party and Country live 10,000 years!"
"Uphold the National Government!"
"Support the Party Government!"
"Peace and happiness for all!"
"Fairness in dealing with all affairs!"

Occasionally a bunch of crackers would be fired off and the boats went round in circles, the idea being to permit the dragon to eat the fire.

### Canton's Huge Boats

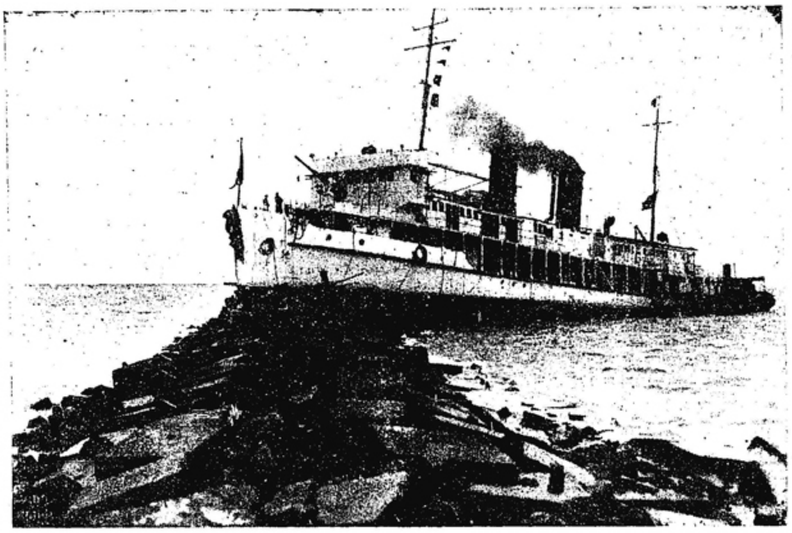
Shanghai's dragon boats are less imposing than the ones in south China. The average boat yesterday measured not more than 25 feet long and was fairly wide: only about 35 people in all could get on board each. One which the writer saw in Canton was an immense thing. Not more than 30 inches wide, it measured at least 100 feet long. On board were 120 rowers alone, besides those who beat the drums and cymbals and those who stood to take the places of those who tired. It was really a wonder that the board, for it was no more, did not sink or capsize.

### Deaths from Drowning

Although a spirit of jollity prevailed, the day did not pass without its casualties. Several people were drowned in the western section of the Soochow Creek, on the Chapei side, and, at a race which was held in a creek near Taziang (a place about 20 li from Chapei), where thousands had crowded on to a bridge known as the Safety Bridge, which lies before the Dragon God Temple, the structure collapsed, throwing many people into the water. Two people were drowned, a man and a girl.

OWING to a rumour which was spread to the effect that the notes issued by the Industrial Bank of China were worthless because the bank did not hold sufficient reserves, exchange shops in different parts of the port on June 11 declined to accept these. There was a slight panic but, when it was learned that the bank had sufficient money to meet all demands, this subsided and the exchange shops continued to accept the notes.

## THE U.S.S. LUZON ON THE BREAKWATER



A striking photograph of the U.S. Yangtze flagship as the appeared at low water.

## THE NAVY LEAGUE

### Shanghai Branch Annual General Meeting

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai branch of the Navy League was held on June 10 in the Shanghai Club with the president, Mr. C. F. Garstin, presiding. He was supported by the hon. secretary and treasurer, Mr. E. S. Wilkinson, and Messrs. E. F. Bateman, E. T. Byrne, P. A. Cox, H. V. Wilkinson, C. C. Knight and C. A. Peel of the committee. Others present were Dr H. Couper Patrick, and Messrs. Arthur Akehurst, Henry Quelch, W. H. Smith, and C. Gilbert Davies.

The accounts and reports of the previous meeting being duly read and passed, the election of officers for the coming year took place and Mr. C. F. Garstin was unanimously re-elected president, being proposed by Mr. E. T. Byrne and seconded by Mr. H. V. Wilkinson. It was then proposed by Mr. Byrne and seconded by Mr. Wilkinson that the office of vice-president be filled as at present by the presidents of St. Andrew's, St. George's, St. David's and St. Patrick's societies, which proposal was passed without dissent.

The present committee composed of Messrs. E. F. Bateman, E. T. Byrne, C. C. Knight, R. Mein Austin, C. A. Peel and E. S. Wilkinson, was unanimously elected to serve again, being proposed by Dr. H. Couper Patrick and seconded by Mr. C. Gilbert Davies.

A vote of thanks was then tendered Mr. E. S. Wilkinson for his work as hon. secretary and treasurer and Mr. C. F. Garstin received the thanks of the committee and the members present for his work as president of the league, after which the meeting was declared over.

THE parents of the late Sgt. C. W. Hales, of the S. M. Police, who, it will be recalled, was killed by armed men during a gang fight in the Louza district early in February, have written to their son's comrade, Sgt. Duffy, in the following terms:—"Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Hales of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England, wish to thank the Shanghai public for the sympathy shown at the death of their son, Probationary Sgt. Christopher Willens Hales, S.M.P., who was killed by gunmen while on duty on February 3, 1929, near the Sun Sun Cabaret, Kweichow Road."

## U.S.S. LUZON'S MISHAP

### Japanese Salvage Co. Gets Her Off Breakwater

In spite of determined tug operations, the U.S.S. Luzon remained firmly ensconced on the Woosung breakwater during the early part of the week, but she was refloated on June 12 at 3 a.m. The operations were carried out by the Teikoku Salvage Kabushiki Kaisha of Osaka (Imperial Salvage Co., Ltd.) after four days' preparations, during which, part of the Woosung breakwater was removed.

At low water those portions of the breakwater on each side of the bow of the vessel were excavated and later the blocks of concrete and stone protruding into the vessel were undermined and removed, thus leaving the ship free to slide off at high water with the assistance of tug power. Subsequently she made the journey to the Kiangnan Dock arriving at 6 a.m. under her own power.

## A POPULAR DUTCH RESIDENT

Mr. A. Stokkink, acting manager of the Netherlands Trading Society, who has left for Home. This caricature was presented to Mr. Stokkink on the occasion of a farewell garden party give at his house, 400 Hungjao Road. Out of about 20 years spent in the Far East Mr. Stokkink has for the past three been a resident of Shanghai.

## TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC

### Examination Results

The following are the results of the recent "practical" examination held by Trinity College of Music (London) in Shanghai, the examiner being Mr. Albert Mallinson. The total number of marks required to gain an honours certificate is 80 per cent., and for a pass certificate 60 per cent. When not otherwise stated the candidates were examined in pianoforte playing.

SENIOR DIVISION, HONOURS

Yao Kyung-ling .......... [illegible] marks
Shao Chia-tsung .......... [illegible] „
Yang Pao-faung .......... [illegible]1 „

SENIOR DIVISION, PASS

Wang Dau-tsae .......... 7[illegible] marks

INTERMEDIATE DIVISION, HONOURS

Shao Chia-lu .......... [illegible] marks
Pan Sih-chang .......... [illegible] „

INTERMEDIATE, PASS

Alice Dorothy Watt .......... 7[illegible] marks
Eileen O'Toole .......... [illegible] „

JUNIOR DIVISION, HONOURS

Den We-kyuin .......... [illegible] marks

JUNIOR DIVISION, PASS

Elizabeth Kempton .......... 73 marks
Eileen O'Toole (violin) .......... 67 „
Catherine Sharp .......... 67 „
Margaret Jorgensen .......... 65 „

PREPARATORY DIVISION, PASS

Eileen Mary Davidson .......... 73 marks
Joan Ward .......... 62 „

"FIRST STEPS" DIVISION, PASS

Ivy Augusta Brandt .......... 8[illegible] marks

THE Greater Shanghai Health Bureau has notified the proprietors of the duck and chicken hongs of Nantao that in future they must keep their premises in a sanitary condition or they will be fined.

## B.W.A. GARDENING SECTION

### Presentation to Mr. D. MacGregor on His Departure

About 30 members of the Gardening Section of the British Women's Association met to enjoy tea in Mrs. A. K. Craddock's beautiful garden, 76 Route de Zay Soong, and to say good-bye to Mr. and Mrs. D. MacGregor on June 7.

The meeting was a very successful one and Mrs. Craddock was able to be present for a short time to receive her guests, and to hand to Mr. MacGregor a small memento from the Gardening Section. This took the form of an antique bronze flower vase, mounted on a blackwood stand on which was engraved the following:

"To Mr. D. MacGregor from the B.W.A. Gardening Section in memory of many pleasant afternoons spent together in Shanghai gardens."

An interesting speech was made by Mrs. A. C. Clear in presenting the vase. Mrs. Clear recalled how Mr. MacGregor had first inspired her own gardening ventures in Shanghai, and in outlining what he had done for her, she said that this was merely a résumé of what he had done for the Section at large. Mr. MacGregor had made the face of Shanghai beautiful and in wishing long life and health to Mr. and Mrs. MacGregor in their retirement, she said that the second would naturally follow when one had as a hobby one of the most delightful vocations in the world.

## TURTLE BROUGHT TO SHANGHAI

### Large Creature Caught Off Chusan Islands

A very interesting visitor in Shanghai at the present time is a huge sea-turtle, known sometimes as the loggerhead turtle, which is to be sent to the West Lake Exhibition where it will be displayed.

Rarely are such creatures to be seen alive in Shanghai, although there is one stuffed in the Royal Asiatic Society's Museum in Museum Road which was caught in the Whangpoo River some years ago. In Hangchow, however, there are many of them, especially in the temples, where the monks keep them as pets and treat them as holy chelonian, feeding them with bowls or rice and fresh water.

This specimen was captured a week ago by the fishing trawler Chip-bee No. 2, which, it will be recalled, caught a huge shark several weeks ago, between the Four Sisters and Two Brothers Island to the east of Chusan Island, at about latitude 29, longitude 123. It was kept alive with rice and fresh water, for, we were informed, though it was caught in salt water, it lived just as well in fresh water.

The creature weighed between 400 and 500 lb. and its size may be visualized when it is stated that it measured 4 ft. 6 in. lengthwise and 3 ft. 8 in. from one extreme side of the shell to the other. This marine tortoise differs from the ordinary tortoise, for, in place of the four legs which may be drawn in from time to time it had four fins shaped like those of a shark. Its head, which was like that of the tortoise, must have weighed seven or eight pounds. It has a large mouth and protruding eyes. On its back were a number of barnacles.

PETITIONS have been sent to the Nanking by Buddhists throughout the country, praying for the revision of the regulations governing Buddhist temples.

ABOUT 60 Chinese coolies were at work at Liutang Colliery belonging to the Penchihu Colliery & Mining Co. when about 6 a.m. on June 1, the mining gang had the misfortune to cut a hole in the partition that separated the pit from an old one adjoining thereto now in disuse, filled with water. Through this hole, the water rushed in, flooding the pit and drowning 40 men. Out of 22 others who escaped, two died on being carried out of the pit.

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## THE RECENT MURDER AT LUNGHUA

### Far-Reaching Demands Presented by Fellow-Workers

The death of Wu Wen-lung has been the subject of an investigation by the Shanghai District Kuomintang, the Greater Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety, the Bureau of Social Affairs and the Employees Union of the China Merchants Cement Factory at Lunghua.

Wu, it will be recalled, was a member of the executive committee of the latter organization and he was murdered by persons unknown.

Though the results of the meeting were not made public, it has been learned by the Chinese press that the following demands were presented by deceased's colleagues:—

1. That $1,500 be paid to deceased's family to meet funeral expenses;

2. That $7,000 compensation be paid to deceased's family;

3. That $5,000 be paid to deceased's family for the education of his children;

4. That the director of the cement factory be dismissed;

5. That the number of daily working hours be reduced to eight;

6. That the wages of workmen in the Cement Factory shall be increased by 20 cents per day;

7. That the management of the factory be held responsible for the protection of the lives of the workers;

8. That the factory shall not employ workers without permission from the union.

The workers are still on strike in spite of requests by the Kuomintang and the Social Affairs Bureau that they should return.

## A NEW AERODROME NEAR SHANGHAI

### Large Aviation Field to be Laid Out at Chenju

Shanghai, June 9.

It is announced that an aviation field for the accommodation of aeroplanes to be employed in mail and passenger service between Shanghai and Nanking will soon be opened by the Ministry of Communications near Chenju, one station north of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway station in Chapei. The field will probably be larger than the Hungjao aerodrome as besides being big enough as a landing place for aeroplanes, a number of hangars for the accommodation of aeroplanes will also be constructed there.—Kuo Min.

## A WELL-KNOWN ATHLETE CRIPPLED

### Sergt. Daniels' Collision with a Motor-Car

Sergt. Daniels, the well-known athlete of the Norfolk Regiment, is at present lying in the Military Hospital in Kukiang Road owing to a collision involving a motor cycle on which he was riding and a motor car in Bubbling Well Road opposite the Country Club, shortly after eight o'clock on June 8.

Daniels, who has won considerable popularity as a hockey and soccer player, was at once removed to the Country Hospital, but he was later transferred to the Military Hospital where, after consultation, the surgeons decided to amputate his left leg, below the knee.

According to an announcement in the vernacular press, the Shanghai-Nanking air mail service will be inaugurated by the Ministry of Communications in a couple of days.

The Shanghai Japanese Bar Association, according to the Chinese press, is opposing the abolition of consular jurisdiction on the ground that the time is not yet ripe. Resolutions also have been passed asking the Government to appoint a committee to investigate China's judicial system and to lodge a strong protest over the delay of the Shanghai Provisional Court in handling civil cases involving Japanese interests.

## "CHINESE RECORDER"

### Many Interesting Points in the June Number

The "Recorder" opens this month with a scholarly article from the Rev. Sten Bugge who traces the "Changing bases of missionary support" in times ancient and modern. The apostles of the early church lived on the churches which they founded. They contributed to the support of the home base in Jerusalem rather than received support from that source. Later, in the heyday of papal power, the missionaries were ambassadors from the most puissant Prince in Christendom and had the prestige of that power behind them. An illustration of this is the embassy of Augustine to England. The Nestorians in China and, in a lesser degree, the early Jesuits were the guests of the Emperors of their day and received benefactions and gifts from the court in return for their prayers. Altogether this is a very interesting study.

Mr. Stephen C. Peabody tells of an elaborate Easter service in his church in Peking. He calls it "Making Easter indigenous" and there can be no doubt the church enjoyed those Easter services with their decorations and song services and there may be a lesson here for some of us who have only a dull perception of aesthetic values. Eyegate is an even more important avenue of entrance to the soul than eargate and we make a mistake in that we use it so little.

The Rev. M. H. Throop continues his discussion of the parallel passages in the Book of Proverbs and the Confucian Analects. The result of much labour is here gathered into a small space.

### Chinese Christians' Needs

The Editor has secured a symposium from some leading Chinese Christians on the needs of the Chinese church and the kind of missionaries that are wanted to meet those needs. The qualifications stated are all important. They include agricultural experts and men who can give "hearty moral support of China's plans for reconstruction, political, economical, industrial and educational." Also leaders of intellectual ability such as Canon Streeter and others of his kind. These needs are pressing but it is doubtful whether ability to meet them is the highest qualification for a missionary. One wonders whether David Livingstone or John Paton or the Apostle Paul himself would have measured up to the standards desiderated by these writers. It is significant that not one of them quotes Scripture. Is there nothing in the Book about the qualifications necessary for a missionary? Is it not written "Pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest that he thrust forth labourers into his harvest field"? It is still His harvest field and the labourers are first and foremost his workmen and after that the servants of the church. It is to be noted, too, that the earliest missionaries declined to serve the church even in the matter of distributing food to its needy members. They said, appoint for yourselves deacons to do this work "we will continue steadfast in prayer and in the ministry of the word." On the other hand it is indisputable that Schaal and Verbiest found their scientific attainments of the greatest value in the difficult days of their missionary work. But they never regarded their scientific duties as being of any spiritual value. These were irksome services which they rendered to the state to secure an open door for the preaching of the gospel. It is, nevertheless, unwise to judge for to his own master ever missionary standeth or falleth. The letter of Rev. A. Sydenstricker in the same issue of the "Recorder" might also be read in connection with this study.

Orders have been issued for the removal of various departments of the Shanghai District Government, such as the Departments of Public Safety, Finance, etc., and the branch Kuomintang to Minghong, where a large building is being erected for the District Magistracy. When the building is completed, the other departments will also be transferred. The provincial authorities have been asked to earmark $67,000 for the new building.

## SERIOUS OMNIBUS ACCIDENT

### Mr. L. S. Hyndman Run Over

A serious accident occurred on the Bund on June 7, when a foreign gentleman was run over by an omnibus near the intersection of Hankow Road with the main water-front. The foreigner, Mr. L. S. Hyndman, residing at 12 Tongshan Road, was attempting to board a bus going towards the French Concession. According to the accounts of those present, the door of the bus was closed before he could enter and he attempted to jump in while the vehicle was moving. As a result he was thrown underneath the rear wheels, which passed over his left foot, seriously fracturing his ankle. He was removed to the General Hospital.

Residents of Woosung held a meeting on June 9, and decided to establish a hospital for the poor and to request the Bureau of Public Works for Greater Shanghai to re-build the Wan-tsao-pang Bridge.

After firing several shots, one of which entered the chest of a woman who had shouted for help, several armed robbers who had entered the home of a Chinese worker in Chungshan Road, Chapei, collected a small amount of booty and escaped.

The Shanghai Chinese Newspaper Distributors Union has, in connection with the death of a tea-shop proprietor, in which a British soldier is alleged by Chinese to have been concerned, issued a manifesto demanding the withdrawal of the British land and sea forces from China, the rendition of the foreign concessions, the execution of the alleged murderer, a public apology by the British Government, and assurances that there will be no such troubles in future.

## PERSONAL NOTES

Captain J. Wolfe-Murray, D.S.O., of H.M.S. Kent, has gone Home on sick leave.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Allison, and Mr. C. A. Momber sailed for Home last week.

Mr. Donald MacDonald, of the Robert Dollar Co., has left Shanghai for Scotland on a five months' holiday.

Mr. O. T. Breakspear, formerly editor of the "Daily Press," Hongkong, has arrived from England to join the staff of Reuter's.

Mr. Gilbert McIntosh, of the Presbyterian Mission Press, who has been absent about ten months on a visit to Great Britain, has returned to Shanghai.

Captain J. P. Shelley, who has been connected with the intelligence department of the Shanghai Defence Force practically since its inauguration, has left for Home. Captain Shelley's regiment is the Coldstream Guards.

Miss Louise Gaster, who was, for several years, secretary to Sir Ernest Wilton, former head of the Salt Gabelle at Peking, expects to return shortly to China from England. Miss Gaster, who lived in Peking for about four years, will reside at Shanghai.

Mr. Neilage S. Brown has been transferred to the Shanghai office of Butterfield & Swire, Ltd. He has been in charge of the Hongkong office since the retirement of Mr. G. M. Young and has been actively associated with the work of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce and the Hongkong University.

Mr. H. B. Gallop, manager of the Shanghai Baseball Club team, has left for a holiday in America.

Mrs. Florence Ayscough, D.Litt., has left Horton Street, London, and gone to Canada, where her address will be St. Andrew's, New Brunswick.


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# CORRESPONDENCE

## DR. SUN YAT-SEN

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I am inclined to think with your correspondent "Maws" that Mr. Sakamoto's letter on Dr. Sun Yat-sen is not an accurate statement. Dr. Sun may be truly a great man, one worthy of our admiration, but to picture him as a man wholly free of selfish ambitions and spotless in character will be a distortion of truth. All real friends of Dr. Sun should recognize that their hero had shortcomings as well as splendid virtues, consoling themselves with the idea that the latter probably far outweigh the former. But to praise blindly and indiscriminately, to make of Dr. Sun a man of stainless virtue and supreme nobility: that can only mean one is either insincere or undiscerning.

Taking nothing but Dr. Sun's so-called philosophy, the result of his many years' study. Against the old saying, "To know is easy, but to do is difficult," Dr. Sun presents his doctrine, "To do is easy, but to know is difficult." Failing to create in China a state of affairs that he would like to see, he devoted himself to the writing of "The Three peoples' Principles" and "The Five Powers Constitution." He considered these books as all important and his command to his followers was that they should act strictly in accordance with them. In other words, he considered himself as a "knower," while his followers are to be nothing but "doers." He himself was a sort of superior being who had already performed the difficult task of knowing things; it now remains for his followers to do the easier work—the work of putting his principles into practice.

I am afraid we cannot call Dr. Sun either a doer or a knower. He does not know his own ignorance, or how difficult it is to make the Chinese revolution a real success. No mere formulation of "The Three Peoples' Principles" can bring into China unity and peace, not to say freedom and justice.

I am, etc.,
F. D. Z.

Shanghai, June 8, 1929.

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To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—When I had the privilege of paying my tribute to Dr. Sun Yat-sen a few days ago in your correspondence column, I was not altogether unmindful of some of his serious shortcomings. Hence I am grateful to F.D.Z. for his criticism.

In fact one of my beloved British friends very kindly suggested to me that I was ignorant of one very grave fault which Dr. Sun shared. What this fault is I shall never mention, just because I often love a man because of his very weakness, as well as his innate strength. By saying this, I may be accused of inconsistency. Well, I willingly accept an accusation of this sort, although I do not like to be "either insincere or undiscerning."

"By the fruits ye shall know the truth." The Chinese Revolution is no longer fancy, but a real fact. With all uncertainties still invading us, we cannot help discerning the tremendous spectacle of the Chinese Nationalism spreading and consolidating before our eyes. Is not this significant phenomenon brought about, partly at least, by the supreme unifying efforts of Dr. Sun, while we may well give allowance to the *Zeitgeist*?

At this time of state burial and of nation-wide mourning when tons of sympathy (and perhaps an ounce of carping remarks) are needed, can we not afford to be less critical and more generous to the departed soul? We should not be blind, but we could be sympathetic and generous.

I am, etc.,
JAMES G. SAKAMOTO.

Shanghai, June 10, 1929.

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To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I think "F. D. Z." is too severe in his indictment of the late leader.

Sun Yat-sen was an idealist, and he had in addition the misfortune to be mostly surrounded by sycophants—men who flattered and humoured him. He launched wild and impractical schemes, and was not a little hurt that they excited no popular enthusiasm and received no support, especially from outside China, where the money was to come from to finance these schemes. As to his conception of the ideal popular government for China, as embodied in "The Three Principles," there is some mystery as to the actual origin of his work, or rather the incentive, throwing considerable doubt as to the late Dr. Sun being the author.

It is more correct, then, to say that it was not so much Sun Yat-sen himself, as his followers, who were "knowers" and not "doers"—to use F. D. Z.'s apt description. But it would be hardly correct to say that such comprise the bulk of the party now in power in Nanking, as "F. D. Z." seems to suggest. There is indication that there are not wanting men of wider vision who will not blindly set themselves to carry out the injunctions of their late leader.

Sun Yat-sen cannot be classed with great historical figures like Alexander, or Genghis Khan, or Napoleon. At the age when personality and the fire of leadership should have been apparent in him, these attributes were absent, nor did they ever manifest themselves with growing power and influence.

The explanation is that Sun Yat-sen was made the Man of a Cause, instead of being the Man who made a Cause.

I am, etc.,
H. A. T.

Shanghai, June 10, 1929.

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## PEITAIHO

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—For over nine months there has been no rain with the result that nothing is growing, not a blade of grass has sprouted and everything is brown and parched. The country will be in a serious condition so far if the rain does not soon come: as I write there is no sign of any change of the weather.

Visitors are slowly dribbling in and a large season is expected. Everything is as quiet as can possibly be, both naturally and politically. There is no vestige of any soldiers for which everyone is very thankful. Neither Chinese nor foreigners have any use for the undisciplined native troops who do not in any sense deserve the name of soldier as the word is used in the West. There troops can be relied upon to protect, whilst in China they can be relied upon to molest and to prey upon the unarmed.

The train is functioning including the Beach train. It is therefore possible to get into and out of the place with, for China, comparative ease.

I am, etc.,
EDWARD S. LITTLE.

Peitaiho, June 4, 1929.

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## GARBAGE IN FRENCH CONCESSION

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The whole of my household has been upset by the recent extraordinary order issued by the French Municipal Council in connection with the collection of garbage.

I have the misfortune, like many hundreds of residents in the French Settlement, to live in what is commonly thought to be a private road, but which, in reality, is just as public as any other road. For years my servants have punctiliously filled the garbage can, put the lid on, and placed it outside the back door for collection. The dust cart has leisurely perambulated past our back doors collecting the contents to the gratification of all concerned.

Now comes an order that requires us to listen for the tinkle of the dust cart bell. Many of us cannot hear it, but those who can't equally with those who can, are adjured to meet the dust cart official on his arrival, hand the dust bin to him and receive it back empty, thereafter returning it to the kitchen precincts. We are therefore faced with inconvenient alternatives:

(1) To station a scout each at the entrance of our small settlement to watch for the dustcart, who, on sighting it, sprints back to the kitchen and with the help of the cook and amah transports the dust bin to the main road and hands it with suitable remarks to the official who empties it; or

(2) To bribe the policeman on duty (true, it is only 20 cents) to allow the dustbin to be deposited on the main road pending the dustbin official's arrival—which may be any time between 7 and 10 a.m.

I can well picture, or hear, the editorial sniff, not at the dust bin but at the veracity of this correspondent. Let me, therefore, assert that I have related nothing but the cold and sober truth, which can be vouched for by the French Council's printed orders.

The collection of garbage in the French Settlement has been the subject of numerous letters to your journal in the past, as most readers will remember; likewise the state of the French roads. It is quite common to see heaps of dust, and worse, stacked carelessly on public footpaths for collection. The Gabbet tragedy may be attributed to this practice; so also a recent local outbreak of scarlet fever; to say nothing of the risk and inconvenience to pedestrians of wind-blown garbage.

Is it too much to expect the French P.W.D., or Health Department, or whoever is responsible, to run an ordinary public utility like garbage collection with decency, and to do at least as well as the International Settlement, which is not considered the residential district of Shanghai?

I am, etc.,
OVERTAXED.

June 11, 1929.

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## MR. O. BALDWIN'S NOBILITY

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Why trouble to reply to "Trimmed" letter. He is undoubtedly a similar type of man to O. Baldwin.

No decent-minded man or woman has any use for his kind, whatever their political views may be.

I heard a young man complaining very loudly the other day, because his parents had not sent him to a Public school. I happen to know that they sent him to the best Private school that they could (by doing without certain things to pay for it).

"O. Baldwin", "Trimmed" and "this other young man" judging by their views must be beautiful "Lads", that have caused their Mothers many a sleepless night.

I am, etc.,
FATHER.

Shanghai, June 7, 1929.

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To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—You tell me that I seem to be as incapable of understanding your mind as you are of understanding mine. The difference of opinion between us is the "decency" (I do not like the word but it is yours so we will adopt it) of a son entering Parliament on the side opposite to that of his father and giving his father "beans" in Parliament.

I am a father and my family is grown up and I am quite old enough to be a grandfather.

Some of us were brought up at Eton and the rest of us, to use a vulgarism, were eaten and then brought up. The one cannot understand the mind of the other. *Il ne faut pas.* You, Sir, were doubtless brought up in conditions far removed from those of Labour. I have had experience of both. In order to make my point that a son has every right to oppose the views of his father I must draw upon personal experience.

As a child I was sent to Sunday School and attended chapel with my parents. My family, grandparents, parents, uncles and aunts, were all actively connected with the "work" and held official positions.

When I was 13 or 14 years of age there was a right royal row in progress between the elders and I had it dinned into my ears morning, noon and night. Acrimonious exchanges were the order of the day and, kid as I was, I arrived at the conclusion that the whole bunch were a pack of unmitigated Pharisees and intolerant bigots. I made up my mind that when I was free from parental control I would give church and chapel a wide berth. It is 40 years since I attended divine service and I have never regretted it. If I were home now and the occasion arose I would certainly take the side opposite to that of my father and do my best to knock my view of sense into him.

Mr. Oliver Baldwin may possibly have had some similar experience which makes him bitterly opposed to the views held by his father's Party.

It was intended that I should enter the family business and at the age of 13 I was sent to the family works as a half-timer. I rose at five and had to walk two miles in the rain, snow or sunshine and work till eight before I got anything to eat. It was common to see fathers carrying sleeping babies to the homes of the grandparents to be looked after for the rest of the day because there was no one left at home to look after them. Daily, week in and week out.

Friday night was pay-night and it was my job to collect rents of family property. On entering a house I would find already there the Union collector, the life insurance collector, the Scotch draper collecting his weekly bit for clothing sold on credit, the collector for the doctor trying to get his little bit and I was after the rent which was often six months in arrear. The whole bunch of us scurrying from one house to another to collect what we could whilst the wages were intact. Labour may not always be sweetly reasonable but when, on a Saturday morning, you have a shilling in your pocket to see you through till the following pay-day, and short-time staring you in the face, *que voulez-vous?*

What, Sir, do you know of these conditions? I speak of things I know. Mr. O. Baldwin probably knows too and opposes his father in Parliament. These things tend to make you feel bitter and to be somewhat unsparing in your language.

In his letter to-day "Father" bleats about the many sleepless nights I have caused my mother. For nearly 30 years, until she died, I wrote to her three times a week and for over 20 years I was her sole support and only I know what it sometimes cost. Nearly 40 years ago I was in the museum at Ghizeh, Cairo, and copied from an ancient papyri the following:—

> When thou hast arrived at years of maturity and art married and hast a house, forget never the pains which thou hast cost thy mother, nor the care which she hath bestowed upon thee. Never give her cause to complain of thee lest she lift up her hand to God to complain of thee and He listen to her complaint.

which shows that the ancients knew something. My mind was very receptive in those days and the foregoing did me more good than all the years I spent in Sunday School. I hope all your youthful readers will read the foregoing and act upon it.

I am, etc.,
TRIMMER.

Shanghai, June 8, 1929.

*May we say that our correspondent's story, interesting as it is, is entirely beside the point? In our footnote to his last letter, we wondered what Mr. Oliver Baldwin's Labour colleagues might think of him in their hearts. We say that it is not decent for a son to speak of his father in a foreign paper as selling the soul of his country to Mammon. And it seems to us our correspondent's suggestion —it certainly is not our own—that working men are less able to understand this feeling than the wealthy. —ED.

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To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I was interested in your view that Mr. O. Baldwin showed a lack of decency in attacking his father's leadership of the country, as I never once realized before under what a terrible handicap the rich have to labour. Neither was I aware that the virtue of filial piety was so deeply rooted in the seats of the wealthy—filial piety, that is, of the celestial type, which holds that the old can do no wrong.

Unless it be admitted that there is one law, or excuse, for the rich and another for the poor, it would be interesting to know your opinion on some of our statesmen who have changed their allegiance from one party to another—Winston Churchill and others! and whether you hold that their sons should have made a simultaneous switch with them. Certainly Austen Chamberlain had the wit to follow in his father's footsteps and shines with a reflected glory that exasperates not a few of us.

Further, unless there is one political law for the rich and another for the poor, it may place the sons of men like A. J. Cook, Tom Mann and the like permanently in company or in a party for which they have no sympathy. In other words the sons of political leaders must be either hypocrites or nonentities.

I note, however, that where Mr. Baldwin's son was originally charged with indecency in differing from his father's government because his father had paid for his education, such as it was, he is now charged merely with expressing his opinion of it in unsuitable language.

I am, etc.,
JUDAS.

Shanghai, June 11, 1929.

*Reference to this letter appears in Notes & Comments.—ED.

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## TIDE IN THE WHANGPOO

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I have noticed frequently that whilst the flood is still running up the Whangpoo River the height of the water begins to drop at the same time. I do not mean to infer that this phenomenon is confined to the Whangpoo, but as an instance, the flood made Shanghai harbour a few minutes after noon on the 10th instant and was still going up strong at 4.15 p.m., but between 3 and 4 p.m. the height of the water dropped over two feet.

I am aware that there is probably a very simple explanation for this but it would be interesting to me and no doubt to many of your readers who find the movements of our river fascinating if one of your readers could tell us something about it.

I am, etc.,
LAND-LUBBER.

Shanghai, June 12, 1929.

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To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In reply to the letter in your issue of the 13th instant inquiring as to the reason why the current in the Whangpoo continues to run upstream after the level of the water has commenced to fall, I would mention that this is always the case in tidal rivers. As may be seen from the monthly "Predictions of Tide" issued by the Whangpoo Conservancy Board the ebb or downstream current does not commence until one or two hours after high water and similarly the flood or upstream current does not commence until two or three hours after low water. Fully to explain the reasons for this would involve a discussion of hydraulic theory, but it will probably suffice to point out that the tidal wave in the Whangpoo (or any other tidal river) originates at the mouth and the wave-*form* runs up the channel with a speed greater than that of the actual water. When the river has filled up to high tide level at any one place the water continues to flow and makes the wave crest advance upstream and the water does not actually reverse or "ebb" at the place in question until the backward or downstream water slope is quite appreciable. In other words there is an inertia or momentum effect which carries the water on after the high tide (or low tide in the case of the ebb) has been reached.

Your correspondent is doubtless puzzled by the difference between this behaviour and that of waves at or near to the open sea, in which the slack waters synchronize with high and low water levels.

I am, etc.,
H. C.

Shanghai June 13, 1929.

BETHCOMBE PRIVATE HOTEL
OF LONDON, BUT NOT IN IT.
In clear fresh air, by heath and park. Guests are but 18 minutes from Charing-cross, yet leave the whirl and worry of town far behind, in comfortable surroundings with the usual amenities of a well-conducted home, gas fires, constant hot water, and quite exceptional cuisine. Once having lived in Blackheath, one never wishes again to reside in busy London.
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# COMMERCE AND FINANCE

## MONEY AND EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JUNE 14.

### Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

BAR SILVER 24⅞

DEMAND SELLING RATES

£1 at 2/4⅝=$8.48 at 71.35=$11.89
G$100 at 57¼=$175.05 at 71.35=$245.34
Chi. dollars, per $100, selling T71.75
Chi. dollars, per $100, buying T71.35
Native interest per day on T1,000 T.08
Copper cash per T100, 419,000
New York on London G$4.84⅛

OPENING SELLING RATES

| | |
|---|---|
| LONDON—Tel. transfer | 2/4½ |
| Demand | 2/4 9/16 |
| NEW YORK—Tel. transfer | G$57 |
| Demand | 57½ |
| PARIS—Demand | Francs 1462 |
| INDIA—Demand | Rupees 158½ |
| BATAVIA—Demand | Guilden 142½ |
| HONGKONG—Demand | Dollars 82½ |
| YOKOHAMA—Demand | Yen 77½ |
| SINGAPORE—Demand | Dollars 98½ |

OPENING BUYING RATES

| | |
|---|---|
| LONDON—Demand | 2/3 15/16 |
| 4 months' sight credits | 2/6 |
| 4 months' sight docts | 2/5 15/16 |
| 6 months' sight credits | 2/6 5/16 |
| 6 months' sight docts | 2/6 1/16 |
| NEW YORK—Demand | G$5 13/16 |
| 4 months' sight credits | 60 |
| 4 months' sight docts | 60½ |
| PARIS—4 months' sight docts | Frs. 1510 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold Bars—Opening | T$71.50 |
| Highest | 372.50 |
| Lowest | 369.00 |
| Closing | 369.10 |

### American Oriental Bank

BANK CLOSING RATES

SELLING DEMAND DRAFTS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U.S. G$100.00 | | Mex. | 242.17 |
| Stg. | £1.0.0 | " | 11.75 |
| Fcs. | 100.00 | " | 9.67 |
| Yen | 100.00 | " | 106.38 |

BUYING DEMAND DRAFTS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U.S. G$100.00 | | Mex. | $230.70 |
| Stg. | £1.0.0 | " | 11.41 |
| Fcs. | 100.00 | " | 9.23 |
| Yen | 100.00 | " | 101.83 |

### Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

| | |
|---|---|
| Berlin/Hamburg T/T | T241.95 |
| " " | Sh. $171.95 |

### Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger

| | |
|---|---|
| Belgas 4.15 | T1 |
| Belgas 2.05 | $1 |

### The Italian Bank for China

SELLING RATES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| It. Lire | 11.05 | T1 |
| It. Lire | 7.87 | Mex. $1 |
| Swiss Frs. | 3.00 | T1 |

### Subsidiary Coin Exchange

MEX. AND CHINESE DOLLARS:—
Morning 100=T71.5625
Afternoon 100=T71.575

KIANGNAN SILVER 20-CENTS:—
Morning 500=T61.9
Afternoon 500=T61.975

CANTON SILVER 20-CENTS:—
Morning 500=T55.6
Afternoon 500—T55.625

COPPERS:—
Morning 419,000 coppers=T100
Afternoon 419,000 coppers=T100

SMALL CHANGE:—
10 cts. silver and 5 coppers=10 cts. big money

### Native Interest (Per Day)

Morning T.08 per T1,000
Afternoon T.08 per T1,000

### Domestic Exchange

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Peking | T1,000= | Shanghai | T1,053.50 |
| " | $1,000= | " | $1,000 |
| Tientsin | T1,000= | " | T1,066.50 |
| " | $1,000= | " | $1,000 |
| Hankow | T1,000= | " | T1,022 |
| " | $1,000= | " | $1,011 |
| Tsinanfu | $1,000= | " | $1,003 |
| Tsingtao | $1,000= | " | $1,006 |
| Chefoo | $1,000= | " | $1,015 |
| Foochow | $1,000= | " | $1,015 |
| Amoy | $1,000= | " | $1,013 |
| Mukden | $1,000= | " | $1,013 |
| Nanking | $1,000= | " | $1,003 |
| Hangchow | $1,000= | " | $1,003 |

### Customs June Exchange Rates

The following will be the Rates of Exchange to the end of June, 1929:—

| | |
|---|---|
| £1 | Hk. Tls. 7.33 |
| Gold $1 | Hk. Tls. 1.52 |
| Hk. Tls. 1 | French Francs 10.79 |
| " 1 | Yen 1.47 |
| " 1 | Hongkong $1.37 |
| " 1 | Singapore $1.19 |
| " 1 | Rupees 1.51 |
| " 1 | Reich Marks 2.73 |
| " 1 | Guilders 1.65 |
| " 1 | Italian Lire 12.64 |
| " 1 | Swiss Francs 5.44 |
| " 1 | Belgas 4.73 |
| " 1 | Swedish Kroner 2.46 |
| " 1 | Norwegian Kroner 2.46 |
| " 1 | Danish Kroner 2.46 |
| " 1 | Spanish Pesetas 4.61 |
| " 1 | Czecho-Slav. Kronen 22.14 |
| " 1 | Austrian Shillings 4.65 |
| " 1 | Mex. $1.55 |

### Exchange Market

Messrs. Lindsay, Macintyre & Drakeford report business done on June 14 as follows:—

INTER-BANK JULY DELIVERY

| | Highest | Lowest |
|---|---|---|
| £ | 2/5 | 2/4½ |
| U.S. G$ | 58¼ | 53¾ |
| Yen | 75½ | 75⅛ |

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

BANK SELLING

| | |
|---|---|
| £ T.T. | 2/4⅞ del. June |
| G$ T.T. | 58¼ del. June |
| Fcs. T.T. | 1490 del. June |
| Rs. T.T. | 161½ del. June |

BANK BUYING

| | |
|---|---|
| £ 4 m/s. l.c. | 2/5⅛ del. June |
| G$ 4 m/s. l.c. | 60⅛ del. June |
| Fcs. 4 m/s. | 1526 del. June |
| Rs. 7 d/s. | 163¾ del. June |

BULLION

| | Highest | Lowest |
|---|---|---|
| Gold Bars | 372.50 | 369.00 |

BAR SILVER

| | Ready | F'ward. |
|---|---|---|
| Lond. pence per std. oz. | 24⅞ | 24⅞ |
| N.Y. cents per oz. troy | 57 | — |
| Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas | 95.07 | — |

Market firm.

## WEEK'S EXCHANGE NOTES

At the close of business on June 13 the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 81,252,000 and $102,310,000.

These figures include Tls. 19,370,000 and $101,800,000 in Chinese banks in which there were 7,198 bars.

### Bar Silver

Arrivals:—
5,374 bars from America
43 " " Japan.

5,417 bars

Shipments:—
Nil.

### Sycee

Arrivals:—
Nil.

Shipments:—
Tls. 750,000 to Tientsin.

### Dollars

Arrivals:—
$1,800,000 from Tientsin

Shipments:—
$500,000 to Nanking
200,000 " Hongkong
200,000 " Chungking
200,000 " Kiukiang
100,000 " Wuhu
50,000 " Changchow

$1,050,000

### Silver

The latest quotations were 21⅝d. ready and 21⅞d. forward a rise of ⅛d. in both position from a week ago.

China was reported as having bought and sold while India was mostly a buyer.

The market has been steady with an upward tendency.

### Exchange

The official quotation for selling T.T. was raised from 2/3⅞d. to 2/4d. on 10th instant and again from 2/4d. to 2/4½d. on 12th at which it remains.

The Speculators position is estimated at oversold in Yen 20 million and oversold in Sterling and G.$ the equivalent of £1 lac.

The highest quotation reported for near interbank T.T. was 2/5d. the lowest 2/4½d.

Selling T.T. 2/4½d. June, 2/4⅝d. July, 2/5⅛d. Aug., 2/5⅜d. Sept. G$58⅛ June, 58¼ July, 58⅜ Aug., 59 Sept.

Buying 4 m/s 2/5⅛d. June, 2/5⅛d. July, 2/5⅜d. Aug. G$60⅛ June, 60⅛ July, 60⅜ Aug.

## AMERICAN COTTON

Messrs. Anderson, Clayton & Co's quotations for week ending June 14. June shipment:

| | Cts. per lb. c.i.f. | Tls. per pic. ex-wharf |
|---|---|---|
| June 8 | 21.20 | 51.15 |
| " 10 | 21.28 | 51.00 |
| " 12 | 21.26 | 50.85 |
| " 13 | 21.36 | 50.65 |
| " 14 | 21.49 | 51.05 |

Quotations on June 14, 1929. June shipment:

| | Cts. per lb. c.i.f. | Tls. per pic. ex-wharf |
|---|---|---|
| Strict Middling | 22.10 | 52.70 |
| Middling | 21.49 | 51.05 |
| Strict Low Middling | 20.79 | 49.15 |
| Low Middling | 20.09 | 47.55 |

Market report dated New York, June 13.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK

Expectation that boll-weevil report to-morrow will be bullish and liberal domestic consumption are checking selling. Demand quiet, new crop progressing normally. Domestic piece goods trade slow. Curtailment of spinning appears to be probable.

TULSA, June 11.—Figures given to-day by the Oil and Gas Journal showed that the daily average of production for crude petroleum in the United States last week was 2,717,542, a decrease of 2181, which is construed as a successful workingout of the restriction plans.—United Press.

## SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT

### Dull Market Experienced on All Sides: Dragon Boat Settlement Partly Responsible

June 15.

Owing, in part, to the incidence of the Dragon Boat Settlement practically all markets presented dull features during the week under review. Business is poor all round and with no Piece Goods auctions, the amount of business transacted in this market have been almost negligible.

### Piece Goods

Kungping in the course of their weekly report says that the Dragon Festival Settlement has engaged the attention of many merchants, but in spite of this we have found more movement from stock, and dealers' sales in the aggregate are quite satisfactory. In fact improved clearances are already seen both to the North and to Yangtze ports. Local values are erratic and show little signs yet of responding to lower exchange. Prices for Whites have eased to meet lower limits from consuming centres, no doubt this is due to anxiety on the part of dealers to carry-over as little stock as possible and they still confidently expect a price decline at suppliers' end. Velvets and Blacks generally are steady to firm, with more inquiry coming through each week and most dealers holding for advances. The present market price level is undoubtedly too low. There seems more confidence among trading classes and little attention seems to be paid to the threatened clash between Nanking and Feng Yu-hsiang. It must, however, not be overlooked that the buying power of most up-country markets is reduced by continued taxation and indifferent exports. No auctions were held this week owing to the Dragon Festival Settlement.

### Cotton

On the local Cotton Exchange, Yarn stands at about the same rates as a week ago while Cotton is slightly lower. The American Market has fluctuated only within narrow limits and the trade is apparently waiting for the Government boll weevil report which should arrive in Shanghai to-day. Clearances from the Mills have been fair and it is thought that now the Dragon Boat Festival is over, things should improve.

In their weekly report on the Cotton and Yarn, Messrs. J. Spunt & Co. write:—

### China Cotton

The market during the past week has been somewhat quiet in so far as the volume of trading is concerned, and fluctuations though within a narrow range showed a weaker tendency, mostly due to the liquidation on the part of bulls who bought too enthusiastically during the previous week. Prices on the whole declined about Tls. 0.75 per picul from those ruling during the previous period.

As far as business is concerned, such continues in a stagnant condition and the general sentiment on the part of consummers is that lower rates may yet be experienced, though such realization may not cover any lengthy period of time.

Under existing conditions, therefore, it would be too presumptuous to predict one way or the other as to the trend of the market in the immediate future, in that a great deal will depend on the movements in the foreign fibre as well as the climatic conditions for the domestic growth, which for the time being is a little too dry.

### Yarn

Fluctuations in the yarn market during the past week have been nervous and erratic but the tendency on the whole has been steady with undertone firm. In all some 8,000 to 9,000 bales of local spinnings have been booked for export to Canton, Swatow, Szechuen, Hankow, Kiangse, Fukien and other interior ports.

### Silk

A very quiet week has been experienced with practically no business brought to book. Prices remain very firm and there was not a deal of inquiry from the Home markets.

### Metals

This market presents a stagnant condition and dealers are not a bit interested in offers from Home.

In the course of a letter from suppliers at Home received yesterday by a well-known local importing house, the writer remarks that the steel works in England have been distinctly busier during the past six to eight months and there has been a brisk demand for all kinds of Scrap, the values of which have increased by 10/- per ton, and in some cases 20/- per ton. In addition to which there have been heavy purchases of Scrap by the Continent.

Scrap values to a large extent control the prices which we have to pay for cobbles, bar ends, wire shorts, etc., etc. If there were no China such would go to the Steel Works as furnace Scrap. To obtain them the China shipper has to pay a price in excess of the scrap value, to compensate the mills for the cost of handling, storing and bundling, etc.

The position at the moment is very curious. People in Europe are tumbling over themselves to obtain scrap, while China is taking little or no interest. In fact, she will probably expect to buy at cheaper prices owing to the recent reduction in Conference freights. Of course, many shippers have running contracts on which they can reduce the price, but in our opinion when these contracts have expired, China will very likely have to pay higher figures owing to the firming-up of the steel market in Europe. Our feeling is that we should jump in and buy, but with no response or encouragement on your side, and considering the obscure political situation, we do not feel quite justified in committing ourselves too heavily.

### Black Teas

Business during the week in Keemuns has been fairly steady though it is difficult to gauge the tenor of the market on account of the apparent variations in value in the various purchases reported. The general level of prices has, of course, come down, but so has the general level of the teas purchased; and, taking both factors into consideration, it would seem that, generally speaking, values are slightly less attractive than a week ago. Ningchows have been rather neglected.

### Green Teas

Arrivals of Teenkai Greens have, on the whole, been lamentably poor in make, and the few good leaf teas have found ready buyers. A fairly brisk business has been done during the week and altogether about 5,000 h/c have been settled.

Nearly forty chops of Hoochows have arrived, but no business has been done, save in the case of two chops, which have been broken and sold in lines, mainly for the local and North African trades.

### Produce

The situation in the produce market is unchanged and there is nothing of interest to report.

## ITALIAN SECURITIES

The local branch of the Italian Bank for China has been informed without responsibility of the following quotations in Rome on the June 15.

| | Last Quotation | Previous Quotation |
|---|---|---|
| Italian Gov. Bonds. Rendita 3½% | 69.80 | 69.67 |
| Italian Gov. Bonds. Consolidato 5% | 81.65 | 81.70 |
| Banca d'Italia | 1915.00 | 1900.00 |
| Banca Com. Italiana | 1382.00 | 1378.00 |
| Credito Italiano | 753 | 752 |
| Credito Marittimo | 501 | 501 |
| Navig. Gen. Italiana | 506 | 501 |
| Lloyd Sabaudo | 269 | 268.50 |
| Snia Viscosa | 82.37 | 81.71 |
| Fiat | 516.50 | 520.51 |
| Marconi | 348 | 345 |
| Navigazione Cosulich | 192 | 192 |
| Elettrica Gas Roma | 696 | 695 |
| Elettrica Valdarno | 192 | 191 |
| Toscana Elettricità | 326 | 328 |
| Emiliana Elettricità | 486 | 484 |
| Elettricità Edison | 807 | — |
| Meridionale Elettricità | 335 | 335 |
| Metallurgica | 186 | 186 |
| Montecatini | 251.50 | — |
| Cotonificio Turati | 747 | 746 |
| Cauillon | 231.20 | 225 |

NEW YORK, June 13.—The rediscount rate is unchanged, it was announced to-day.—United Press.

## VALUATION SYSTEM FOR SILKS

### Appeal for Protection of American Manufactures.

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, June 12.

Mr. Horace Cheney, chairman of the legislative committee of the Silk Association of America, asked the Senate Finance Committee to-day for adoption in the United States of a valuation system for silks.

Such a system, he declared, is necessary to protect the United States industry against imports from China and Japan.

French silks are already subject to a valuation system making their *ad valorem* duties applicable to their wholesale selling price as imported goods in the United States, according to Mr. Cheney.

The appeal does not relate to raw silk, which is duty free.

M. Cheney declared that Congress had excluded Asiatic labourers from America but that Oriental labour now entered actually in the form of manufactured silk. He particularly charged that crepes, habutaes and semi-manufactured silks are undervalued at present.

United States manufactures were valued at $800,000,000 while imported goods were valued at only $40,000,000 annually, according to Mr. Cheney.

Senator David A. Reed of Pennsylvania supported Mr. Cheney, saying that the present system discriminated against the country's own goods.

Senator William H. King of Utah announced his intention to review the entire situation as soon as the schedules were reached in the course of the committee's work.—United Press.

## CHINESE YARN AND COTTON QUOTATIONS

The following were the prices ruling on the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange, yesterday:—

COTTON YARN 16's "MAN AND BELL" STANDARD

(10's and 20s. Substitute)

MORNING

| Month. Delivery | Opening | Second | Third | Closing |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| June | 154.50 | 154.20 | 154.20 | 154.30 |
| July | 153.80 | 153.60 | 153.30 | 153.40 |
| Aug. | 152.40 | 152.50 | 152.50 | 152.60 |
| Sept. | 152.50 | 152.50 | 152.50 | 152.60 |
| Oct. | 152.50 | 152.80 | 152.50 | 152.60 |
| Nov. | 152.20 | 152.30 | 152.70 | 152.00 |

AFTERNOON

| Month. Delivery | Opening | Second | Third | Closing |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| June | 155.00 | 155.20 | 154.10 | 154.30 |
| July | 153.90 | 154.00 | 153.70 | 153.40 |
| Aug. | 153.00 | 152.90 | 152.80 | 152.70 |
| Sept. | 153.00 | 152.80 | 152.70 | 152.50 |
| Oct. | 153.00 | 152.90 | 153.00 | 152.80 |
| Nov. | 153.00 | 153.00 | 152.90 | 152.90 |

COTTON "HANKOW" STANDARD

MORNING

| Month Delivery | Opening | Second | Third | Closing |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| June | 31.75 | 31.95 | 31.85 | 31.85 |
| July | 32.30 | 32.10 | 32.30 | 32.30 |
| Aug. | 32.70 | 32.75 | 32.70 | 32.65 |
| Oct. | 33.20 | 33.20 | 33.20 | 33.15 |
| Nov. | 33.15 | 33.15 | 33.35 | 33.30 |

AFTERNOON

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| June | 31.95 | 31.97 | 31.90 | 31.90 |
| July | 32.40 | 32.37 | 32.40 | 32.35 |
| Aug. | 32.85 | 32.75 | 32.80 | 32.70 |
| Oct. | 33.40 | 33.20 | 33.25 | 33.20 |
| Nov. | 33.35 | 33.35 | 33.35 | 33.35 |

## LATEST RUBBER QUOTATIONS

| | 13th inst. London Closing | 13th inst. New York Closing | 14th inst. S'pore. Noon |
|---|---|---|---|
| June | 19⅞ | 20⅛ | 33 |
| July-Sept. | 19¼ | 20⅛ | 33½ |
| Oct.-Dec. | 18 | 21½ | — |
| | Dull | Dull | Dull |

THE Amalgamated Street Unions of Shanghai have passed a resolution to send a telegram to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the new British Premier, congratulating him for the success of the Labour Party in the General Election.

IN view of the fact that one silver dollar can be exchanged for 200 coppers, the Commissioner of Public Safety for Greater Shanghai has ordered his subordinates to suppress the smuggling of copper money from other provinces to Shanghai.

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# THE SHANGHAI EXCHANGE MARKET

## Review for the Week Ending June 8: Downward Movement of Silver Continues: Import Business Notoriously Poor: The Position of the Mints

The downward movement of silver prices continued during the past week almost unabated. The lowest quotations which we have seen recently are finding their parallel in October, 1926, when the following rates were recorded:

| | London-Silver | N.Y. Silver | £ T.T. | G.$ T.T. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| October, 1926: | 24d. | 51½ cents. | 2s./3d. | 54½ cts. |
| June, 1929: | 24d. | 51½ cents. | 2s./3½d. | 56 cts. |

On Tuesday, June 4, the Shanghai market turned distinctly easy, but the lowest levels for actual business transactions were seen on Wednesday, at the opening, when interbank transactions for June were concluded at 2¾.⅛, while merchants could obtain no better than 2/3¾. However, an hour later, the market turned steadier, due to the appearance of a fair amount of export paper, the largest portion of which had been held back. Banks were hesitating to buy, because they could find no cover. Nevertheless this steadiness could hardly be called a reaction, and as a matter of fact, the market relapsed once more on the following morning.

Somewhat similar conditions prevailed here on Saturday morning. At the opening, one of the large importing houses entered the market as a buyer for £ T.T. to the extent of between £300,000 and £400-000 at the basis of 2s. 4⅞d. for August delivery. As soon as these purchases were out of the way (and this was the case within 15 minutes) the local market assumed a stronger tone. Speculators came out as sellers, and banks were very reluctant in buying, unless at high levels. Towards noon business was done as high as 2s/4.11/16 at which rate a bank bought for July delivery. Quotations for 4 months bills had to be raised, after 11 a.m. on Saturday, to 2s.5½d, to 59¼ $ and to 15.05 francs. Although the period during which these high levels ruled was but a brief one, we look upon it as the first reaction during probably 6 weeks.

### Present Aspects of Silver

The principal feature for silver, or rather against it,—is the superabundance of supplies in Shanghai,—not necessarily in China. Unless this obstacle has been removed, by a bodily removal of silver into the interior, there can be no lasting cure.

On the other hand, there ought to be no cause for gloom, because natural factors are bound to bring about reactions. Import business in Shanghai, especially as far as new orders are concerned, is notoriously poor, a point which might become helpful in helping to raise silver prices. Export prospects can at this time be likened to a promissory note, the due payment of which cannot yet be vouched for.

The Chinese speculators are still oversold, conjecturably to the extent of 25 million yen. This would tend to show that the Kiukiang Road operators have faith in either higher silver, or lower yen-cross rates, or both.

The mint at Nanking was completely destroyed by fire on the 4th inst. From the sentimental point of view, intermixed with the feelings of the insurers, this is a sad affair. From the practical standpoint it is the most favourable solution of a problem which has been seeking a solution. For, as soon as the Shanghai mint begins working, all the remaining 29 provincial mints will have to be eliminated somehow or other, though not necessarily by acts of God.

The yen has been capricious during the week. It came down to 43⅛ $ for June, and it went back again to 44⅛. Speaking generally, no immediate improvement in the value of the yen is to be foresseen Firstly, because the demands for foreign currencies continues unabated, and secondly, because money in Japan is cheap and plentiful, while funds in London and New York are expensive.

The dollar rate keeps abnormally low, somewhat round 71.5 taels, a fact which does not help the demand for silver.

Outport cross-rates are worthy of notice. Hongkong on Soanghai stands at 83 taels. Tientsin quotes over 106 Shanghai taels, while usually during the summer months 101½ is a fair average. Dairen, which quoted 71.9 Shanghai taels for 100 silver yen, now gives 72.1 Shanyhai taels.

### Bar Silver

As regards bar silver prices another noteworthy point is to be recorded here. Until quite recently as much as 111.25 Shanghai taels were paid here for 100 Canton taels weight of American silver. Now only Tls. 111 is offered, since the mints are closed and the smelting shops are overworked and cannot attend to new business before the expiration of some weeks. This point represents an argument against the too free importation of bar silver.

A correspondent in a local paper shows alarm at the rapidly melting silver prices, deplores their disturbing influence on import business and wonders why Great Britain does not stop the downward trend of silver values. This argument represents the height of naivete. Why should England regulate silver prices? The present fall is not due to speculative forces, but to oversupplies, at least temporarily. The only regulator can and does come from China, where silver supplies are being consumed in ever-increasing quantities. If London (whoever this may be meant to be) wished to hold up the price of silver, the authorities there would have to buy up surplus supplies and put them on cold storage, an enterprise which does not appear to be too lucrative.

The said correspondent is ignorant of the fact that England produces no silver and consumes practically none. British colonies are responsible for only about 12-15 per cent. of the world's silver production (Canada and Australia). On the other hand, British dominions use about 40 per cent. of the world's production of the white metal (India). Therefore, if Great Britain wished to interfere with silver prices, she would be much better advised in holding the market down. But she has been in the good habit of letting the market take its own course.

A much better suggestion has been made this week to the writer by a Shanghai banker. The gentleman put forward the suggestion that it might be worth considering, in order to relieve the local market of its heavy surplus silver supplies, to sink these latter into the yellow floods of the Whangpoo, mark the spot by buoys, and pull the silver up again if and when it is needed. As this suggestion was being made with a twinkle in one eye, and with a hidden smile in the other one, the writer does not know with what degree of seriousness the proposition is meant to be taken into consideration.

To sum up: tendency of the silver market still weakish, until the appearance of new factors capable of producing an upward move. Occasional reactions, speculative sales and higher levels of a temporary nature may be witnessed in the near future.

### Canton

No bulletin has been issued with regard to the present visit of the Minister of Finance to Canton. Regarded in the light of problems of economics only, it would appear logical that, apart from an attempt at general unification, two problems are likely to receive special attention. Firstly, the taking over of the Central Bank of Canton and its transformation into a branch of the Central Bank of China, with head offices at Shanghai. Secondly, the abolishment of the Canton currency of subsidiary silver dollars and their replacement by the National silver dollar.

Both these problems are very difficult to solve. If they do find a solution, the latter would demand shipments of silver to Canton, to the extent of about 15,000,000 dollars, so as to conform to the rules of the Central Bank of China, calling for adequate silver reserves against notes issued.

Very little is known to the public about the Canton Central Bank of China. It was established in August, 1924, by the Revolutionary Government of Kuangtung. Its original capital was to be $10,000,000, to be procured by an external loan. As funds could not be raised the bank went ahead very slowly and cautiously, as is evidenced by the fact that, after four months and a half after opening, its note issue aggregated only $135,853, against which a silver reserve of $200,000 was held. Thanks partly to a period of peaceful development, chiefly, however, to prudent management, the standing of the bank grew quickly and its influence made itself clearly felt. Aside from short periods during civil war the notes issued by the Canton Central Bank retained their face value.

In March, 1929, the bank was reorganized with a capital (paid up) of $13,000,000. In order not to clash with the Government Bank opened in November 1928 at Shanghai, the Southern institution has now been styled "The Kuangtung Central Bank of China."

Seeing that the present Minister of Finance has been the founder of the Canton institution, and its chief manager for a lengthy period, it stands to reason that no one knows conditions better than the Minister. If the present trip, which may be a preliminary step having an informative charcter, bears fruit, we shall witness a reform movement of the utmost significance for the unification of China's financial system.

# THE INSPECTION OF FERTILIZERS

## Present Regulations of Ministry of Agriculture

Some days ago, there appeared in the "North-China Daily News" an announcement to the effect that on and after June 1, an inspection fee on fertilizers would be collected by the Agricultural Products Inspection Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture & Mines.

While this fee is being collected on fertilizers imported after June 1, it does not in any way affect such commodities imported before that date, except that such fertilizers must undergo an inspection some time this month. Certificates and labels will be pasted on each package of fertilizer which has been examined and found to be satisfactory and these will be recognized in Chinese territory. Fertilizers found being sold without such certificates and labels will be confiscated.

Though goods imported before June 1 are exempted from the inspection fee, an analysis charge of between $30 and $50 is being levied for each analysis.

Meanwhile, the Bureau is enforcing the new regulations as far as fertilizers imported after June 1 are concerned.

# SHANGHAI SILK MARKET

## Report for Week Ending June 7

In their report on the Shanghai Silk Market dated June 7, Messrs. William Little & Co. write as follows:—

The market has again ruled very quiet. New Style prices have advanced Tls. 20 and dealers are asking further advances. Steam Filatures are quiet with high rates asked. In Tussah Filatures a fair good business has been done this week, more than 500 bales having been settled.

Cables from Japan quote Filature No. 1, Yen 1,322.

Tsatlee New Style Filatures.—Deer and Flag, 1. 2, Tls. 705 av. Common, Tls. 660 av.

Steam Filatures.—S.S.S. Ex. Tls 960. Ideal, Tls. 970.

Tussah Filatures 8 Coroons.—Ex. A. 1. 2, Tls. 420 av. Ex. B. 1, Tls. 395 av.

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New York, June 7.—General Electric to-day declared an extra dividend of $1 on common stock and 15 cents on special stock, payable July 27.

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WASHINGTON, June 8: — An estimate of the condition of winter wheat as of June 1, issued to-day by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, said that indications were that there would be a total yield this year of upward of 622,000,000 bushels.—United Press.

# SHANGHAI SHARE MARKET

## Heavy Buying of Rubbers: Good Inquiry for Industrials: Greyhounds Firmer: New Issue of Omnibus Shares: Large Turnover in Ewo Mills

Reviewing the Shanghai Share Market for the week ending 8th June, Messrs. A. W. Reynell & Co., write as follows:

### Rubber

The price of the raw material declined a fraction during the week with the market closing on the easy side at 10⅝d.

Recent advices from London state that a waiting policy is being adopted by both the Trade and speculators and the market continues to be extremely sensitive.

Stocks in London increased 623 tons and now stand at 36,181 tons.

| | 1929 Highest | 1929 Lowest | June 8. |
|---|---|---|---|
| London | 17¼ | 8⅛ | 10⅝ |
| New York | 25¼ | 17⅛ | 20⅞ |
| Singapore | 45 | 29½ | 35½ |

Very heavy buying took place almost daily throughout the week but it had little effect on quotations which remain at around the same levels; scrip in large quantities is getting more difficult to obtain and any rise in the price of raw rubber will send prices up rapidly. Four lakhs of shares changed hands and the undermentioned stocks were heavily dealt in:: Almas at Tls. 7.50 & 7.55; Anglo-Dutch at Tls. 4.075 Tls. 4.10 Anglo-Javas at Tls. 8.00 & 8.10; Bukits at Tls. 1.80 & Tls. 1.825; Consolidateds at Tls. 3.15, Chemors at Tls. 1.575 & Tls. 1.60; Tanah Merahs at Tls. 1.15, 1.175 & 1.20; Ziangbes at Tls. 7.00, 7.05 & 7.15.

### Industrials and Shipping

*Cottons*:—The principal feature under this heading has been the tremendous turnover in Ewos, some 30,000 Cash shares changing hands: for many weeks 'bears' have been persistent in trying to hammer the market but all shares are being absorbed at Tls. 12.60 cash in spite of the pending June Settlement and the rumoured over-bought position of operators Shanghai Cottons remain steady with a few transactions recorded at Tls. 71.00 cash.

Zoong Sings were neglected.

Shanghai Lands were done at Tls. 140.00 on several occasions and close with buyers at this rate and sellers asking Tls. 141.00.

Shanghai Wharves are in slightly more demand at Tls. 164.00, with sellers asking Tls. 166.00; business in this stock is generally difficult to effect owing to the limited number of shares on the market.

Shanghai Tugs are quiet at around Tls. 67.50.

Shanghai Docks:—The rumour reported recently of the sale of land was confirmed this week in an announcement made by the Board of Directors; consequently the market is very steady and rather more buyers are evident—the market closing at Tls. 129.00 cash, Tls. 129.50 June & Tls. 131.00 July, all buying rates.

New Engineering opened rather quiet with sellers at Tls. 5.85 and business done at Tls. 5.80, but the market closed firmer at Tls. 5.90 buyers.

China General Omnibus announce a further issue of shares in the ratio of three new to seven old at Tls. 12.50: shares changed hands from Tls. 15.00 down to Tls. 14.75 and close with buyers at the latter rate.

### Greyhounds

G. R. As remained steady throughout the week and closed slightly firmer. Founders after being done at $40 & $42.50 were wanted at $45 cash. The Ordinary shares were not easy to obtain under $14.50 and higher rates for June were quoted.

S.I.G.'s slumped to inside $10 on Monday but recovered later to $11.20 cash with buyers at $11.40 June.

Champ de Courses were enquired for at $40 for Ordinary and Founders but as this stock is tightly held few shares are coming out.

### Debentures

A good business was done in Debentures but the tendency is slightly weaker—S.M.C. 6 per cent. were reported at Tls. 99 although most of the scrip changing hands was done at Tls. 99.50 and at this price there is a fair amount available.

FRIDAY, JUNE 14.

| Debentures | | | Nom. | Buy. | Sell. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.M.C. | 6% | 1909 | T 100 | 100 | — |
| " | 6% | 1910 | 100 | 100 | — |
| " | 6% | 1911 | 99 | 100 | — |
| " | 6% | 1912 | 100 | 100 | — |
| " | 6% | 1914 | 100 | 100 | — |
| " | 5½% | 1913 | 98½ | 98 | — |
| " | 5½% | 1914 | 98 | 98 | — |
| " | 5½% | 1915 | 98 | 98 | — |
| " | 6% | 1916 | 99 | 100 | — |
| " | 7% | 1919 | 100 | 100 | — |
| " | 7% | 1920 | 101 | 100 | — |
| " | 6% | 1920 | £98½ | — | — |
| " | 8% | 1921 | M$102 | 101 | — |
| " | 8% | 1921 | T102 | 102 | — |
| " | 7% | 1922 | 101 | 101 | — |
| " | 6% | 1923 | 100 | 100 | — |
| " | 6% | 1924 | 100 | 100 | — |
| " | 6% | 1925 | 100 | 100 | — |
| " | 6% | 1926 | 100 | 100 | — |
| " | 7% | 1927 | 101 | 101 | — |
| " | 7% | 1928 | 101 | 101 | — |
| F.M.C. | 6% | 1911 | 94 | — | — |
| " | 5½% | 1914 | 90 | — | — |
| " | 5½% | 1916 | 91 | — | — |
| " | 8% | 1921 | 101 | 100 | — |
| " | 6% | 1923 | 91 | — | — |
| " | 7% | 1924 | 98 | — | — |
| " | 6½% | 1925 | 92½ | — | — |
| " | 6½% | 1926 | 92½ | — | — |
| " | 7% | 1928 | 98½ | — | — |
| " | 7% | 1929 | 98½ | — | — |
| Waterworks | 8% | 1921 | 105 | — | — |
| " | 8% | 1922 | 105 | — | — |
| " | 7% | 1922 | 101 | 101 | — |
| " | 6% | 1925 | 97½ | — | — |
| S'hai. Gas | 6% | 1909 | 99½ | — | — |
| S'hai. Land | 6% | 1911 | 100 | 100 | — |
| " | 6% | 1912 | 100 | 100 | — |
| " | 6% | 1913 | 100 | 100 | — |
| " | 6% | 1914 | 100 | 100 | — |
| " | 5½% | 1916 | 92 | — | — |
| " | 6% | 1922 | 99 | 98½ | — |
| " | 6% | 1925 | 99 | 98½ | — |
| " | 6% | 1926 | 99 | 98½ | — |
| A. French L. | 6% | 1911 | 99 | — | — |
| " | 6% | 1924 | 97½ | — | — |
| Telephone | 7% | 1928 | 100 | 100 | — |
| Lane C'ford | 6% | 1914 | 90 | — | — |
| " | 6% | 1915 | 90 | — | — |
| Hall & Holtz | 7% | 1914 | 97 | 97 | — |
| Country C. | 6% | 1901 | 82 | 84 | — |
| American C. | 8% | 1922 | 99 | — | — |
| Race Club | 6½% | 1923 | 100 | 99½ | — |
| French Club | 7% | | 81 | — | — |

Unless otherwise stated quotations below are for transactions through London; delivery on arrival; payment on negotiation of drafts.

| | Nom. | Buy. | Sell. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5% Gold $ Bonds 1925 | $65 | — | — |
| 6% Gold $ Bonds 1928 | 85½ | — | 85½ |
| Gold Loan 1913 British | £61 | — | £61½ |
| " French (stpd) | 61 | — | — |
| " (unstpd) | 65 | — | — |
| " Belgian (stpd) | 64½ | — | — |
| " (unstpd) | 65 | — | — |
| " German (stpd) | 64½ | — | — |
| " (unstpd) | 62 | — | — |
| " Russian (stpd) | 65 | — | — |
| " (unstpd) | 64 | — | — |

# INSURANCE COMPANY DIVIDENDS

## North China Insurance Co., Ltd.

We have been informed that the directors of this Company will recommend to the shareholders at the annual general meeting to be held on Thursday, June 27, at 3.30 p.m. the payment of dividends as follows:—

Account 1927 Final Dividend £2 per share.

Account 1928 Interim Dividend £2 per share.

The directors will also recommend the payment of a bonus on contributory premiums of 20 per cent for the year 1928.

### Yangtsze Insurance Association

The directors of this association will recommend to the shareholders the payment of a dividend of $3.50 per share.

The directors will also recommend the payment of a bonus on contributory premiums of 20 per cent. for the year 1928.

### Far Eastern Insurance Company

The directors of this company will recommend to the shareholders the payment of a dividend of Tls. 1.40 per share.

The directors will also recommend the payment of a bonus on contributory premiums of 20 per cent. for the year 1928.

# CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.

The subscription list for shares in the above company, we are informed, was closed at noon on June 8, the capital having been fully subscribed.

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NEW YORK, June 10:—Unfilled tonnage of the U.S. Steel Corporation as of May 31 amounted to 4,304,167 tons, a decrease of 123,906 tons from April 31, according to figures given out to-day.—United Press.

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# Shanghai Share Report 29/24 for Week Ending June 14, 1929

## J. P. BISSET & CO.

Rubber has been steady though quiet in all markets throughout the week, and very little change can be anticipated until the end month's estimate of Malayan Exports for June is advised. London closes at 10⅝d. for spot and 10-13/16d. July-Sept. being up ⅛d. for spot and 1/16th forward on last week's closing prices. New York is a shade down for both positions at 20 cts. spot and 20½ cts. July-Sept. Singapore at midday today advises spot as 35½ cts. and 37½ cts. forward. We have again to report no great volume of shares being offered, sellers asking rather more than the listed buying prices. Anglo-Javas today changed hands at Tls. 8, Tebongs at Tls. 2.15 and Bukits at Tls. 1.82½.

Cottons: Ewos have been done at somewhat better prices, mainly for June, and at the close there were cash buyers at Tls. 12.70 and for June Tls. 12.75, and sellers at Tls. 12.75 cash and Tls. 12.80 June. Zoong Sing Mills and Shanghai Cottons have been quiet with little business passing. Buyers' prices for the former are around Tls. 8¼ cash and Tls. 8.30 June with sellers at Tls. 8.50 for each position. S'hai Cottons (Old) remain buyers at Tls. 70.

Greyhounds have been more active, with renewed interest being taken, and close appreciably up on last week. There are buyers for S.I.G's at $11¼ cash and $11.40 June with sellers at $11½ cash and $11.55 June. G.R.A.'s (Ord) are in demand at $14.80 cash and $15 June. Founders are unobtainable at buyers' prices but would probably come to business at $47½. Champ de Course remain unchanged with buyers at $37.

Docks have been done during the week at considerably higher prices than those we last recorded. Shares have changed hands at Tls. 132 cash, Tls. 132½ June and Tls. 134 July, but closing buying prices are a shade under above at Tls. 131 cash, Tls. 131½ June and Tls. 133½ July. Trams have been in demand during the past few days, business having been recorded this afternoon at Tls. 22.85 for June, with probable further buyers at this figure. Omnibuses have been quiet, a few shares changing hands at around Tls. 14.80 cash and Tls. 14.85 June. Shanghai Lands have improved appreciably, business being recorded at Tls. 144 cash. At the close sellers were asking Tls. 145.

Debentures continue to be in strong demand, S.M.C. 6% having buying at par, 7% at Tls. 101 and 8% at Tls. 102. F.M.C. 7% have been done at 98½ while 6% Land debentures have reached par.

**The following business has been recorded during the week:**

(†Stock Exchange Official: ‡Stock Exchange Unofficial: §Other Official Business Reported: J-July Settlement; A-August Settlement; S-September Settlement; D-December Settlement).

| JUNE | | 8th Cash | 8th June | 10th Cash | 10th June | 11th Cash | 11th June | 12th Cash | 12th June | 13th Cash | 13th June | 14th Cash | 14th June |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PLANTATIONS** | | | | | | BANK HOLIDAY (DRAGON BOAT FESTIVAL) | | | | | | | |
| Alma | Tls | .. | | †7.75 | | | | | | | | .. | . |
| " | " | .. | .. | §7.50 | | | | . | .. | | | .. | |
| Anglo-Java | " | .. | .. | †8.10 | §8.40s | | | §8 | . | | .. | †‡8 | .. |
| " | " | | .. | §8 | | | | .. | | | .. | .. | .. |
| Ayer Tawah | " | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | §3½ | .. | .. | .. |
| Bukit | " | †1.85 | .. | †1.85 | .. | | | .. | . | . | | †1.85 | .. |
| Bute | " | §1.05 | .. | | .. | | | .. | .. | | .. | .. | .. |
| Consolidated | " | | .. | .. | | | | | .. | §3.15 | .. | .. | .. |
| " | " | | .. | .. | | | | | | §3.17½ | .. | .. | .. |
| Java Conso'd | " | †2.15 | .. | .. | §2.30s | | | §2.17½ | §2.35s | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kedah | " | §1.50 | .. | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kroewoek | " | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | §2.45 | .. |
| Padang | " | .. | .. | †0.52½ | .. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " | " | .. | .. | §0.47½ | .. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Repah | " | .. | .. | †1.20 | .. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| S'hai Malay | " | †7 | .. | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Semambu | " | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | §1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Samagaga | " | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | †0.95 | .. |
| S'hai Seremban | " | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | §10.82½ | .. |
| Sungala | " | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | §1.30 | §1.30 |
| Tebong | " | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | §2.30S | §2.20 |
| " | " | †2.15 | .. | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | †‡2.15 |
| Tanah Merah | " | §1.20 | .. | §1.20 | §1.25s | | | §1.20 | §1.25s | .. | .. | .. | §1⅛S |
| **MISC. STOCKS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| S'hai Docks | Tls. | .. | ‡129½ | †130 | †130 | | | ‡132 | †134J | ‡131 | .. | .. | †131½ |
| " " | " | .. | ‡129 | ‡129 | †130½ | | | §131 | †133½J | .. | §131½ | .. | †133¼J |
| " " | " | .. | §131 | §131 | §131 | | | .. | §131¼ | .. | §131¼ | .. | ‡131¼ |
| " " | " | .. | .. | .. | §131½ | | | .. | §132 | .. | §133J | .. | §131¼ |
| " " | " | .. | .. | .. | §132J | | | .. | §132¼ | .. | §133¼J | .. | §133J |
| " " | " | .. | .. | .. | §133J | | | .. | §133½J | .. | – | .. | §133¼S |
| " " | " | .. | .. | .. | §133½J | | | .. | §133¾J | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " " | " | .. | .. | .. | §132½J | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | §135⅜S |
| " " | " | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | §135½S |
| S'hai Trams "B" | " | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | §22.67 | †22.70 | †22.80 | ‡23 | .. | †22.85 |
| " | " | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | §22.71 | ‡22.75 | §22.70 | .. | .. | .. |
| Omnibus | " | .. | .. | §14.75 | .. | | | §14.85 | ‡14.85 | §14.80 | .. | .. | §15 |
| " | " | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | §14.90 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| S'hai Land | " | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | †142½ | .. | †‡144 | .. | .. | .. |
| " | " | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | ‡143 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| S'hai Tug (Ord.) | " | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | .. | †67 | ‡67 | .. | .. | .. |
| " (Pref.) | " | ‡50 | .. | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | †50½ | .. | .. | .. |
| S'hai Loan | " | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | §4.15 | .. | .. | .. |
| New Eng. (Ord.) | " | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | §5.90 | .. | ‡6 | .. | .. | .. |
| New Eng. (Pref.) | " | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | §5.12½ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| S. & H. Wharf | " | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | †160 | .. | §167 | .. | .. | .. |
| Telephone | " | §73½ | .. | §73½ | .. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | §73 | .. |
| Horse Bazaar | " | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | ‡80½ | .. |
| Exploration | " | .. | .. | §2 | .. | | | .. | .. | †2 | .. | .. | .. |
| " | " | .. | .. | §2.15 | .. | | | .. | .. | §1.85 | .. | .. | .. |
| Culty Dairy | " | .. | .. | †14½ | .. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5% Reorg 1913 B.I. | £ | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | ‡64½ | .. | ‡64½ | .. | .. | .. |
| " " F.I. | " | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | ‡61½ unstpd. | .. | .. | .. |
| " " R.I. | " | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | ‡60 unstpd. | .. | .. | .. |
| S.N.R. Net Profit | " | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | †8:17:6 | .. | .. | .. |
| H. & S. Bank | M$ | †1130 | .. | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | †1430 | .. | .. | .. |
| " | " | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | ‡1425 | .. | .. | .. |
| H. & S. Hotels | M$ | †8.70 | .. | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| B.A.T. Sec'ty. | M$ | .. | .. | †82½ | .. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hall & Holtz | | .. | .. | §7.75 | .. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5% G$ Loan 1925 | G$ | ‡65 | .. | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ass. Fr. As'que | Fr. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | §250 | .. | .. | .. |
| " " " | " | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | §225 | .. | .. | .. |
| " " " | " | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | §240 | .. | .. | .. |
| **GREYHOUNDS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| S.I. G'hound | M$ | .. | §11.36 | .. | §11.32½S | | | §11.30 | §11.35 | .. | §11½ | .. | §11.15 |
| " | " | .. | §11.40 | .. | .. | | | .. | §11.40 | .. | §11.20 | .. | §11.39 |
| " | " | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | .. | §11.40S | .. | §11.30S | .. | §11.50 |
| " | " | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | .. | §11.30S | .. | .. | .. | §11½S |
| " | " | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | .. | §11½S | .. | .. | .. | §11½S |
| " | " | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | .. | §11.35S | .. | .. | .. | §11.5.S |
| G.R.A. (Ord.) | " | .. | §14½ | .. | §15 | | | §14½ | §14.57½ | .. | §14.60 | – | §‡15 |
| " | " | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | .. | – | .. | §14.95 | .. | §14.95 |
| " | " | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | §15.20 |
| " | " | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | .. | – | .. | §15.50 |
| G.R.A. (Found) | " | †46 | – | §46½ | .. | | | – | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " | " | §45 | – | §47½ | .. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Fr. RaceCourse (Ord) | | .. | – | §10 | – | | | .. | – | §38 | – | – | .. |
| **COTTONS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ewos (Ord.) | Tls | – | §12.70 | †12.70 | †12.80 | | | §12.62½ | §12.70 | §12.65 | †12.80 | §12½ | †12.80 |
| " | " | .. | §12.67½ | §12.62½ | ‡12.75 | | | §12.65 | §12.67½ | §12.67½ | ‡12.70 | §12.77½ | §12.80 |
| " | " | – | .. | §12.65 | §12.67 | | | §12.60 | §13.15S | – | §12.72½ | §12.80 | §13.05S |
| " | " | .. | .. | .. | §12.65 | | | §12.67½ | §13¼D | .. | §13.47D | .. | – |
| " | " | .. | .. | .. | §12.95 | | | §12.70 | .. | .. | §13.45 | .. | .. |
| " | " | .. | .. | .. | §13.15 | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Zoong Sing | " | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | §9.9? | .. | .. | .. |
| S. Cotton (Old) | " | .. | .. | .. | §73½ | | | .. | .. | †70½ | .. | .. | §70½ |
| Oriental | " | .. | .. | §2.20 | .. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **DEBENTURES** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| S.M.C. 6%, 1909 | Tls. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | ‡100 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| S.M.C. 6%, 1913 | " | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | . | .. | †100 | .. | .. | .. |
| S.M.C. 5½%, 1914 | " | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | ‡98 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| S.M.C. 7%, 1919 | " | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | ‡100 | .. | .. | †100 | .. | .. |
| S.M.C. 7%, 1920 | " | †101 | .. | .. | .. | | | ‡100 | .. | †101 | .. | .. | .. |
| S.M.C. 8%, 1921 | " | †102 | .. | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | †102 | .. | .. | .. |
| S.M.C. 7%, 1922 | " | .. | .. | §100½ | .. | | | §100½ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| S.M.C. 6%, 1923/6 | " | †99½ | .. | †‡100 | .. | | | †‡100 | .. | †100 | .. | .. | .. |
| S.M.C. 7%, 1927 | " | †101 | .. | .. | .. | | | †101 | .. | .. | †101 | .. | .. |
| S.M.C. 7%, 1928 | " | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | †101 | .. | .. | .. |
| S.M.C. 7%, 1928 | " | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | §100½ | .. | .. | .. |
| F.M.C. 8%, 1921 | " | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | .. | †101 | .. | .. |
| F.M.C. 7%, 1928 | " | †98½ | .. | .. | .. | | | ‡98½ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| S. Land 6%, 1911 | " | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | ‡100 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| S. Land 6%, 1911 | " | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | .. | †100 | .. | .. |
| S. Land 6%, 1925 | " | †99 | .. | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| A.F. Land 6%, 1911 | " | †99 | .. | ‡99 | .. | | | .. | .. | ‡99 | .. | .. | .. |
| S.W.W. 7%, 1922 | " | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | †101 | .. | .. | .. |
| Tel. 7%, 1928 | " | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | †100 | .. | .. | .. |

## THE WEEK'S RUBBER PRICES

| | June 7 | June 8 | June 10 |
|---|---|---|---|
| *London Spot* | 10⅝d | 10.11/16d | No Report |
| July-Sept. | 10.7/8d | 10.7/8d | |
| July/Dec. | 11d | 11d | |
| Oct./Dec. | 11.1/8d | 11.1/16d | |
| Market | Easier | Steady | |
| *Singapore Spot* | 36 | 35½ | 35¼ |
| July/Sept. | 37½ | 37 | 37 |
| July/Dec. | 38 | 37½ | 37½ |
| Oct./Dec. | 38½ | 38 | 37½ |
| Market | Steady | Dull | Dull |

| | June 11 | June 12 | June 13 |
|---|---|---|---|
| *London Spot* | 10.9/16d | 10.5/8d | 10.5/8d |
| July/Sept. | 10.3/4d | 10.3/4d | 10.13/16d |
| July/Dec. | 10.7/8d | 10.7/8d | 10.15/16d |
| Oct./Dec. | 11d | 11d | 11.1/16d |
| Market | Steady but quiet | Very quiet [illegible] | Steady |
| *Singapore Spot* | 34½ | 34½ | 34¾ |
| July/Sept. | 36½ | 36 | 36½ |
| July/Dec. | 36¾ | 36½ | 37¼ |
| Oct. | 37 | 36¾ | 37½ |
| Market | Dull | Quiet | Steady |

*London and Liverpool Stocks*:—On June 12, stocks were reported 36,385 tons, an increase of 204 tons on last week's figure.

## Shanghai Report 29/24 for Week Ending June 14, 1929

Chinese Government Bonds and Railway Loans are a rather better market, and the following are the latest prices advised to us:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913—B. I. .. .. | £64. 1. 3 | Middle Price |
| Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913—F.I. .. .. | £62. 18. 9 | " " Cum B.I.R.S. |
| Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913—G. I. .. .. | £62. 5. 0 | Buyers " " |
| Chinese Govt. 5% Hukuang Rly. L. P. N. Y. .. .. | £40. 10. 0 | " " " |
| Chinese Govt. 5% Lung Tsing U Hai Rly. .. .. | £26. 7. 6 | " " " |
| Chinese Govt. 5% S'hai-N'king Rly. .. | £60. 0. 0 | Sellers " " |
| Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., "B" .. | £3. 4. 1½ | Middle Price |
| Shanghai Electric Construction Co. "B" .. | £2. 6. 9 | Sellers Ex. Divd. & Bonus |
| Shell Transport & Trading Co. "B" .. | £4. 18. 9 | Buyers |
| Singapore Traction (Pref.) .. .. .. | £0. 17. 9 | " |
| British-American Tobacco Co., "B" .. | £6. 8. 1½ | " |

## Companies' Notices, Meetings, etc.

**The Shanghai Exploration and Development Co., Ltd.**—The 10th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai, on June 17, 1929, at noon.

The Transfer Books will be closed from June 12 to 17, 1929, both days inclusive.

**The Sungala Rubber Estate, Ltd.**—The 14th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 18 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, June 20, 1929 at 4.45 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from June 13 to 20, 1929, both days inclusive.

**The Shanghai Municipal Council Loans.**—The Transfer Books of the Municipal Loans will be closed from June 15 to 30, 1929, both days inclusive.

**The Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ltd.**—The 13th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Friday, June 21, 1929, at noon.

To pay a dividend of Tls. 0.08 per share.

The Transfer Books will be closed from June 17 to 21, 1929, both days inclusive.

**China General Omnibus Co., Ltd.**—The Directors have decided to issue the balance of the Company's authorised capital viz: 29,700 Shares of Tls. 10 each, the existing issued capital being Tls. 703,000. These Shares will be offered to Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's register at the close of business on June 15 under the following conditions:—

In the ratio of three new Shares to seven of the old issue (fractions of one share to be ignored), at Tls. 12,50 per Share of Tls. 10 nominal value.

The Directors have arranged to have the entire issue underwritten at a nominal commission.

Applications for allotment must be received from Shareholders not later than June 30 next except those Shareholders whose address registered in the books of the Company is in countries other than China or Japan to whom an extension until July 31 will be granted.

The new allotment will rank equally with previous issues in respect of any dividends which may be declared after June 1, 1929.

With a view to facilitating the new issue, there being only 29,700 Shares available for distribution, whereas the number required to allot three new shares to each existing seven shares would be 30,000, certain shareholders have signified their willingness to forego their rights to 300 shares of the new issue, should the necessity arise. Forms for Application for new shares will be sent to all Shareholders or can be obtained at the offices of the General Managers of the Company, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 3rd floor, Sassoon House, The Bund.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from June 15 to June 29, both days inclusive.

**The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.**—The Annual General Meeting will be held in Hongkong on Wednesday, June 19, 1929, at noon.

The Transfer Books will be closed from June 12 to July 3, 1929, both days inclusive.

**The Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.**—A dividend of 3/- per share free of Income Tax has been declared payable July 5, 1929, Bearer coupon No. 54.

## DEBENTURES.

| LOANS | | | | Nominal | Buyers | Sellers | Last business recorded | | Loan Amount outstanding | Interest payable at end of |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Tls. | Tls. | Tls. | | Tls. | Tls. | |
| S.M.C. | 6% '09 | (20) | Tls. | 100 | 100 | .. | 12-6-29 | 100 | 300,000 | June-Dec. |
| " | 6% '10 | ( " ) | " | 100 | 100 | .. | 4-6-29 | 100 | 313,800 | do. |
| " | 6% '11 | (10/30) | " | 99 | 100 | .. | 3-5-29 | 100 | 350,000 | do. |
| " | 6% '12 | ( " ) | " | 100 | 100 | .. | 31-5-29 | 99½ | 340,000 | do. |
| " | 6% '13 | ( " ) | " | 100 | 100 | .. | 13-6-29 | 100 | 756,300 | do. |
| " | 5½% '13 | (10/50) | " | 98½ | 98 | .. | 24-4-29 | 92½ | 500,000 | do. |
| " | 5½% '14 | (10/30) | " | 98 | 98 | .. | 13-6-29 | 98 | 900,000 | do. |
| " | 5½% '15 | ( " ) | " | 98 | 98 | .. | 5-6-29 | 98 | 800,000 | do. |
| " | 6% '16 | ( " ) | " | 99 | 100 | .. | 4-6-29 | 99½ | 1,400,000 | do. |
| " | 7% '19 | (10) | " | 100 | 100 | .. | 13-5-29 | 100 | 1,793,300 | do |
| " | 7% '20 | ( " ) | " | 101 | 100 | .. | 13-6-29 | 101 | 2,240,000 | do |
| " | 6% '20 | (10/30) | £ | 98½ | .. | .. | 1-5-29 | 99 | 750,000 | do |
| " | 8% '21 | ( " ) | M$ | 102 | 101 | .. | 15-5-29 | 102 | 1,000,000 | do |
| " | 8% '21 | ( " ) | Tls. | 102 | 102 | .. | 13-6-29 | 102 | 5,096,400 | do |
| " | 7% '22 | ( " ) | " | 101 | 101 | .. | 12-6-29 | 100½ | 8,000,000 | do. |
| " | 6% '23 | ( " ) | " | 100 | 101 | .. | 13-6-29 | 100 | 4,920,000 | do. |
| " | 6% '24 | ( " ) | " | 100 | 101 | .. | 13-6-29 | 100 | 5,000,000 | do. |
| " | 6% '25 | ( " ) | " | 100 | 101 | .. | 13-6-29 | 100 | 2,000,000 | do. |
| " | 6% '26 | ( " ) | " | 100 | 101 | .. | 13-6-29 | 100 | 1,860,000 | do |
| " | 7% '27 | (10) | " | 101 | 101 | .. | 14-6-29 | 101 | 1,750,000 | do |
| " | 7% '28 | (5/10) | " | 101 | 101 | .. | 13-6-29 | 100½ | 1,600,000 | do. |
| F.M.C. | 6% '11 | (10/30) | " | 94 | .. | .. | 4-5-28 | 91 | 324,400 | May-Nov. |
| " | 6½% '14 | ( " ) | " | 90 | .. | .. | 28-5-29 | 90 | 457,500 | June-Dec. |
| " | 5½% '16 | ( " ) | " | 91 | .. | . | 5-3-24 | 90 | 329,300 | do. |
| " | 8% '21 | ( " ) | " | 101 | 100 | | 14-6-29 | 101 | 2,000,000 | do. |
| " | 6% '23 | ( " ) | " | 91 | .. | .. | 7-6-29 | 91 | 800,000 | May-Nov. |
| " | [illegible] | (10/?) | | 98 | .. | .. | 1-5-29 | 96 | 800,000 | Mar.-Sept |
| F.M.C. | 6½% '25 | (10/30) | | 92½ | .. | .. | 6-6-29 | 92½ | 2,000,000 | Apr.-Oct. |
| " | 6½% '26 | ( " ) | | 92½ | .. | .. | 6-6-29 | 92½ | 1,000,000 | Jan.-July |
| " | 7% '28 | (10) | | 98½ | .. | .. | 12-6-29 | 98½ | 590,000 | 16/4-16/10 |
| " | 7% '29 | ( " ) | | 98½ | .. | .. | 12-6-29 | 98½ | 1,200,000 | 10/5-10/11 |
| Waterworks | 8% '21 | (10/20) | | 105 | .. | .. | 4-6-29 | 105 | 2,000,000 | June-Dec. |
| " | 8% '22 | ( " ) | | 105 | .. | .. | 27-2-29 | 105½ | 500,000 | do. |
| " | 7% '22 | ( " ) | | 101 | 101 | .. | 13-6-29 | 101 | 1,000,000 | do. |
| " | 6% '25 | ( " ) | | 97½ | .. | .. | 4-5-29 | 99½ | 500,000 | do. |
| Gas | 6% '09 | (5/20) | | 99½ | .. | .. | 25-3-26 | 95 | 731,500 | Dec.-June |
| S'hai Land | 6% '11 | ( " ) | | 100 | 100 | .. | 12-6-29 | 100 | 750,000 | Various (5 |
| " | 6% '12 | ( " ) | | 100 | 100 | .. | 23-10-28 | 94½ | 250,000 | June-Dec |
| " | 6% '13 | ( " ) | | 100 | 100 | .. | 14-6-29 | 100 | 750,000 | Various (3 |
| " | 6% '14 | ( " ) | | 100 | 100 | .. | 4-6-29 | 99 | 250,000 | June-Dec |
| " | 5½% '16 | (5/25) | | 92 | .. | .. | 14-12-27 | 81 | 237,600 | do. |
| " | 6% '22 | ( " ) | | 99 | 98½ | .. | 4-6-29 | 99 | 1,250,000 | Various (2 |
| " | 6% '25 | ( " ) | | 99 | 98½ | .. | 7-6-29 | 99 | 500,000 | do. |
| " | 6% '26 | ( " ) | | 99 | 98½ | .. | 13-6-29 | 99 | 500,000 | Mar.-Sept |
| A. Fr. Land | 6% '11 | (5/20) | | 99 | .. | .. | 10-6-29 | 95 | 300,000 | June-Dec |
| " | 6% '24 | ( " ) | | 97½ | .. | .. | 16-1-29 | 89½ | 440,500 | do. |
| Telephone | 7% '28 | (5/10) | | 100 | 100 | .. | 13-6-29 | 100 | 1,500,000 | do. |
| Lane C'ford | 6% '14 | (5/20) | | 90 | .. | .. | 14-1-29 | 88 | 130,000 | do. |
| " | 6% '15 | ( " ) | | 90 | .. | .. | 14-1-29 | 88 | 110,000 | Mar.-Sept |
| Hall & Holtz | 7% '14 | ( " ) | | 97 | 97 | .. | 21-2-28 | 96 | 284,282 | Jan.-July |
| Country Club | 6% '01 | (Perpl) | | 82 | 84 | .. | 31-5-29 | 82 | 139,000 | Mar.-Sept |
| Am. Club | 8% '22 | (10/20) | | 99 | .. | .. | 6-6-29 | 100 | 750,000 | August |
| Race Club | 6½% '23 | (25) | | 100 | 99½ | .. | 30-5-29 | 100 | 1,200,000 | Feb.-Aug |
| French Club | 7% | | | 81 | .. | .. | 9-5-29 | 79 | | |

In addition to prices quoted above buyer pays interest accrued since last half-yearly payment.

## RUBBER OUTPUT STATISTICS.

| Name | Rate or Capital | | Output last fin. year: Year ended | Quantity (lb.) | Production cost | Output from end of last fin. year to 31-9-28 | 1928 Oct | Nov | Dec | 1929 Jan. | Feb | Mar | April | May |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | lb | lb. | | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. |
| Alma | Tls | 630,000 | 30-9-28 | 276,870 c) | -/8.12d. | .. | 43,900 | 41,500 | 13,000 | 43,100 | 32,000 | 30,200 | 35,900 | |
| Amherst (New) | " | 104,962 | 31-10-27 | 266,779 bf) | -/11.32d. | 205,174 | 18,048 | 26,725 | 31,500 | 26,548 | 17,685 | 24,098 | 21,000 | .. |
| Anglo-Dutch | " | 1,575,000 | 31-12-28 | 942,727 d) | -/6.41d. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 115,000 | 110,000 | 109,000 | 120,000 | 115,000 |
| Anglo-Java | " | 1,093,011 | 31-12-28 | 2,278,341 d | -/5.26d. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 257,000 | 233,000 | 253,000 | 285,000 | 293,000 |
| Ayer Tawah | " | 335,499 | 30-9-28 | 546,699 e) | 2.70c. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 80,157 | 67,538 | 49,648 | 12,541 | 63,567 |
| Batu Anam | " | 400,000 | 31-12-28 | 313,300 c) | -/7.37d. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 38,200 | 31,000 | 58,000 | 37,000 | .. |
| Bukit | " | 408,656 | 31-3-28 | 321,482 c) | -/10.67d. | 206,200 | 44,900 | 46,100 | 47,100 | 56,200 | 32,400 | 37,300 | 19,400 | .. |
| Bute | " | 300,000 | 31-12-28 | 229,000 c) | -/8.23d. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 35,000 | 27,000 | 26,000 | 28,000 | 33,500 |
| Chemor United | " | 360,000 | 31-12-28 | 388,817 c) | -/7.86d. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 48,400 | 40,700 | 46,200 | 43,700 | .. |
| Chempedak | " | 232,177 | 31-10-28 | 154,300 c) | -/9.84d. | .. | .. | 17,700 | 20,000 | 19,700 | 12,000 | 14,500 | 15,500 | .. |
| Cheng | " | 274,875 | 30-6-28 | 149,000 a) | -11.65d. | 75 500 | 24,500 | 25,500 | 24,800 | 33,000 | 23,000 | 21,000 | 20,060 | .. |
| Consolidated (1914) | " | 281,250 | 31-12-28 | 731,500 c) | -/6.24d. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 107,500 | 98,350 | 93,800 | 85,556 | 93,500 |
| Dominion | " | 166,745 | 31-12-28 | 431,406 c) | -/8.59d. | .. | .. | . | .. | 55,957 | 42,191 | 50,117 | 49,137 | 53,698 |
| Gula-Kalumpong | £ | 665,000 | 31-12-28 | 1,429,947 | | | | | | 200,000 | 135,000 | 135,000 | 160,000 | 185,000 |
| Java Consolidated | Tls | 650,113 | 31-12-28 | 937,317 d) | -/4.20d. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 82,500 | 85,000 | 85,700 | 88,000 | 96,500 |
| Kapayang | " | 148,000 | 31-12-28 | 163,015 d) | 27.74c. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17,627 | 11,822 | 17,690 | 19,746 | 18,871 |
| Kota Bahroe (1921) | " | 292,500 | 30-6-28 | 259,085 c) | 1/1.04d. | 113,271 | 42,130 | 41,272 | 43,714 | 53,710 | 45,367 | 44,183 | 45,785 | 47,071 |
| Kroewoek | " | 473,000 | 31-12-28 | 862,890 d) | -/4.46d. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 83,000 | 78,000 | 83,000 | 90,000 | 92,000 |
| Langkat | " | 1,825,000 | 31-10-28 | 1,047,903 a) | -/7d. | .. | .. | 89,219 | 95,660 | 89,022 | 77,648 | 70,520 | 65,605 | 75,510 |
| Padang | " | 500,000 | 30-4-28 | 241,859 c) | -/10.91d. | 106,360 | 23,910 | 24,000 | 27,200 | 29,550 | 12,820 | 17,520 | 24,416 | 25,600 |
| Pengkalan (1921) | " | 150,000 | 31-3-28 | 197,500 b) | 32.27c. | 98,300 | 22,060 | 24,000 | 24,000 | 25,000 | 17,000 | 16,000 | 14,000 | .. |
| Permata | " | 226,585 | 31-10-28 | 99,389 b) | -/8.97d. | .. | .. | 13,166 | 11,703 | 11,872 | 7,453 | .. | 10,514 | .. |
| Repah | " | 456,000 | 31-12-28 | 440,006 c) | -/8.57d. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 77,300 | 49,800 | 64,200 | 64,300 | .. |
| Samagaga | " | 411,000 | 30-9-28 | 236,845 | (Not given) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Semambu | " | 300,000 | 31-12-28 | 242,000 c) | -/9.42d. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 28,000 | 21,000 | 18,000 | 25,000 | .. |
| Senawang (1921) (Ord. / Pref.) | " | 285,000 / 33,943 | 31-1-29 | 531,023 c) | -/5.76d. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 43,000 | 48,300 | 49,000 | .. |
| Shanghai Kedah | " | 300,000 | 30-9-28 | 311,586 c) | -/8.25d. | .. | 60,210 | 55,775 | 60,100 | 66,150 | 45,683 | 56,915 | 54,211 | 41,525 |
| Shanghai Kelantan (1925) | " | 350,000 | 31-12-28 | 179,700 c) | -/10d. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17,700 | 19,200 | .. | 16,500 | 18,700 |
| S'hai-Klebang | " | 313,613 | 31-12-28 | 174,890 c) | -/7.05d. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25,100 | 21,500 | 20,300 | 16,000 | .. |
| S'hai Malay (ord. / pref.) | " | 300,000 / 273,800 | 31-12-28 | 398,941 c) | -/7.95d. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 70,200 | 58,200 | 56,100 | 53,500 | .. |
| S'hai Pahang | " | 200,000 | 30-6-28 | 238,759 c) | -/10.12d. | 61,485 | 20,500 | 22,260 | 26,600 | 30,415 | 23,800 | 24,500 | 26,806 | 28,200 |
| S'hai Seremban | " | 325,000 | 31-12-28 | 169,151 c) | -/8.30d. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 32,700 | 21,500 | 23,400 | 25,300 | .. |
| S'hai Sumatra | " | 384,780 | 31-10-28 | 701,813 eg) | -/8d. | .. | .. | 57,261 | 56,710 | 60,066 | 54,900 | 49,866 | 49,162 | 53,040 |
| Sua-Manggis | " | 270,000 | 31-12-28 | 182,500 | (Not given) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sungala | " | 150,000 | 31-3-29 | 157,77? b) | -/6.71d. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13,850 | .. |
| Sungei Duri | " | 340,000 | 30-6-28 | 279,207 c) | -/8.97d. | 197,500 | 43,000 | 39,000 | 41,000 | 42,860 | 36,200 | 35,000 | 37,500 | 37,160 |
| Taiping | " | 200,000 | 31-12-28 | 71,575 b) | 37.95c. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13,913 | 16,208 | 9,676 | 9,322 | .. |
| Tanah Merah (1916) | " | 1,300,000 | 31-3-29 | 1,174,432 c) | -/6.05d. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 107,015 | .. |
| Tebong | " | 710,000 | 31-1-29 | 936,000 c) | -/6.75d. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 125,000 | 130,000 | 92,000 | 99,183 |
| Ziangbe | | 1,020,043 | 31-12-28 | 1,167,466 d) | -/1.64d. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 116,000 | 113,000 | 107,000 | 121,000 | 125,000 |

(a) Estimation estimated output present financial year; (b) All in Cost. (c) F. O. B. including duty and Shanghai Expenses. (d) F. O. P. only. (e) Estate Cost; (f) Excluding Debenture Interest; (g) Estimated; (h) No tapping due to wintering; (i) Reduced output due to wintering.

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# CLOSING SHARE QUOTATIONS, JUNE 14, 1929.

| STOCK | Last business done or nominal | Buyers | Sellers | Authorized Capital (Shares) | Issued Capital (Shares) | Paid up Value | Fin. year ended | Last Dividend, etc. | Paid or due |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **BANKS.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn. | £ 132½ / M$ 1430 | – / 1415 | – / 1450 | 400,000 | 160,000 | H$125 | Dec. | Final £3 & Bonus £2 (Mkg. £8, 1928) subject to deduction I/T | 25-2-29 |
| Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. London | £ 192 | .. | .. | 600,000 | 600,000 | £3 | Dec. | Final 7/- & Bonus 6/3d (Mkg. 20/3d 1928) Free of I/T | 27-3-29 |
| **INSURANCE.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Union In. Society of Canton Ld. | H$ 345 | 317.50 | 326 | 200,000 | 135,000 | £4 | Dec. | Final 16s. (mkg. 40s.) for 1927, Interim 24s. %, 1928 | 25-5-29 |
| Yangtsze Insurance Association Ld. | M$ 50 | – | – | 250,000 | 150,000 | M$10 | Dec. | M$3.50, 1928 | Pending |
| Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ld. | T 22 | .. | – | 50,000 | 36,000 | T20 | Dec. | T1.40, 1928 | Pending |
| Canton Insurance Office Ld. | H$ 660 | 655 | – | 10,000 | 10,000 | H$100 | Dec. | Final H$22 (mkg. H$40) for 1927, Interim H$18 % 1928 | 23-5-29 |
| Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld. | H$ 775 | .. | .. | 8,000 | 8,000 | H$50 | Dec. | H$43, 1927 | 26-3-29 |
| China Fire Insurance Co., Ld. | H$ 285 | 285 | .. | 20,000 | 20,000 | H$20 | Dec. | H$9 and Bonus H$6 for 1927, Interim H$3% 1928 | 25-5-29 |
| Assurance Franco-Asiatique | F 275 | 260 | 275 | 14,000 | 14,000 | F500 | Dec | None. Floated 1918 | – – |
| Asia Life Insurance Co., Ld. | G$ 300 | | – | 6,000 | 1,000 | G$100 | Dec | Incorporated 1921 | – – |
| **SHIPPING.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Indo-China S. N. Co., Ld. {6% cum. pref. | H$ 40 | 48 | – | 120,000 | 49,589 | £5 | Dec. | Pref. 6/-d at Exchg. 2/4½d. 1923, London Divd. less I/T. Def. Ord., nil | 7-5-24 |
| {def. ord. | H$ 70 | .. | – | 120,000 | 49,589 | £5 | .. | | |
| Shell T'sport & Training Co., Ld. {ord. (Bearer) | £ 99/4½ | 98/9 | .. | 30,000,000 | 19,654,274 | £1 | Dec. | Final 3/- Free of I/T (mkg. 5/, 1928) Coupon 54 | Pending |
| {5% cum. 1st pref. | £ – | – | – | 300,000 | 200,000 | £10 | | | |
| {7% cum. 2nd pref. | £ .. | – | – | 10,000,000 | 1,000,000 | £1 | | | |
| Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ld. {ordinary | T 67 | 67 | – | 40,000 | 26,000 | T25 | Dec. | Ord. T5, 1928 | 11-3-29 |
| {7% pref. | T 50.50 | 50 | 51.50 | 10,000 | 10,000 | T50 | | Pref. T3.50, 1928 | 11-3-29 |
| Hongkong Tug & Lighter Co., Ld. | H$ 2.40 | .. | 2.60 | 100,000 | 97,380 | H$6 | Mar | Incorporated, 1924 | – – |
| **DOCKS AND WHARVES.** | | | | | | | | | |
| S'hai Dock & Engineering Co., Ld. | T 130½ | 131 | 132 | 65,700 | 65,200 | T75 | Apr. | T7.50, 1927-28 | 27-7-28 |
| Hongkong & W'poa Dock Co., Ld. | H$ 35 | .. | .. | 200,000 | 67,640 | H$50 | Dec. | Final H$2 (mkg. H$4, 1924) | 30-3-25 |
| New Eng. & Shipbuilding Works, Ld. {ordinary | T 5.95 | 5.90 | .. | 500,000 | 210,000 | T5 | Dec. | Ord. T0.40, 1928 | 14-3-29 |
| {%8 cum. pref. | T 5.15 | 5.10 | .. | 500,000 | 300,000 | T5 | Dec. | Pref. T0.40, 1928 | 14-3-29 |
| Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ld. | T 166 | 166.50 | 168 | 40,000 | 36,000 | T100 | Dec. | Final T8 (Mkg T.11. 1928) | 9-5-29 |
| H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ld. | H$ 121 | 125 | ... | 80,000 | 80,000 | H$50 | Dec. | H$8, 1928 | 7-3-29 |
| **MINING.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Chinese Eng.&Mining Co.,Ld. "Bearer" | T 25.50 | 25 | – | 1,000,000 | 1,400,000 | £1 | June | Int. 2/- free of I/T, 1928-29 (Coupon34) | 16-5-29 |
| London | £ 65/- | 63/3 | 65/- | – | – | – | | | |
| Chosen Syndicate Ld. "Bearer" | T 7.60 | – | – | 500,000 | 496,500 | £1 | June | Int. Div. No.1. 3d. Final Nil. | 10-1-28 |
| **LANDS AND HOTELS.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld. | T 144 | 143 | 145 | 117,000 | 117,000 | T50 | Dec. | Final T3 & Bonus T3 (mkg. T9, 1928) | 27-3-29 |
| H'kong Land Invest. & Agcy. Co., Ld. | H$ 62.50 | .. | .. | 400,000 | 240,000 | H$25 | Dec. | Final H$2 (mkg. H$4, 1928) | 5-2-29 |
| Humphreys Est. & Finance Co., Ld. | H$ 14.35 | .. | 14 | 150,000 | 150,000 | H$10 | Dec. | H$0.80 and Bonus H$0.20, 1928 | 8-2-29 |
| Weihaiwei L. & B. Co., Ld. | T .. | .. | – | 3,674 | 3,674 | T20 | Dec. | T1.20, 1928 | 8-3-29 |
| Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ld. | T 152½ | 150 | .. | 18,000 | 13,000 | T100 | Feb. | Final T6 (mkg. T10, 1928-29) | 22-3-29 |
| Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine | T 105 | – | – | 6,000 | 6,000 | T100 | Dec. | 8%, 1928 | 27-2-29 |
| West End Estates, Ltd. | T 4.50 | – | – | 500,000 | 191,450 | T10 | Dec. | 7%, 1926 | 23-4-27 |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd. | H$ 8.70 | 8.70 | – | 1,000,000 | 796,357 | H$10 | Dec. | Final H$0.60 (mkg. H$1.20, 1924) | 8-4-25 |
| Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. | M$ 100 | – | – | 8,576 | 8,576 | M$100 | Dec. | 8%, Cash dividend 1928; 25%, Stock div. in addition to above | 18-2-29; 3-5-29 |
| Raven Trust Co., Inc. {ord. | G$ 10 | – | – | 100,000 | 82,540 | G$10 | Dec. | Ord. 100%, stock div., 1925 | 20-2-28 |
| {pref. | G$ 10 | – | – | – | 82,036 | G$10 | | Pref. 7% (57 quarterly divid.) | 1-4-29 |
| **PLANTATIONS.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Alma Estates, Ld. | T 7.75 | 7.50 | .. | 70,000 | 70,000 | £1 (T9, | Sept. | Interim T0.25, 1928-29 | 30-5-29 |
| New Amherst Rubber Estate, Ld. | T 0.45 | 0.35 | .. | 500,000 | 104,962 | T1 | Oct. | T0.15, 1925/6 | 12-5-26 |
| Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ld. | T 4.05 | 4 | – | 400,000 | 350,000 | 10s (T4½) | Dec. | Divid. T0.15, 1927 | 12-3-28 |
| Anglo-Java Estates, Ld. | T 8 | 7.90 | – | 500,000 | 496,000 | 10s. | Dec. | Divd. T0.25, 1928 | 15-3-29 |
| Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ld. | T 3.40 | 3.40 | 3.60 | 500,000 | 500,000 | T1 | Sept. | Int. T0.10, 1928-29 | 4-4-29 |
| Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ld. | T 0.80 | 0.70 | 0.90 | 400,000 | 400,000 | T1 | Dec. | Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.25, 1926) | 11-4-27 |
| Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Ests., Ld. | T 1.82½ | 1.80 | 1.90 | 500,000 | 490,380 | T1 | Mar. | Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1926-27) | 7-7-27 |
| Bute Plantations (1913), Ld. | T 0.95½ | 1 | – | 500,000 | 300,000 | T1 | Dec. | Divd. T0.05, 1927 | 3-4-28 |
| Chemor United Rubber Co., Ld. | T 1.57½ | 1.57½ | .. | 400,000 | 400,000 | 2s. (T0.90) | Dec. | Divd. T0.08, 1928 | 18-4-29 |
| Chempedak Rub. & G'bier Est., Ld. | T 7.50 | 7.45 | – | 85,000 | 27,305 | £1 | Oct. | Final T0.75 (mkg. T1.25, 1926-27) | 16-1-28 |
| Cheng Rubber Estates, Ld. | T 0.90 | 0.75 | 0.90 | 675,000 | 274,875 | T1 | June | Final T0.08 (mkg. T0.18, 1926-27) | 15-9.27 |
| Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ld | T 3.10 | 3.15 | .. | 500,000 | 375,000 | 2s. (T0.75) | Dec. | Divd. T0.20, 1928 | 10-4-29 |
| Dominion Rubber Co., Ld. | T 3.75 | 3 | .. | 350,000 | 166,745 | T1 | Dec. | Divd. T0.10, 1928 | 5-4-29 |
| Gula-Kalumpong R.E., Ltd. {old fully pd. | T 12 | 12 | – | 750,000 | 665,000 | £1 | Dec. | Divd. 1/6d. 1928 less I/T 4/ in £ (Coupon No. 29) | 10-4-29 |
| {new fully pd. | T 11.50 | 11.50 | – | | | | | | |
| Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Est., Ld. | T 2.15 | 2.17½ | .. | 850,000 | 750,000 | 2/- | Dec. | Divd. T0.10, 1928 | 18-3-29 |
| Kali Glidik Coffee Estates, Ld. | T 6 | 4.50 | 6 | 100,000 | 100,000 | T5 | Dec. | T1, 1926 | 19-4-27 |
| Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ld. | T 12 | .. | – | 15,000 | 14,800 | T10 | Dec. | Divd. T1, 1927 | 14-12-27 |
| Kota Bahroe Rub. Ests. (1921), Ld. | T 0.90 | 0.75 | – | 390,000 | 390,000 | T0.75 | June | Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.22, 1926-27 | 3-10-27 |
| Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ld. | T 2.45 | 2.42½ | – | 700,000 | 550,000 | 2/-(T0.86) | Dec. | Divd. T0.15, 1928 | 20-3-29 |
| Padang Rubber Co., Ld. | T 0.52½ | 0.45 | .. | 500,000 | 500,000 | T1 | Apr. | Div. T0.10, 1926-27 | 24-8-27 |
| Pengkalan Durian Estate (1921), Ld. | T 1.35 | .. | .. | 150,000 | 150,000 | T1 | Mar. | Divd. T0.10, 1927-28 | 24-11-27 |
| Permata Rubber Estate, Ld. | T 3½ | 3.70 | – | 50,000 | 45,317 | T5 | Oct. | Final T0.40, (mkg. T0.65, 1926-27) | 2-2-28 |
| Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests., Ld. | T 1.20 | 1.10 | – | 500,000 | 450,000 | T1 | Dec. | Div. T0.05, 1927 | 1-11-27 |
| Samagaga Rubber Co., Ld. | T 0.95 | 1 | – | 600,000 | 411,000 | T1 | Sept. | Final T0.07 (mkg. T0.13, 1926-27) | 20-12-27 |
| Semambu Rubber Ests., Ld. | T 0.95 | 1 | – | 300,000 | 300,000 | T1 | Dec. | Divd. T0.05, 1928 | 18-4-29 |
| Senawang Rub. Ests., Co. (1921), Ld. {ordinary | T 2.10 | 2.10 | – | 300,000 | 285,000 | T1 | Jan. | Div. T0.20, 1928-29 | 22-4-29 |
| {12% cum. pref. | T .. | – | – | 100,000 | 33,943 | T1 | | | |
| Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ld. | T 1.85 | 1.85 | – | 400,000 | 300,000 | T1 | Sept. | Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1926-27) | 22-12-27 |
| S'hai Kelantan Rub. Est. (1925), Ld. | T 0.80 | 0.67½ | – | 350,000 | 350,000 | T1 | Dec. | Divd. T0.05, 1927 | 8-10-28 |
| S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ld. | T 0.75 | 0.77½ | – | 315,000 | 313,613 | T1 | Dec. | Divd. T0.04, 1928 | 12-4-28 |
| S'hai Malay Rub. Est., Ld. {ord. | T 7 | 8 | – | 30,000 | 30,000 | T10 | Dec. | Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.40, 1927) | 16-4-28 |
| {8% cum. part, pref. | T 10 | 9 | – | 30,000 | 27,380 | T10 | Dec. | T8%, 1928 | 9-4-29 |
| S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ld. | T 1.10 | 1.12½ | – | 200,000 | 200,000 | T1 | June | Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.22, 1926-27) | 16-9-27 |
| S'hai Seremban Rub. Estates, Ld. | T 0.82½ | 0.80 | – | 325,000 | 325,000 | T1 | Dec. | Divd. T0.03, 1928 | 12-4-29 |
| S'hai-Sumatra Rubber Ests., Ld. | T 8.50 | 8.60 | – | 120,000 | 76,956 | T5 | Oct. | Divd. T0.60 1927/8 | 25-3-29 |
| Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ld. | T 0.95 | 1 | – | 280,000 | 270,000 | T1 | Dec. | Divd. T0.06, 1928 | 5-4-29 |
| Sungala Rubber Estate, Ld. | T 1.30 | 1.30 | – | 150,000 | 150,000 | T1 | Mar. | Divd. T0.10, 1928-29 | Pending |
| Sungei Duri Rubber Estates, Ld. | T 11 | 11 | – | 40,000 | 40,000 | £1 (T8.50) | June | Final T1.50 (mkg. T2, 1926-27) | 28-9-27 |
| Taiping Rubber Estates, Ld. | T 0.65 | 0.70 | – | 200,000 | 200,000 | T1 | Dec. | Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.15, 1926) | 30-4-27 |
| Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ld. | T 1.17½ | 1.20 | .. | 1,500,000 | 1,300,000 | T1 | Mar. | Divd. T0.08, 1928-29 | Pending |
| Tebong Rubber Estate, Ld. | T 2.15 | 2.15 | .. | 750,000 | 710,000 | T1 | Jan. | Div. T0.15, 1928-29 | 25-4-29 |
| Siangbe Rubber Co., Ld. | T 7 | 7.05 | .. | 300,000 | 250,000 | 10s. at 2/5½ | Dec. | Divd. T0.40, 1928 | 21-3-29 |
| **COTTONS, ETC.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Ewo Cotton Mills, Ld {ordinary | T 12.77½ | 12.77½ | 12.80 | 1,000,000 | 900,000 | T5 | Dec. | Ord. T0.60; 1928 | 14-3-29 |
| do. {8% cum. pref. | T 104 | 104 | .. | 10,000 | 9,000 | T100 | | Pref. T8, 1928 | 14-3-29 |
| Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld, {old | T 70.50 | 70.25 | – | 80,000 | 80,000 | T50 | Apr. | T2, half year to 30-4-29 | 29-5-29 |
| {new | T 33 | 31.25 | .. | 40,000 | 40,000 | T25 | Apr. | T1, half-year to 30-4-29 | 29-5-29 |
| Soong Sing Cotton Mills, Ld. | T 8.40 | .. | 8.50 | 200,000 | 150,000 | T10 | June | T0.60, 1925-26 | [illegible]-10-26 |
| **INDUSTRIAL.** | | | | | | | | | |
| British-American Tobacco Co., Ld. {ordinary Bear | £ 128/9 | 6.1[illegible] | .. | 25,500,000 | 23,480,767 | £1 | Sept. | 4th Interim Ord. 1926-27, 0/10d. (mkg. 3/4d.) free of I/T (Coupon No. 119) | 30-9-27 |
| {5% cum. pref. | .. | – | – | 4,500,000 | 4,500,000 | £1 | | | |
| China Im. & Ex. Lumber Co., Ld. | T 350 | – | – | 5,000 | 5,000 | T100 | Feb. | T8, 1927-28 | 31-5-28 |
| China Sugar Refining Co., Ld. | H$ 0.80 | – | .. | 80,000 | 80,000 | H$25 | Dec. | H$40, 1923 | 31-3-25 |
| Gordon & Co., Ld. | T 25 | .. | .. | 6,000 | 4,757 | T25 | Feb. | T1.25, 1928-29 | 26-[illegible]-29 |
| Green Island Cement Co., Ld. {com | 8.15 | 8.10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| {old | H$ 7.50 | .. | .. | 400,000 | 400,000 | H$7.50 | Dec. | H$0.80 on old shares, 1925 | } 17-3-26 |
| {new | 1.40 | .. | .. | 400,000 | 400,000 | H$1.00 | | H$0.10 666 on new shares, 1925 | |
| Maatschappij, etc., In Langkat | T 6.75 | .. | .. | 250,000 | 250,000 | Tls. 10 | Oct. | Divd. T0.50, 1926-27 | 5-4-28 |
| Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ld. | 4.15 {(comb.) | 4 {(comb.) | 4.15 {(comb.) | 450,000 | 450,000 | [illegible] | Dec. | T0.75, 1928 | [illegible]-2-29 |
| S'hai Exploration & Developt. Co., Ld. | T 2 | 1.80 | 2 | 600,000 | 597,251 | T5 | Dec. | – | – |
| Major Brothers, Ld. | T 5 | – | – | 6,000 | 5,500 | T20 | Dec. | – | – .. |
| Shanghai Gas Co., Ld. | T 52 | 51 | .. | 50,000 | 24,000 | T50 | Dec. | Final T2, (Total T4, 1928) | 4-4-29 |
| S'hai Waterworks Co., Ld. {Regd £20 | T 205 | 215 | .. | 40,236 | 40,236 | £20 | Dec. | Final Divd. £1:15:0 at Ex. 2/6¾ Total) 45/-d, 1928) (Coupon No. 30) | 26-3-29 |
| {Bear £20 | T 210 | 220 | .. | | | | | | |
| do {Regd. "B" | T 8 | 7.55 | – | 195,280 | 108,508 | £1 | Dec. | Final Divd. £0:1,2 at Ex. 2/6¾ (Total 20d. 1928) (Coupon No. 3) | 26-3-20 |
| do. {Bear. "B" | T 8.15 | 7.95 | – | | | | | | |
| do. 8% "C" | T 8.65 | .. | .. | 250,000 | | £1 | | .. | .... |
| S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ld. | T 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.25 | 500,000 | 401,187 | £1 | Dec. | 8%, 1928 | 20-3-29 |
| **STORES.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Hall & Holtz, Ld. | M$ 8 | .. | – | 28,000 | 26,342 | M$20 | Feb. | M$0.60, 1927 | 31-5-27 |
| J. Llewellyn & Co., Ld. | M$ 30 | – | – | 1,200 | 1,200 | M$60 | Dec. | $6, 1922 | 12-5-23 |
| S. Moutrie & Co., Ld. | M$ 78 | – | – | 10,000 | 8,195 | M$50 | Mar. | Interim $3, 1928-29 | 1-12-28 |
| Weeks & Co., Ld. | M$ 3 | .. | . | 30,500 | 21,822 | M$20 | Feb. | $1.60, 1921-22 | 3-5-22 |
| Lane, Crawford & Co., Ld | M$ 50 | – | – | 2,500 | 2,500 | M$100 | Feb. | $5, 1925-26 | 5-6-26 |
| Kelly & Walsh, Ld. | M$ 15 | – | – | 83,750 | 83,750 | M$10 | Mar. | Final M$0.80 (mkg. 1.40, 1928-29) | Pending |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Culty Dairy Co., Ld. | T 14.25 | 14½ | .. | 10,000 | 10,000 | T10 | June | T1, 1927/28 | 15-10-28 |
| S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ld. "Bearer" | T 22.80 | 22.70 | 22.75 | 600,000 | 600,000 | £1 | Dec. | Final 7½% Free of I/T, (mkg. 12½%, | |
| London | £ .. | .. | .. | .. | – | | | 1928 Coupon No. 37) | 2-5-29 |
| China General Omnibus Co., Ld. | T 15 | 14¾ | 14.90 | 100,000 | 70,300 | T10 | Dec. | Divd. T0.60, 1928 | 21-2-29 |
| S'hai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ld. | T 80 | 80 | – | 6,400 | 5,400 | T50 | Dec. | T4, 1926 | 2-6-27 |
| S'hai Mutual Telephone Co., Ld. | T 73 | 73 | 73.50 | 60,000 | 60,000 | T50 | Mar. | T4, 1928-29 | Pending |
| G'hound Racing A'n. (China) Ld. (Luna Park) {ord. | M$ 14.15 | 14.72½ | .. | 44,000 | 44,000 | M$10 | Oct. | M$1.75, 1927-28 | 28-12-28 |
| {found. | M$ 46 | 44 | .. | 6,000 | 6,000 | M$10 | Oct. | M$6.50, 1927-28 | 28-12-28 |
| S'hai International Greyhounds Ld. (The Stadium) | M$ 11 | 11.05 | – | 48,000 | 48,000 | M$10 | Dec. | Divd. $0.75. 1928 | 3-4-29 |
| Champ de Courses Francais (French Race Course) {ord. | M$ 37.50 | 37 | – | 6,000 | 6,000 | M$20 | Dec. | – – – | – – |
| {found. | M$ 37½ | 37 | .. | 6,500 | 3,000 | Free | Dec. | – – – | – – |

**For all Dollar shares quoted on the Shanghai Stock Exchange the Exchange rate is fixed at 73.**

***In order to ensure accuracy of the above details, Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested to notify Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co., of any alternations and omissions***

## FORWARD SETTLEMENTS FOR 1929.

June 25, Tuesday — July 30, Tuesday — August 27, Tuesday — September 24, Tuesday
October 29, Tuesday — November 26, Tuesday — December 23, Monday

## Companies' Notices, Meetings, etc.

**The Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.**—The 30th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 24A Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, June 18, 1929, at 4 p.m.

To pay a dividend of Tls. 4.00 per share.

The Transfer Books will be closed from June 5 to 18, 1929, both days inclusive.

**The Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.**—The 44th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 12 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, June 18, 1929, at 5.30 p.m.

To pay a final dividend of M. $0.80 per share.

The Transfer books will be closed from June 12 to 18, both days inclusive.

**Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.**—The Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 37 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Friday, June 28, 1929, at 5.30 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from June 14 to 28, 1929, both days inclusive.

**S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.**—The 30th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 37 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, June 27, 1929, at noon.

The Transfer Books will be closed from June 20 to 27, 1929, both days inclusive.

**The Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.**—Issue of 12,000 New shares at Tls. 50 each—The acceptance of the new issue of shares accompanied by payment in full for each share allotted must be delivered to the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. Shanghai on or before June 25, 1929.

**Yangtsze Insurance Association, Ltd.**—The 39th Ordinary General Meeting will be held at No. 26 The Bund, Shanghai, on Thursday, June 27, 1929, at 4 p.m.

To pay a dividend of $3.50 per share.

The Transfer Books will be closed from June 19 to 27, both days inclusive.

**The Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ltd.**—The 13th Ordinary General Meeting will be held at No. 26 The Bund, Shanghai, on Thursday, June 27, 1929, at 4.30 p.m.

To pay a dividend of Tls. 1.40 per share.

The Transfer Books will be closed from June 19 to 27, both days inclusive.

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## SHANGHAI TELEPHONE CO., LTD.

### Record Year: All Previous Demands Exceeded but Fewer Calls: Profit Tls. 195,687.91: More Difficulties

The directors of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd., submit the following report and audited statement of accounts for the year ended March 31, 1929. The 30th annual ordinary general meeting is called for June 18, at the registered office of the company, 24a Kiangse Road, at 4 p.m.

The past year has been a record one in history of the company, the demand for new telephones having exceeded any previous year. The increase in the number of lines and instruments installed during the year is 2,388 lines and 3,284 instruments as against 1,741 lines and 2,087 instruments during 1928. The total number of lines in use at March 31, 1929 was 23,642, and instruments 30,501 as against 21,254 and 27,217 respectively last year.

The total number of calls on the day of record was 247,052 which is considerably less than the previous year.

The installation of the extension of another 5,000 lines for the Central Exchange ordered in 1928 is still not finally completed but the transferring of lines thereto from the manual exchange was commenced in February of this year and is still proceeding.

There are now 5,000 lines working on the automatic system.

Owing to the difficulties experienced in converting the manual magneto system to the automatic system, it was decided to convert the whole of the magneto system to common battery working, which greatly facilitates the interworking to automatic. This work is proceeding but owing to its magnitude will take some time before it is all completed.

Extensions to the existing plant at West, North, East and Lucerne Exchanges have been completed during the year.

#### The Accounts

Working Account:—As in the case of lines and instruments the past year has been a record as regards the revenue received—the increase on the year amounting to Tls. 201,097.70 as against Tls. 144,175.30 for last year and Tls. 171,990.75 for the previous year.

The total increase in the working expenses is Tls. 72,162.48—there being an increase of Tls. 69,062.83 in the operating expenses attributable mostly to traffic expenses and a small increase of Tls. 3,099.65 in the non-operating expenses.

The balance on the working account is Tls. 687,178.12 as compared with Tls. 558,242.90 for last year—an increase of Tls. 128,935.22.

#### Profit and Loss Account

The amount charged for Debenture Interest is considerably more than in previous years due to the flotation of Tls. 1,500,000 Debentures in June 1928.

The large additions to Plant Accounts during recent years necessitates transferring an increased amount to Depreciation Reserve Account.

The net profit for the year amounts to Tls. 195,687.91 as compared with Tls 211,524.51 for last year—a decrease of Tls. 15,836.60.

#### Appropriation Account

The amount available for distribution is Tls. 195,687.91, and your directors recommend that an amount of Tls. 4,312.09 be transferred from Equalization of Dividend Account and that the total of Tls. 200,000.00 be applied in payment of a dividend of Tls. 4.00 per share.

#### Balance Sheet

The balance sheet has been drawn up on the same lines as last year and the amounts that have been added to the Fixed Assets can be seen from the short summaries appearing under heading.

The new item of plant etc. in course of construction accommodates amounts expended to date on items which, still being under construction, have not yet been transferred to the appropriate plant accounts.

The old debentures do not appear this year, having been repaid at June 30, 1928. In their place is an item of Tls. 1,500,000.00 representing the face value of the new issue; the balance of the discount and expenses in connection with this issue that is being carried forward is shown on the asset side.

## REPUBLIC OF CHINA GOLD BONDS

### Numbers Drawn for Redemption Payable July 1 at Par

We are informed by the Banque Belge pour L'Etranger that according to the amortization table appearing on the reverse of the bond, the 1,836 Republic of China 6 per cent. Gold Bonds 1928, bearing the undermentioned numbers have been drawn for redemption, payable July 1, 1929 at par (U.S. $100).

| Number of bonds | Numbers ending by |
|---|---|
| 500 | 21 |
| 500 | 44 |
| 450 | 67 |
| 50 | 083 |
| 50 | 352 |
| 50 | 466 |
| 50 | 536 |
| 50 | 591 |
| 50 | 912 |
| 50 | 976 |
| 5 | 0016 |
| 5 | 3546 |
| 5 | 4614 |
| 5 | 5636 |
| 5 | 6126 |
| 5 | 6732 |
| 5 | 8384 |
| 1 | 34271 |
| 1836 | |

## MAY RUBBER OUTPUT

| | lb. |
|---|---|
| New Asahiert | 22,150 |
| Batu Anam | 36,000 |
| Chemor | 44,600 |
| Chempedak | 16,400 |
| Repah | 68,100 |
| Semambu | 21,800 |
| Tebong | 137,000 |
| Shanghai Malay | 57,000 |
| Abas | 44,400 |
| Bukit Toh Ahang | 53,100 |
| Cheng | 20,000 |
| Shanghai Klebang | 17,500 |
| Senawang Rubber | 50,000 |
| Shanghai Seremban | 26,500 |
| Padang | 25,600 |
| Consolidated | 93,500 |
| Shanghai Kedah | 44,525 |
| Bute | 33,500 |
| Tanah Merah | 99,486 |
| Dominion | 63,598 |
| Shanghai Pahang | 28,300 |
| Sungei Duri | 37,460 |
| Kota Bahree | 47,071 |

## BIG INDIAN LOANS ISSUED

### Reflection of Unfavourable International Developments

Simla, June 10.

The unfavourable developments of the international money market are reflected in the forthcoming terms on which two Indian Government loans are about to be issued. They will yield approximately a half of one per cent. above the normal rate of interest for such issues.

The first loan, which is not to exceed Rps. 120,000,000, will be issued at 96.8 per cent. and will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. will be redeemable between 1939 and 1941.

The second, which will not exceed Rps. 150,000,000, will be issued at 98 with interest at 5 per cent. and will be redeemable in 1935.—Reuter

## HONGKONG TUG & LIGHTER CO.

### Voluntary Liquidation: Loss on Year of $27,356.45

The fifth ordinary yearly meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong Tug and Lighter Company, Limited, was held at Hongkong, on May 22.

At an extraordinary general meeting held immediately after, it was resolved that the company should go into voluntary liquidation. The business, according to the report, had been operating at a loss for some years past, and the deficit balance in all had amounted to $253,882.79. The loss sustained during the year under review was $27,356.45.

NEW YORK, June 12:—W. E. Foster, president of the American Sugar Refining Co., was to-day elected vice-chairman of the board of directors. This is a newly-created office.—United Press.

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

### Movements Irregular: General Electric Improved

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, June 12.

Utilities issues showed considerable strength on the New York Stock Exchange during the course of this morning's trading, says the Dow Jones Financial News Agency in its daily report of market conditions.

At various times during the course of the session, equipment offerings and a few other stocks displayed signs of liveliness for brief periods.

In the afternoon, however, profit-taking sales precipitated many drops among such stocks as had shows symptoms of strength during the earlier trading. The movements of the market were irregular and without any single positive trend, individual offerings fluctuating largely on basis of interest shown in the specific stocks.

Reports indicating less than the usual seasonal slackening of industry brought a wave of buying in steels, motor equipments, alcohols and some food offerings. While there were a few strong declines, the market was orderly.

General Electric made one of the few rises which held, closing at 288, a nine-point advance over yesterday. Allied Chemical & Dye gained nearly seven points and closed at 285. Timken Roller Bearing advanced from 89¾ to 92¾.

Several of the automotive offerings showed some retreat. Willys Overland was 20⅞ at the close, down ⅛. General Motors went from 71¼ yesterday to 70⅞. Packard was down 1¼ to 130, and Chrysler went to 73¼ from 2. Mack Trucks, however, rose one point to 96½.

Calumet & Hecla moved from 422 to 41⅞. Anaconda Copper was down 1¼ to 104⅞. Steels held fairly firm, U.S. Steel dropping only ⅜ point to 167¾ while Bethlehem was up ⅞ to 100⅞.

The Dow Jones average for 30 industrial issues was up .40 and for 20 rails down .32.—United Press.

## AMERICAN MARKETS

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, June 12.

Demand sterling was quoted at the close of banking hours to-day at $4.84⅞ compared to $4.84⅞ yesterday. U. S. Bar silver at .52¾ compared to .52¾ yesterday.

The price of Domestic copper remained at 18 cents a pound.

#### Rubber

The rubber market closed lower with the following quotations:—

| Month | June 11 | June 12 |
|---|---|---|
| Spots | 20.10 | 20.10 |
| June | 20.10 | 20.10 |
| July | 20.40 | 20.40 |
| August | 20.70 | 20.70 |
| September | 21.00 | 20.90 |
| October | 21.20 | 21.10 |
| November | 21.40 | 21.30 |
| December | 21.60 | 21.50 |
| January | 21.70 | 21.60 |
| February | 21.90 | 21.80 |
| March | 22.10 | 22.00 |
| April | 22.20 | 22.00 |
| May | 22.30 | 22.10 |

#### Wheat

Wheat (Chicago) No. 520 hard, which is accepted as par closed lower with the following quotations:

| Month | June 11 | June 12 |
|---|---|---|
| July | 1.07½ | 1.05½ |
| September | 1.11½ | 1.10½ |
| December | 1.18½ | 1.15½ |

#### Cotton

The cotton market (Chicago) closed higher with the following quotations:—

| Month | June 11 | June 12 |
|---|---|---|
| Spots | 18.80 | 18.95 |
| July | 18.46 | 18.56 |
| October (Old) | 18.66 | 18.76 |
| October (New) | 18.65 | 18.75 |
| December | 18.81 | 18.91 |
| January | 18.84 | 18.93 |
| March | 18.99 | 19.09 |
| May | 19.06 | 19.19 |

#### Sugar

The sugar market closed higher with the following quotations:—

| Month | June 11 | June 12 |
|---|---|---|
| Sales, Tons | 82,700 | 31,900 |
| Spots | 1.13 | 1.13 |
| July | 1.59 | 1.61 |
| September | 1.68 | 1.69 |
| December | 1.75 | 177 |
| January | 1.78 | 1.80 |
| March | 1.84 | 1.86 |
| May | 1.92 | 1.94 |

—United Press.

## PEKIN SYNDICATE'S REVENUE

### Rail Loan Still in Arrear: Receipts Considerably Lower

The report of the Pekin Syndicate, Ltd., for the year to June 30, 1928, shows that receipts are considerably lower than in the previous year. The receipts amounted to £29,086, as compared with £55,801 for 1926-27. The receipts represent interest on loans, deposit and current accounts, interest on investments, dividend on shares and transfer fees. The directors report that the interest on and repayment of principal of the railway and provincial loans in China were still in arrear at June 30, 1928, and it was decided that the accrued interest, amounting to £48,082, should not be included in the profit and loss account, but placed to the credit of a Suspense Account pending receipt. The directors are of the opinion that these arrears will eventually be discharged.

The expenditure during the year on salaries and cost of administration in London was £14,333, as compared with £15,843 last year, in Paris £700, and in China, £6,460, as against £8,338 in last accounts. The loss on the year's mining operations was £32,874, and the loss on trading in respect of the syndicate's participation in the Fu Chung Corporation was £37,712. This debit balance was due to the directors, in consultation with the Chinese directors of the Corporation, deciding to write down the value of the coal stocks and other assets of the Fu Chung Corporation to a very conservative level. Payments in respect of income-tax and Corporation Profits tax amounted to £4,958, leaving a debit balance of £67,952. This has been carried to profit and loss. From that amount has been deducted the credit balance of £3,864, being difference in exchange in respect of adjustment of floating assets and liabilities in China, decreasing the debit to £64,088, which has been deducted from the credit balance of £147,369 brought in, leaving £83,281 to be carried forward.

#### Coal Stocks

The stocks of coal have been treated in the same way as in the past two years, being brought into the balance-sheet at the 1925 cost of production (£54,535). There has been no output of coal since January, 1927, it being impossible to re-commence mining operations owing to the chaotic conditions prevailing in Honan. As the termination of this state of affairs could not be foreseen, the foreign staff was very much reduced, only services of two or three employés, who will be immediately required on the reopening of the mines, being retained. This effected a considerable saving in administration expenditure.

The directors adopted a general retrenchment policy, cutting down expenditure in every way until it is possible to resume operations at the mines. Conditions have now improved, and it was possible to send a representative to Chiao Tso to look after the Syndicate's interest. No material damage has been done to the machinery and plant, workshops or buildings, and the supply of fresh water and electric light at the mines and to the neighbourhood has been continued.

The chairman and one of the directors, Gen. C. R. Woodroffe, went to China to consider the situation in the autumn. The whole of the business of the Fu Chung Corporation was fully considered, and the administration expenditure was drastically reduced. As a result of this visit the organization of both the Syndicate and the Fu Chung Corporation has been completely changed. The chairman and General Woodroffe have now returned home.

The accounts for the previous year disclosed a loss, after transferring £9,000 to reserve against debtor balances, of £29,708, and the difference in exchange of £11,758 was added, making the total debit £41,467.

THE Ministry of Communications has requested the Waichiaopu to lodge a protest against foreign vessels plying on the inland waters of Hunan, contrary to the treaties, says the Chinese press.

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# SPORTS AND PASTIMES

## CHINA KENNEL CLUB

### Highly Successful Dog Show

One of the most successful dog-shows ever staged here, with an extremely high standard of quality on the average, was the general verdict at the China Kennel Club's show held in the grand stand of the Race Club on June 8. While some of the classes were not up to the standard of previous years, notably in the sporting dogs, they were other compensating factors. The wire-haired terriers were an extremely good class, while in the miscellaneous class for terriers there were several new exhibits—a Sealyham, two very fine Cairns, and a good West Highland terrier. The Airedales were also of very good quality. There was an unusually large number of Chinese exhibitors.

The largest class was, as usual, the Alsatians, divided into dogs, bitches, and puppies. Some dogs with very distinguished records in shows elsewhere were exhibited, and here again the general standard was so good that the judges must have had a hard time to decide which deserved the blue ribbon, which was awarded eventually to Mr. Denis Chen's Cito von Mundtsdorf in the dog class, and Mr. Ma Man-kap's Elfe von Taubenbrunnen in the bitches. The special cup for the best Chinese owned Alsatian was won by Mr. Denis Chen's Cito von Mundtsdorf among the dogs and Mr. Ma Man-kaap's champion in the bitch class.

The judging of the best dog and bitch in the show was extremely keen, and the prize was eventually awarded to Mr. S. G. Beare's The Mandarin Carl, a magnificent Borzoi, winner in the class for big dogs. The judging of the champion bitch of the show proved rather disappointing, and it is no secret that the judges were divided on whether a champion bitch should be chosen, so beneath expectations was the exhibition, Elfe von Taubenbrunner was finally selected.

#### Results

Class 1: Alsatians, Dogs.—Judges: Dr. F. G. Philipp, Messrs. R. F. Cave and W. Zehntner.
1—Mr. Denis Chen's Cito von Mundtsdorf, 6 years.
2—Mr. Hsu Tsung Yao's Cito von Siegerbaum, 2.7 years.
3—Mr. Yu Yuh-chan's Arry von Schusterpark, 2.6 years.
Highly Commended—Mr. Yu Yuh-chan's Blitz von Nickelsturm, 4.3 years.

Class 2: Alsatians, Bitches.—Judges: Dr. F. G. Philipp and Mr. W. Zehntner.
1—Mr. Ma Man Kaap's Elfe von Taubenbrunnen, 4.6 years.
2—Mr. S. P. Lowe's Fruggsi von der Secretanerie, 4.5 years.
3—Mr. F. Foley's Lady Clare, 2.4 years.
HC—Mr. Denis Chen's Asta von Limberg, 5.1 years.

Class 3: Alsatians, Puppies.—Judge: Dr. F. G. Philipp.
1—Mr. and Mrs. Ma Man Kaap's Cito of Fokluk, dog, 6 months.
2—Mr. L. S. Chang's Elly, bitch, 11 months.
3—Mr. N. Y. Dang's Roans, bitch 6 months.
HC—Mr. Ching Lang-cho's Glee, dog, 8 months.

Class 4: Airedales, Dogs.—Judge: Mr. N. A. Bott.
1—Dr. J. Edgar and Mr. A. G. Hearne's Jumbo of Cathay, 3 years.
2—Mr. O. K. Weeks' Peter, 2.6 years.
3—Dr. J. Edgar's Nailher, 6 years.
HC—Mr. A. J. Jurgenssen's Trust, 1.15 years, and Mrs. Claire Neuborg's Durward Cracker-Jack, 1.5 years.

Class 5: Airedales, Bitches.—Judge:
1—Dr. J. Edgar and Mr. A. G. Hearne's Bonnie of Cathay, 3 years.
2—Mrs. O. K. Weeks' Wendy, 3.6 years.
3—Mrs. Claire Neuborg's Lady Beatrice, 3.6 years.
HC—The Shanghai Municipal Police's Nellie, 3.6 years.

Class 6: Great Danes.—Judge: Mr. M. N. B. M. Kirkemo.
1—Mrs. E. Kella's Flott Teddrick van den Kirked "Teddy" dog, 2.5 years.
2—Mrs. H. St. John Wilding's Odin, dog, 1.9 years.
3—Mrs. H. Rogers' Brinchen Stolt "Fellow" dog, 10 months.
HC—Colonel R. A. B. Young's Jozz Lady of Mollash, bitch, 10 months.

Class 7: Bulldogs, over 18 months: —Judge: Mr. R. N. Swann.
1—Mrs. Percy Smith's Wathen Bonzer, dog, 5.6 years.
2—Mr. Denis Chen's Morovian Mariner, dog, 5.6 years.
3—Mr. Denis Chen's Piccado Dan, dog, 1.8 years.
HC—Mr. Denis Chen's Horwich Princess, bitch, 4.3 years.

Class 8: Bulldogs, under 18 months —Judge: Mr. R. N. Swann.
1—Mr. Denis Chen's Denny Merry, bitch, 1? months.
2—Mrs. A. H. Hutchison's Judy-Wather Zara, bitch, 14½ months.
3—Mr. Denis Chen's Mosa, dog, 8 months.
HC—Mr. Denis Chen's Natasha, bitch, 19 months.

Class 9: Crossbreds. Judges: Mr. H. E. Gibson and Mr. E. T. Byrne.
1—Mrs. H. B. Bates' Dorset-Labrador-Irish Setter, Snowball, dog, 3 years.
2—Mrs. E. Trodd's Airedale-Irish Terrier, Bruce, dog, 8 months.
3—Mr. C. E. Thurgood's Labrador-Irish Setter Jim Crow, dog, 3.5 years.
HC—Mrs. R. C. Young's Setter-Retriever, Judy, bitch, 2.11 years.

Class 10: Greyhounds.—Judge: Mr. A. J. Richardson.
1—Mrs. Emile Essig's Snaka, bitch, 7 years.
2—Mrs. Emile Essig's Cloth of Gold (Lady), bitch, 3 years.
3—Mr. W. H. Chen's Forgive and Forget, bitch, 3 years.
HC—Miss G. Mooser's "Funny Error," bitch.

Class 11: Pointers, Dogs.—Judges: Mr. J. F. W. Milne and Mr. H. E. Gibson.
1—Mr. E. T. Byrne's Robbie, 3 years.
2—Mr. A. P. Nazer's Toby, 7 years.
3—Mr. E. Aschermann's Lump, 3 years.
HC—Mr. G. E. Mayne's Bruce, 2 years.

Class 12: Pointers, Bitches.—Judges: Mr. J. F. W. Milne and Mr. H. E. Gibson.
1—Mrs. L. Mueller's Nellie, 3.6 years.
2—Mr. Charles Laycock's Tess, 9½ months.
3—Mrs. K. Joyce Brand's Lady, 4 years.
HC—Mrs. A. Hilsberg's Nora, 4 years.

Class 13: Setters.—Judges: Mrs. C. H. Ellis and Mr. H. E. Gibson.
1—Miss Perrin's Kim, dog, 4 years.
2—Mr. O. L. Ilbert's Patricia of Kiangsu, bitch, 5 years.
3—Mr. J. C. Bell's Prince of Kiangsu, dog, 5 years.
HC—Mr. C. E. Thurgood's Snooker, dog, 1.1 years.

Class 14: Bull Mastiffs.—Judge: Mr. H. E. Strachan.
1—Mr. Fred Barton's Bess, bitch, 1.5 years.
2—Mr. Fred Barton's Lulu, bitch, 1.5 years.
3—Mr. Fred Barton's Arizona, bitch, 9 months.

Class 15: Spaniels.—Judge: Mr. N. A. Bott.
1—Mr. N. W. Hickling's Welsh Springer, Michael Jones, dog, 2 years.
2—Mrs. A. P. Nazer's Cocker, Kaffir, dog, 5.4 years.
3—Mrs. W. J. Drummond's Cocker, Lady Elspeth, bitch, 3 years.
HC—Mr. P. A. Cox's Cocker, Nun, bitch, 1.7 years.

Class 16: Any Other Breed—Big Dogs.—Judge: Mr. E. T. Byrne.
1—Mrs. S. G. Beare's Borzoi, The Mandarin Carl, dog, 2 years.
2—Mrs. W. B. Walters' Mastiff, Duke of Cornwall, dog, 10 months.
3—Miss Warren Thacher's Collie, Lassie, 2.6 years.

Class 17: Fox Terriers, Wire Haired Dogs.—Judge: Mr. H. Henley.
1—Miss Ada B. Law's Hornchurch Hansom Jupiter-Jerry, 2 years.
2—Mr. J. L. Hunter's Redcliffe Crack, 2.10 years.
3—Mrs. J. D. Carnie's Chemical Spark, 1.10 years.
HC—Mr. Noel Kent's Egdon Brilliant, 2 years.

Class 18: Fox Terriers, Wire Haired Bitches.—Judge: Mr. H. Henley.
1—Miss Ada B. Law's Betty, 2 years.
2—Miss Ada B. Law's Wyrecote Tweedie-Judy, 1 year.
3—Miss Ada B. Law's Bonnie, 2 years.
HC—Miss Phyllis Maud Poskitt's Judy, 1 year.

Class 19: Fox Terriers, Smooth.—Judge: Mr. H. Henley.
1—Mr. R. E. Philips' Surrex Ereildoune, dog, 3.3 years.
2—Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Brand's Lorna, bitch, 3 years.
3—Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Brand's Flirt, bitch, 2 years.
HC—Mrs. Jane Hall's Jim, dog, 1.9 years.

Class 20: Scottish Terriers.—Judge: Mr. G. H. Craik.
1—Mrs. G. Fowler's Abertay Rambler Toddy, dog, 1.3½ years.
2—Mr. J. M. D. Hoste's Jock, dog, 2.1 years.
3—Mrs. Frank V. Chamberlin's Mactavish, dog, 8 months.
HC—Mr. N. H. Rutherford's Patsy, bitch, 1.6 years.

Class 21: Terriers, Any Other Breed.—Judge: Mr. H. Henley.
1—Mr. Arthur de C. Sowerby's Boston Bull, Elfrida, bitch, 1 year.
2—Miss Ada B. Law's Cairn, Scarufus of Trebarwith-Branby, dog, 2 years.
3—Mrs. E. M. Nash's Sealyham, Billy (Sandi), dog, 10 months.
HC—Mr. J. Summers' Boston Bull, Ace, dog, 2 years.

Class 22: Pomeranians.—Judge: Mr. A. de C. Sowerby.
1—Mr. and Mrs. K. E. Sih's Toy, dog, 1.11 years.
2—Mr. and Mrs. K. S. Sih's Minx, bitch, 3.7 years.
3—Mrs. E. Kella's Bully, dog, 1.5 years.
HC—Mrs. P. H. Duncan's Siaoshao Pomroy, dog, 8 months.
HC—Mr. H. K. Tung's Welber, dog, 2.6 years.

Class 23: Dachshunds.—Judge: Dr. Kurt Noll.
1—The Shanghai Hounds' Jack, dog, 3 years.
2—Mrs. Korrowitz' Dido, bitch, 2.5 years.
3—The Shanghai Hounds' Jill, bitch, 3 years.
HC—The Shanghai Hounds' Susan, bitch, 6 months.

Class 24: Chows.—Judge: Mr. A. de C. Sowerby.
1—Mrs. Francis Milner's Jing-Fah, dog, 3.5 years.
2—Master Tubs Ford's Janet, 4 years.
3—Master James K. Nimmo's Chummie, dog, 7 months.
HC—Mr. J. H. Davey's Ting, dog, 4 years.

Class 25: Pekingese.—Judge: Mr. A. de C. Sowerby.
1—Mrs. H. Collar's Rupert of Arima, dog, 1.7 years.
2—Mrs. Telen F. Tucker's Hei Ko, bitch, 4 months.
HC—Mr. Eugene Tsu's Mail, dog, 4 years.

Class 26: Any Other Breed.—Small Dogs.—Judges: Mr. E. T. Byrne and Mr. J. F. W. Milne.
1—Mrs N. H. Schregardus' Japanese Spaniel, Ki-Ku-san, bitch, 6.2 years.
2—Miss Louisa Nfe's Thibetan Poodle, Ah Shing, bitch, 8 years.
3—Mrs. S. Nickell's Pekingese-Japanese Poodle, Hsu, 1.6 years.
HC—Mr. P. H. Chen's Thibetan Poodle, Lai-Fat, dog, 2 years.

Class 27: Best Dog or Bitch exhibited by a Chinese Owner.—Judges: Drs. Edgar and Philipp, Mr. R. N. Swann.
1—Mr. and Mrs. K. S. Sih's Pomeranian, Toy, dog, 1.11 years (winner of Class 22).

Class 28: Best Chinese-owned Alsatian.—Judges: Dr. F. G. Philipp, Mr. W. Zehntner and Mr. R. F. Cave.
1st Dog—Mr. Denis Chen's Cito von Mundtsdorf, 6 years (winner of Class 1).
1st Bitch—Mr. Ma Man Kaap's Elfe von Taubenbrunnen, 4.6 years.

Class 29: Best [illegible] Alsatian [illegible] Dr. F. G. Philipp.
1—Mr. and Mrs. Ma Man Kaap's Cito of Fokluk, dog, 6 months.
2—Mr. Hsu Tsung Yao's Cito von Siegerbaum, dog, 2.7 years.
3—Mr. L. S. Chang's Elly, bitch, 11 months.

Class 30: Best Chinese-owned Bulldog and Bitch.
1st Dog—Mr. Denis Chen's Morovian Mariner, 5.6 years.
1st Bitch—Mr. Denis Chen's Horwich Princess, 4.3 years.

CHAMPION DOG

Judged by Dr. F. G. Philipp, Mr. R. N. Swann and Mr. H. E. Gibson. Mrs. S. G. Beare's Borzoi The Mandarin Carl, 2 years.

CHAMPION BITCH

Judged by Dr. F. G. Philipp, Mr. R. N. Swann, and Mrs. H. E. Gibson, Mr. Ma Man-kap's Elfe von Taubenbrunnen, 4.6 years.

## THE DAVIS CUP

### Britain in Semi-Final of European Zone

Bournemouth, June 7.

Great Britain has entered the semi-final of the European Zone of the Davis Cup by beating South Africa in the third round by three matches to nil. Two matches are outstanding.

June 8.

Britain beat South Africa by 5 matches to nil.—Reuter.

Hamburg, June 9.

Germany has eliminated Italy from the Davis Cup competition by three matches to two.—Reuter.

#### Britain to Meet Hungary

Budapest, June 10.

In the European Zone Davis Cup Competition, Hungary has defeated Holland by three matches to two.

The British Davis Cup team is on its way to Budapest to meet Hungary in the semi-final.—Reuter.

#### North London Championships

London, June 8.

In an all-American final of the Women's Singles in the North of London championships, Miss Helen Jacobs beat Mrs. Mallory 6—0, 6—3.

At Beckenham, the women of Britain beat the women of South Africa at lawn tennis by 4 matches to 3.

#### Wimbledon Championships

June 12.

Among the entries for the lawn tennis championships to be played at Wimbledon are Jean Borotra (France), Cochet (France), H Kleinschroth (Germany), Tilden (America), G. Lott (America) and J. van Ryn (America). The last named player recently beat Tilden in the American Davis Cup trials.

The women's entry is particularly strong and includes Miss Helen Wills (America), Senorita de Alvarez (Spain), and Mrs. Bundy (America), who, as Miss May Sutton, won the Lady Singles Championship at Wimbledon in 1905 and 1907.

Miss Betty Nuthall, Miss Eileen Bennett and Mrs. Watson are the strongest elements of the British challenge.—Reuter.

## SHANGHAI CRICKET

### Armoured Car Co. v. Shaforce

The Armoured Car Co. lost their first league game on June 8 to Shaforce in surprising fashion. Batting first, the Army team made only 120 in their innings, and in view of the recent performances of the Armoured Cars it was confidently anticipated that the latter would eventually win by a comfortable margin, but they had to admit defeat in the end by the close margin of 12 runs. Incidentally, this was the first league victory for Shaforce.

SHAFORCE

| | |
|---|---|
| Comm. Marx, c. Orr, b. Leach | 25 |
| Lt. Ashley, c. Hegarty, b. Brady | 16 |
| Lt. Clowes, c. Hegarty, b. Piper | 8 |
| S. M. Wilde, run out | 21 |
| Capt. Scott, c. Leach, b. Brady | 22 |
| Pte. Polley, c. Hegarty, b. Piper | 5 |
| Bandsman Woodley, b. Piper | [illegible] |
| S.Q.M.S. Mathews, b. Leach | [illegible] |
| C./Cpl. Hunn, not out | 6 |
| C./Cpl. Miles, c. and b. Leach | 0 |
| Extras | 7 |
| Total | 120 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brady | 1? | 1 | 38 | 2 |
| D. W. Leach | 1? | 6 | 33 | [illegible] |
| A. L. Piper | 1? | 2 | 37 | [illegible] |

ARMOURED CAR CO., S.V.C.

| | |
|---|---|
| C. H. H[illegible] b. Scott | 1 |
| F. A. M. [illegible] c. Ashley, b. Clowes | 6 |
| D. W. Leach, b. Ashley | 44 |
| H. E. Orr, b. Clowes | 1 |
| J. T. Hegarty, c. Ashley, b. Clowes | [illegible] |
| A. L. Piper, c. Scott, b. Woodley | 0 |
| H. W. Brady, c. Wilde, b. Ashley | 0 |
| J. S. Ker[illegible], l.b.w. Woodley | 2 |
| C. Knight, c. Mathews b. Clowes | 11 |
| D. Webb, not out | [illegible] |
| T. G. Brady, c. and b. Clowes | [illegible] |
| Extras | 6 |
| Total | 103 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clowes | [illegible] | 1 | 2? | 5 |
| Scott | 12 | 1 | 1? | 1 |
| Ashley | 6 | 0 | 11 | 2 |
| Woodley | 5 | 0 | 1? | 2 |
| Prest | 2 | 0 | 12 | 0 |

### S.R.C. v. S. M. Police

The league game between the S. R. C. and the Police was brimfull of interest from start to finish, and the batting by both sides produced exceptionally high scores, no fewer than 420 runs being made.

Batting first, the Police exceeded all expectations by amassing a total of 208, although at times the fielding of the home side was faulty. It appeared as if the Recs could only hope for a draw at the best, but the first wicket partnership by Divecha and Read produced the record figure of 149 runs, when enabled the home eleven eventually to win the match with six wickets to spare.

POLICE

| | |
|---|---|
| Darvill, b. Ollerdessen | 16 |
| Ferguson, l.b.w. Ollerdessen | 2 |
| Wainwright, c. P. Madar, b. Ollerdessen | 1? |
| Baker, c. Divecha, b. Evans | 2? |
| Ford, c. Pratt, b. Evans | 27 |
| Martin b. Evans | 8 |
| Isaacs, c. Manley, b. Evans | 25 |
| Robinson, b. Evans | 0 |
| Carnell, b. Ollerdessen | 0 |
| Boddy, b. Madar | 34 |
| White not out | 17 |
| Extras | 22 |
| Total | 208 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ollerdessen | 1? | 4 | 61 | 1 |
| Madar | 10 | 2 | 3? | 1 |
| Pratt | 6 | 0 | 30 | 0 |
| Evans | 5 | 1 | 36 | 5 |
| Divecha | [illegible] | 0 | 25 | 0 |

RECS

| | |
|---|---|
| M. J. Divecha, c. Wainwright, b. Boddy | 63 |
| F. V. Read, b. Isaacs | 90 |
| S. F. Shroff, c. Martin, b. Boddy | 28 |
| F. C. H. Ollerdessen, not out | 9 |
| V. Evans, c. and b. Ford | 5 |
| Extras | 12 |
| Total for 4 wkts. | 212 |

Did not bat, P. Madar, C. J. Smith, C. E. Ollerdessen, C. Pratt, W. T. Manley and T. Madar.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Isaacs | 1? | 0 | 61 | 1 |
| Ford | 1? | 6 | 48 | 1 |
| Boddy | 8 | 0 | 28 | 2 |
| Carnell | 2 | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| Baker | [illegible] | 0 | 26 | 0 |
| White | [illegible] | 0 | 17 | 0 |

### Bachelors Defeat Benedicts

The bachelors proved to be much more sprightly than the benedicts in the match on the Cricket Club ground on June 11, and eventually gained a handsome win by the margin of six wickets.

MARRIED

| | |
|---|---|
| Commdr. Marx, c. Murray, b. Stokes | 2 |
| W. Mansel-Smith b. Scott | 27 |
| D. W. Leash b. Scott | 35 |
| P. V. Simpson b. Wales | 55 |
| H. H. Morris c. and b. Stokes | 13 |
| G. F. Gardiner c. Rawsthorne, b. Stokes | 4 |
| H. Rogerson b. Wales | 1 |
| Rev. Sutcliffe c. Rawsthorne, b. Scott | 18 |
| P. J. Wilson, not out | 4 |
| H. Langley b. Scott | 0 |
| E. G. Barnes b. Scott | 19 |
| Extras | 13 |
| Total | 156 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stokes | 16 | 2 | 35 | 3 |
| Rawsthorne | 14 | 5 | 32 | 4 |
| Wales | 11 | 3 | 3? | 2 |
| Scott | 19.4 | 6 | 35 | 5 |
| Sinclair | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 |

SINGLE

| | |
|---|---|
| A. C. Sinclair c. Rogerson, b. Stokes | 24 |
| O. G. Simpson b. Rogerson | 2 |
| L. F. Stokes c. Mansel-Smith, b. Leach | 17 |
| F. Marshall, not out | 76 |
| D. R. W. Murray b. Mansel-Smith | 46 |
| H. A. Browning, not out | 11 |
| Extras | 6 |
| Total for 4 wickets | 184 |

Did not bat, Capt. Scott, H. S. Dearden, F. L. Rawsthorne, C. D. Wales, and A. H. Leslie.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rogerson | 6 | 5 | 2? | 1 |
| Mansel-Smith | 24 | 2 | 9? | 1 |
| Leach | 20 | 6 | 50 | 2 |
| Morris | 2 | 1 | 5 | 0 |

### Army Trial Match

The Army Trial which took place on the Cricket Club ground on June 13 between teams selected by Capt. Scott, and Capt Prest, ended in a win for the former by four runs after a closely contested game, However, it is unlikely that the result of this game will cause many changes in the Shaforce eleven, for with the possible exception of Lieut.-Col. Barker, who proved to be quite a useful bat, and was top scorer for his side with 37, none of the new players on trial were of outstanding merit.

CAPT. PREST'S XI

| | |
|---|---|
| Commdr. Marx c Unwin b. Ashley | 1 |
| Major Hooper c. Scott b. Woodley | 13 |
| Lieut. Clowes b. Hunn | 4 |
| W. O. I. Wilde l.b.w. b. Woodley | 2? |
| Capt. Prest, run out | 31 |
| Pte. Polley st. Miles b. Hunn | 32 |
| L/Cpl. Baxter b. Woodley | 21 |
| Sgt. Herbert c. Ashley b. Hunn | 4 |
| Sgt. Wright c. Ashley b. Hunn | 0 |
| Cpl. Snook l.b.w. b. Hunn | 4 |
| Pte. Aplin, not out | 1 |
| Extras | 6 |
| Total | 146 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lieut. Ashley | 8 | 1 | 30 | 1 |
| L/Cpl. Hunn | 11 | 1 | 51 | 6 |
| Bdsm. Woodley | 11 | 2 | 51 | 3 |
| L/Col. Barker | 1 | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| Capt. Scott | 4 | 0 | 11 | 0 |

CAPT. SCOTT'S XI

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieut. Ashley c. Wright b. Herbert | 2 |
| Capt. Beavan b. Prest | 1 |
| Col./Sgt. Unwin c. Clowes b. Prest | 39 |
| S.Q.M.C. Matthews c. Marx b. Snook | 24 |
| L/Col. Barker c. Hooper b. Clowes | 37 |
| Capt. Scott c. and b. Clowes | 31 |
| Bdsm. Woodley b. Polley | 2 |
| L/Cpl. Hunn c. Herbert b. Polley | 0 |
| S/Sgt. Moyle, not out | 13 |
| Cpl. Lyte b. Clowes | 0 |
| L/Cpl. Miles c. and b. Clowes | 0 |
| Extras | 7 |
| Total | 150 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sgt. Herbert | 7 | 1 | 25 | 1 |
| Capt. Prest | 7 | 1 | 30 | 2 |
| Lieut. Clowes | 7 | 1 | 21 | 4 |
| Cpl. Snook | 5 | 0 | 24 | 1 |
| L/Cpl. Baxter | 7 | 2 | 37 | 0 |
| Pte. Polley | 3 | 1 | 5 | 2 |

## LAWN TENNIS

### Shanghai Mixed Doubles Championship

The results of the second round of the Mixed Doubles competition follow:—

Miss Hazel Crawford and Mr. C. Tavares beat Mrs. Cate and Mr. J. Berents 7-5, 8-5.

Miss Stroud and Mr. Lum Pao-Hwa beat Miss Bates and Mr. Potts 6-3, 5-7, 6-4.

Mrs. Burton and Mr. J. L. Wade beat Miss McLachlin and Dr. Smith 6—2, 6—1.

Mrs. Elmore and Mr. Canavarro beat Mrs. Mary and Mr. A. V. White 6—3, 6—2.

The semi-finals were played off at the Country Club on June 13

Mrs. Burton and Mr. J. L. Wade beat Mrs. Elmore and Mr. Canavarro 9-7, 6-2.

Miss Stroud and Mr. Lum Paohwa beat Miss Hazel Crawford and Mr. C. Tavares 6-3, 7-5.

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# RACING SENSATION AT KIANGWAN

## World's Record Established for Pari-Mutuel Dividend: $15,193 Paid Out for Win on Don Robiedo: One Ticket Taken

The Dragon Boat Festival Race Meeting at Kiangwan closed on June 11 with a sensational incident which established a world's record that it will be very hard to beat. Up to that date, the Chinese Jockey Club could boast of having paid the world's biggest pari-mutuel dividend, which worked out at something over 2,100 to one, but Kiangwan paid the colossal dividend of $15,193, which is 3,037 to one. The pony was Harry White & Son's Don Robledo, ridden by the popular little boxing instructor, Billy Tingle. Only one ticket was taken for a win, this being bought in the public stand, and the lucky punter has not been identified, but it was not anybody connected with the pony.

Don Robledo happens to have a characteristic which has made him a joke on the race course and no one could regard his chance seriously. As he was walking to the mounting paddock, Billy Tingle called to a friend to come and look at the pony and have a laugh. On the course Don Robledo shot out from the start and kept in front the whole way, to win comfortably by one and a half lengths in time that would have won many a Champions, though he had a big weight allowance.

A lesser sensation was caused by Hetman. Recently he knocked several seconds off the mile record, when slightly under weight for inches, and yesterday, when carrying 3 lb. extra, he again beat the record, covering the distance in the fast time of 1 min. 57⅗ sese.

Both the Subscription Griffins Derby Cup on June 8 and the Griffins Derby Cup on June 9 brought surprize results, especially the former. Fifteen subgriffins paraded, all distinctly useful. Grand Company was made a tearing favourite, with Umpqualand and Mon Ami the only others seriously considered. Umpqualand never flattered throughout the race, but several others made a very creditable showing. In the last quarter there was nothing to touch Virgo, who came along to win comfortably by two lengths from the favourite, with Lucky Boy beaten another one and a half lengths.

There was a fine field for the Griffins Derby Cup, with its valuable stakes, and the race was as good as the quality of the ponies. Glen Dochart was the popular choice, even though he carried a penalty of 5 lb. and it was generally known that he had an accident the day before, sustaining cuts on the legs. Mostly, the field ran well together, with Glen Dochart always lying nicely placed. Turning into the straight, Tell-me-More was prominent and he stayed so to the end. Glen Dochart answered well when called upon, but perhaps the weight told, or maybe his legs were a little stiff. Any way, Tell-me-More carried on to win by three-quarters of a length from the consistent Boot Black, who is good, but not quite so impressive as had been prophesied, whilst Glen Dochart finished third, another two lengths off, barely saving his place.

The results in detail follow:—

### JUNE 8.

**1.—The Open Steeplechase (A Handicap).—About 2 miles.**

1.—Lansing's bay, Royal Dragon, H. C. Pih, 155.
2.—Tai-tern's ches., Red Joss House, M. Bolton, 145.
3.—Lansing's grey, Trade Mark, W. H. S. Davis, 166.
Won by 1½ lengths, a head.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $22.20. Places $7.30, $10.90, $6.50.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 138, 517, 256.
Unplaced:—458, 282, 276, 68.

**2.—The Midland Plate.—1 mile.**

1.—Edward Sheng & Co's grey, Enthronement, T. W. Tsiang, 155.
2.—Mrs. S. C. Chang's grey, Sicilian Plain, C. Encarnacao, 149.
3.—Edward Sheng & Co's grey, Denment, J. Liou, 139.
Won by 3 lengths, a neck.
Time, 2.05.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $21.20. Places, $9.50, $29.40, $25.20.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 416, 456, 339.
Unplaced:—396, 634, 608, 425, 214, 287, 230, 217, 899, 227, 163, 93, 161, 255, 643, 55, 157.

**3.—The June "Z" Class Handicap.—1¼ mile.**

1.—Matsumoto's ches., Nationalist II, S. A. Judah, 154.
2.—G. H. Wright's bay, Jill, H. C. Pih, 143.
3.—Toeg's bay, Cadiller, N. A. Bott, 138.
Won by [illegible] and a lengths.
Time, 2.44 1/5.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $20.16. Places $7.10, $7.10, $23.20.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 426, 86, 53.
Unplaced:—415, 299, 346, 180, 339, 337, 632, 579, 83.

**4.—The Champagne Stakes.—1 mile.**

1.—Day's dun, Cloverland, F. Noodt, 155.
2.—Foo's ches., Swiftfoot, C. G. Jack, 157.
3.—Eve's ches., Quiet Eve, V. M. Haimovitch, 163.
Won by a neck, a head.
Time, 2.03 4/5.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $114.70. Places, $22.90, $37.70, $8.40.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 47, 377, 18.
Unplaced:—54, 36, 669, 291, 682, 108, 183, 589, 25, 541, 363, 126, 692, 267, 750.

**5.—The Subscription Griffins Speedy Cup.—5 furlongs.**

1.—Raymond's bay, Prince Walbert III, H. C. Pih, 165.
2.—Day's bay Netherland, A. N. Dallas, 157.
3.—Ruby's grey, Forty Six, T. L. Wong, 146.
Won by ½ length, ¾ length.
Time, 1.14.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $11.50. Places, $7.30, $12.00, $13.50.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 556, 139, 98.
Unplaced:—829, 855, 49, 683, 171, 202, 514, 150, 868, 335, 817, 796, 747, 604, 720, 840, 584, 458, 371, 234, 434, 305.

**6.—The Sub-Derby Cup.—1⅛ mile.**

1.—H. F. Lee's dun, Virgo, R. N. Harris, 155.
2.—T. T. Chow & Co.'s bay, Grand Company, D. S. Li, 155.
3.—Plane's grey Lucky Boy, C. Encarnacao, 158.
Won by 2 lengths, 1½ lengths.
Time, 3.11 4/5.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $153.70. Places, $17.90, $6.50, $18.40.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 554, 330, 609.
Unplaced:—204, 429, 201, 91, 561, 588, 104, 49, 2, 507, 32, 118.

**7.—The "Y" Class June Handicap.—1¼ mile.**

1.—Zee & Tung's grey, Tell-Me-More, T. Y. Tung, 156.
2.—Fah Kee's grey, Interruptive, H. C. Collaco, 147.
3.—Haimkootam's black, Ptolemy, V. M. Haimovitch, 155.
Won by two lengths; the same
Time, 2.40 1/5.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $28.30, Places, $12.30, $15.80, $8.10.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 280, 65, 398.
Unplaced:—665, 769, 362, 248, 212, 856, 813, 402, 560, 463, 149, 458, 306, 882, 663.

**8.—The Citizens Plate.—1 mile.**

1.—So & So's dun, Flanders Poppy, F. Noodt, 157.
2.—Eve's bay, Banquet Eve, V. M. Haimovitch, 150.
3.—J. H. Tam's grey, Fei Ying, Y. S. Chang, 160.
Won by half length; a head. Time, 2.04 1/5.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $11.20. Places, $7.00, $14.30, $16.30.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 274, 287, 496.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 764, 763, 733, 229, 584, 127, 265, 839, 252, 871, 489, 42, 737, 601, 616, 360, 41, 307, 316, 525, 793, 517.

**9.—The Scarborough Plate.—9 furlongs.**

1.—C. E. & T. T.'s bay, Pegasus, C. Encarnacao, 160.
2.—S. C. Chang's ches., Hodge-Podge, H. Collaco, 152.
3.—Robson's dun, The Coy Bird, H. C. Pih, 144.
Won by one length; half length
Time, 2.26 1/5.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $19.80. Places, $8.90, $7.80, $19.90.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 772, 212, 625.
Unplaced:—834, 549, 558, 501, 26, 862, 77, 317, 305, 118.

**10.—The June Selling Plate.—7 furlongs.**

1.—Two Fives's ches., Xenophon, T. Y. Tung 150.
2.—Gendah's dun, Education, F. Noodt, 150.
3.—C. S. Mao's grey The Hopeful Bird, William Hu, 153.
Won by three-quarters; a neck.
Time, 1.48.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $45.20, Places, $19.00, $10.00, $28.69.
Winner sold to M. E. Gensburger for $1,800.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 596, 667, 724.
Unplaced:—577, 496, 826, 747, 689, 561, 62, 462, 775, 629, 79, 877, 534, 859, 204, 181, 284, 110, 461, 174, 270, 109, 201, 778, 765, 795, 653, 351.

**11.—The June Novices Race.—1¼ mile.**

1.—E. E. & W. H.'s grey, Bright Lad, A. L. Caplan, 147.
2.—Woo's grey Fairy Pride, T. J. Rothe, 145.
3.—Y. S. Mao's grey, Tigris, H. Herzberg, 145.
Won by one-and-half length; half length. Time, 2.12 1/5.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $14.50, Places, $6.90, $8.46, $12.30.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 613, 322, 734.
Unplaced:—416, 360, 838, 862, 534, 766, 265, 417, 216, 528, 808, 583.

### JUNE 9.

**1.—The Overland Plate**
One mile

1.—Mrs. Jack Liddell's bay, Bill Barrow, D. S. Li, 150.
2.—G. C. Shaw's grey, Tobacco Plant, T. Y. Tung, 153.
3.—J. H. Tam's grey, Sung Lee, L. P. Quincey, 150.
Won by two lengths; the same.
Time, 2 min. 07⅖ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $10.20, Places, $7.10, $134.50, $59.30.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 59, 556, 204.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 262, 250, 561, 763, 385, 224, 497, 413, 487, 304, 198, 162, 429, 519, 68, 527, 460, 94, 91, 22, 37, 1, 195, 138.

**2.—The Doncaster Cup**
A half-mile

1.—Law & Hickling's bay, Glen Gyle, F. Noodt, 152.
2.—Auto's grey, Great Triumph, C. Encarnacao, 163.
3.—Toeg's dun, Nith, Y. S. Chang, 162.
Won by two lengths; the same.
Time, 57⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $65.60. Places, $11.80, $6.80, $11.50.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 244, 117, 224.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 138, 230, 302, 458, 358, 223, 47, 152, 314, 125, 43, 41, 237, 173, 37, 260, 310, 234.

**3.—The Subscription Griffins Scurry Cup**
A half-mile

1.—Leaf's grey, Armed Guard, D. S. Li, 164 lb.
2.—Robson's dun, The Coy Bird, H. C. Pih, 149.
3.—Lily's grey, Cat, L. K. Woo, 149.
Won by one length; half.
Time, 1 min.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $10. Places, $7.70, $14.40, $67.60.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 216, 292, 327.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 501, 400, 385, 23, 291, 192, 531, 592, 574, 243, 265.

**4.—The Summer Plate**
One mile

1.—Mrs. Z. I. Yang's skew, Indian Corn, D. S. Li, 158.
2.—Haimkootam's black, Ptolemy, V. M. Haimovitch, 163.
3.—T. K. Li's bay, The Chatty Bird, H. Huang, 152.
Won by two lengths; three.
Time, 2 min. 07⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $32. Places, $10, $8.70, $22.40.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 392, 143, 294.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 54, 417, 422, 198, 243, 250, 507, 618.

**5.—The Oriental Plate (a Handicap) One and a quarter miles**

1.—Five Stars' bay, Quotation Mark, D. S. Li, 163.
2.—M. M. Sokoloff's skew., Cuban Raw, C. Encarnacao, 151.
3.—Broncho's black, Spirit of St. Louis, T. Y. Tung, 138.
Won by one length; the same.
Time, 2 min. 43⅗ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $48.50. Places, $18.60, $19.80, $71.60.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 204, 410, 49.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 495, 746, 440, 19, 500, 617, 739, 554, 136, 710, 164, 472, 129, 740, 453, 197.

**6.—The Derby Cup**
One and a half miles

1.—Zee & Tung's grey, Tell-me-More, T. Y. Tung, 152.
2.—Bill & John's black, Boot Black, T. L. Wong, 152.
3.—Law & Hickling's ches., Glen Dochart, F. Noodt, 163.
Won by three-quarters; two lengths.
Time, 3 min. 16⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $35. Places, $12.60, $27.40, $8.50.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 469, 302, 191.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 160, 319, 537, 152, 406, 32, 523, 516, 540, 134, 483, 442, 166, 306, 22.

**7.—The Middle Park Plate**
One and a quarter miles

1.—Day's dun, Cloverland, F. Noodt, 160.
2.—Eve's ches., Quiet Eve, V. M. Haimovitch, 158.
3.—Shayer's bay, Beautiful Rush, R. N. Harris, 154.
Won by a half-length; the same,
Time, 2 min. 42⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $39.70. Places, $8.70, $5.70, $8.40.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 672, 511, 336.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 431, 717, 721, 261, 552, 213, 141.

**8.—The Bentinck Plate**
Six furlongs

1.—Eve's bay, Banquet Eve, V. M. Haimovitch, 155.
2.—J. H. Tam's grey, Fei Ying, Y. S. Chang, 165.
3.—L. C's. ches., Athena, D. S. Li, 157.
Won by one and a half lengths; two.
Time, 1 min. 30⅖ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $16.30. Places, $7.70, $7.20, $10.80.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 547, 428, 359.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 421, 667, 715, 361, 757, 463, 240, 198, 217, 704, 32, 114, 566, 763, 318, 429, 427, 674.

**9.—The Subscription Griffins Selling Plate**

Seven furlongs

1.—Toeg's brown, Keeora, F. Noodt, 137.
2.—Raymond's grey, Bonzo, H. C. Pih, 152.
3.—M. S. Pan's ches., Jolly Leader, H. Huang, 143.
Won by three-quarters; a neck.
Time, 1 min. 31⅕ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $27.40. Places, $10.20, $13.70, $14.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 238, 470, 634.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 792, 49, 406, 29, 116, 171, 208, 243, 543, 131, 708, 304, 569, 6, 566, 387.

**10.—The Griffins Selling Plate**
Seven furlongs

1.—Sheng & Co's. dun, Betterment, J. Liou, 146.
2.—Pearl Co's. brown, Only One, H. Huang, 150.
3.—J. H. Tam's grey, Mei Lee, V. M. Haimovitch, 150.
Won by two lengths; one.
Time, 1 min. 50⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $30.90. Places, $11.70, $25.90, $22.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 291, 813, 306.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 728, 237, 629, 343, 696, 674, 370, 33, 224.

**11.—The Perseverance Stakes**
One and a half miles

1.—Chow & Co's. bay, Grand Company, D. S. Li, 160.
2.—K. C. Sang's ches., Mon Ami, V. M. Haimovitch, 157.
3.—C. E. &T. T's. bay, Pegasus, C. Encarnacao, 155.
Won by four lengths; the same.
Time, 3 min. 22 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $7.70. Places, $5.10, $5.30, $5.70.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 89, 235, 443.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 147, 732, 175, 436, 794.

### JUNE 11.

**1.—The Holiday Plate (a Handicap)**
One mile

1.—Tam's bay, Hetman, Wm. Hu, 164.
2.—G. H. Wright's bay, Jill, H. C. Pih, 149.
3.—Admiral Co's. bay, Herodom, H. Collaco, 159.
Won by a half-length; two.
Time, 1 min. 57⅗ sec. (Record).
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $15.80. Places, $6.90, $6.20, $6.80.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 454, 492, 198.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 317, 269, 640, 182, 168, 417, 556, 388.

**2.—The Novices Trial Plate**
Six furlongs

1.—Sung & Wong's black, Blackstone, T. J. Rothe, 148.
2.—Powhattan's bay, Sahara, S. J. Pope, 142.
3.—Woo's bay, Purity, A. M. Jenssen, 140.
Won by two lengths; three.
Time, 1 min. 29⅗ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $17.90. Places, $10, $17.70, $60.80.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 539, 22, 273.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 710, 100, 406, 512, 126, 237, 64, 669, 383, 415, 628, 687, 561, 473, 197, 339, 278, 423, 555.

**3.—The Dragon Boat Plate**
One mile

1.—Willhu's grey, Bill Merchant, N. Deitz, 160.
2.—Sub Co's. ches., Sub-Astral, H. C. Pih, 155.
3.—Five Bat's ches., Peony, Y. S. Chang, 162.
Won by three-quarters; head.
Time, 2 min. 04⅗ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $148.60. Places, $33.30, $13.70, $23.80.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 572, 742, 878.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 101, 422, 15, 159, 704, 835, 304, 513, 405, 198, 452, 686, 137, 595, 463, 735, 204, 690, 812.

**4.—The Griffins Getaway Plate**
A half-mile

1.—Raymond's bay, Prince Walbert III, H. C. Pih, 160.
2.—Law & Hickling's skew., Glenlivet, H. Collaco, 157.
3.—L. C's. ches., Athena, Z. L. Koe, 117.
3.—Gensutt's ches., Kissit, Y. S. Chang, 142.
Won by a head; half (dead heat for third).
Time, 58⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $13.90. Places $7.70, $10.40, $64, $19.90.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 336, 964, 88, 819.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 238, 220, 472, 673, 355, 548, 634, 234, 185, 946, 26, 324, 637, 942, 128, 880, 105, 675, 241.

**5.—The June Grand Handicap**
One mile

1.—Elias's bay, Firestone, F. Noodt, 147.
2.—Five Stars' grey, Mount Blanc, C. Encarnacao, 162.
3.—Shayer's bay, Beautiful Rush, R. N. Harris, 149.
Won by a neck; one.
Time, 2 min. 02⅖ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $78.10. Places, $24.20, $19.50, $28.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 206, 235, 861.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 740, 817, 778, 769, 878, 881, 166, 852, 644, 336, 542, 880, 788, 147, 560, 34, 567, 786.

**6.—The Griffins June Handicap, "A" Class**

One and a quarter miles

1.—Jolly Bird's brown, Wings, H. Huang, 146.
2.—Mrs. Jack Liddell's bay, Bill Barrow, D. S. Li, 153.
3.—Harry White's grey, Don Julian, L. P. Quincey, 140.
Won by three-quarters; one.
Time, 2 min. 29⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $58.50. Places, $11.90, $7.80, $15.40.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 853, 277, 212.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 145, 215, 651, 764, 761, 731, 899, 117, 185, 190, 619, 973.

**7.—The Griffins June Handicap, "B" Class**

One and a quarter miles

1.—Harry White & Son's ches., Don Robledo, W. E. Tingle, 138.
2.—Woo's grey, Fairy Pride, D. S. Li, 161.
3.—Hollandia's bay, Frisia, C. Encarnacao, 155.
3.—Miss Law's dun, Glen Tilt, F. Noodt, 154.
Won by one and a half lengths; one (dead heat for third).
Time, 2 min. 36⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $15,193.70. Places, $1,429, $6.60, $7.60, $6.70.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 1015, 379, 851, 729.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 845, 354, 1671, 882, 350, 1034, 208, 148, 958, 1050, 683, 932, 770, 896, 687, 525, 636, 782, 803.

**8.—The Festival Selling Race**
Nine furlongs

1.—Edgar & Springfield's black, Prince Riebert, T. J. Rothe, 142.
2.—C. S. Mao's grey, The Hopeful Bird, Wm. Hu, 149.
3.—M. M. Sokoloff's skew., Cuban Raw, C. Encarnacao, 148.
Won by two lengths; one.
Time, 2 min. 21 sec.
Pari-mutuel.—Win, $214.50. Places, $46.30, $14.20, $8. Winner bought in for $1,100.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 749, 828, 724.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 363, 1012, 508, 34, 255, 606, 694, 835, 13, 842, 205, 719, 381, 191, 476, 781, 896, 876, 845, 212.

**9.—The Midsummer Plate**
Seven furlongs.

1.—S. C. Chang's ches., Hodge Podge, C. Encarnacao, 152.
2.—Robson's dun, The Coy Bird, H. C. Pih, 149.
3.—Sheng & Co's grey, Atonement, J. Liou, 144.
Won by a head; a head.
Time, 1 min. 36⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $16[illegible]. Places, $7.70, $7.16, $11.20.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 309, 651, [illegible].
Unplaced starters:—Nos. [illegible], 16[illegible], 112, 891, 16, 123, [illegible], 127, 22, 456.

**10.—The Pagoda Stakes**
One and a quarter miles

1.—Hunt's bay, Doowoo, H. Huang, 175.
2.—Ruby's grey, Forty-Six, T. L. Wong, 152.
3.—Raymond's grey, Bonzo, H. C. Pih, 152.
Won by one length; one and a half.
Time, 2 min. 41 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $17.50. Places, $5.80, $8.40, $7.60.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 462, 660, 1016.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. [illegible], 88, 692, 517, 388, 502, 781, 128.

**11.—The June Consolation Plate**

1.—We Two's bay, Young [illegible], L. P. Quincey, 155.
2.—Sun's grey, Sunrise, T. W. Tsiang, 158.
3.—Lateneo's ches., Lilum, W. [illegible], 150.
Won by two lengths; the same.
Time, 2 min. 13⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $40.30. Places, $14.30, $13.50, $26.90.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 409, 371, [illegible].
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 7[illegible]2, 529, 453, 35, 117, 469, 227, 143, 791.

# U. S. COLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

## Believed New Record in the Hundred Yards Sprint

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Chicago, June 8.

Athletes of Ohio State university to-day won the 53rd annual track and field championship meeting of the Inter-collegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America here to-day by piling up a total of 50 points.

The University of Washington took second place with 42 points, while the University of Illinois was third with 35 1/2.

One world record was shattered when Rasmus hurled the discuss for a distance of 159 ft. 1 7/8 in. He had made 144 feet. 9 in. in the Western Conference Championships of last year and the best I. C. A. A. A. A. record heretofore had been that of E. Krenz last year, 154 ft. 11 in.

Simpson, famed Middle West sprinter, made a new record in the 100-yard sprint by stepping the distance in 9 4/10 sec., which was 4/10 sec. better than his winning mark in last year's Western Conference meet.

It is not known whether the officials will allow Simpson's new mark to stand because a slight breeze was blowing across the track at the time the race was run. Observers were certain that the breeze did not help Simpson, as it would have done had it been at his back.

The best I. C. A. A. A. A. record for the 100 has been 9 7/10 sec., made by J. A. Le Coney in 1922 and again by H. A. Russelll in 1926.—United Press.

# THE DEGRADATION OF WRESTLING

## Greatest "Gold Brick" in History of Modern Sport

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Boston, June 11.

A copyrighted article in the Boston "Herald" to-day said that a survey of the wrestling situation in the United States indicated that "championship" wrestling in America constituted "the greatest gold brick in the history of modern sport."

"Scarcely any important match constitutes a genuine contest," continued the article. "Wrestling has become a mere 'racket'."

Accounts of recent wrestling matches were given in detail in support of the newspaper's contention that money rather than sport had become the dominating factor in wrestling of the present day.—United Press.

# NO MORE REGATTAS AT HENLI?

At the request of the Quinsan authorities, the Kiangsu Provincial Government, according to the vernacular press, has instructed the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Shanghai to lodge a protest with members of the Consular Body against the holding of regattas at Henli. The district authorities have been ordered to forbid foreigners to hold such meetings in future.

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# BASEBALL IN AMERICA

## Fifty-nine Runs in Three American League Games: Philadelphia and Pittsburgh Leading

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, June 7.

Suffering from the absence of Babe Ruth from the batting list, New York's Yankees dropped another game to-day while the American League-leading Athletics likewise fell victim to harder hitters.

Pittsburgh's Pirates, however, kept their top position in the National circuit well cinched by a decisive 6-2 win over Boston. Chicago, runner-up in the National League, kept pace by a victory over the Dodgers.

The St. Louis Browns pounded four Philadelphia pitchers for a total of 18 hits which materialized into 15 runs. The Athletics' 12 hots materialized into half that number of runs. Two Philadelphia errors, as compared with one for St. Louis, helped the Browns.

Playing at Washington, the Detroit Tigers won an errorless slug-fest 17-11. Detroit made 23 hits while the Senators made 11, or one run per hit. Six of the Tigers' tallies were put across the plate in the seventh inning, cinching the game.

Chicago and Boston were forced to postpone their scheduled game because of rain and wet grounds.

In the National League, the Giants beat St. Louis on the latter's home grounds by a score of 8-1, sided by three Cardinal errors.

One of the factors in the Pittsburgh Pirates' 5-2 victory over Boston was the fact that they managed to turn five out of six "free walks" on balls into runs. The Braves made 10 hits but got only two runs, while Pittsburgh's six runs were from only nine hits. Four Boston errors were expensive.

Brooklyn dropped a 2-11 contest to the Chicago Cubs at Chicago, the game being featured by 12 Chicago hits. Each team made one error.

To-day's games shifted Chicago into second place in the National League standings, over St. Louis, while in the American League St. Louis moved up to second position over New York. Brooklyn went into the tail-end place in the National circuit while Cincinnati's exciting win over the Phillies moved the Reds out of their undesirable spot.

### Rain Stops Play

June 8.

Rain washed out every game on the American League schedule to-day except for a double-header between Chicago and Boston on the latter's home grounds. Since the two tail-end teams split the honors, standings were not affected.

Pittsburgh, leading the National League, played the cellarhiding Brooklynites with the result which might have been expected, namely, a strengthening of their respective positions at the top and bottom of the tabulation.

After the Giants and the Reds had played through to the ninth inning with just one run, for New York, Hogan's single with the bases full scored two men and gave the New Yorkers a 3-0 victory. The Giants made 9 hits to 3 for Cincinnati.

The White Sox took the first game of the Boston double-header by a score of 7-3, aided by 3 Boston errors. Chicago was hitting well, however, marking up 11 hits to 8 for the Red Sox.

The following are the detailed results of to day's games:—

AMERICAN LEAGUE

| Clubs | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 7 | 11 | 1 |
| Boston | 2 | 8 | 3 |
| Chicago | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Boston (second game) | 4 | 10 | 1 |

Others postponed, rain.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 3 | 9 | 1 |
| Cincinnati | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Boston | 5 | 10 | 4 |
| Chicago | 4 | 10 | 2 |
| Brooklyn | 2 | 9 | 1 |
| Pittsburgh | 9 | 14 | 1 |
| Philadelphia | 2 | 6 | 0 |
| St. Louis | 7 | 11 | 0 |

### Yankees' 17—2 Victory

June 9.

While the New York Yankees moved up past St. Louis into second place in American League to-day, the St. Louis Cards were decreasing the margin separating them from the Pirates as National League leaders by virtue of a Cardinal win over Philadelphia and a Pittsburgh loss to Brooklyn.

Philadelphia remains well to the fore in the American League but as a result of to-day's games, Pittsburgh leads the National circuit by .636 while St. Louis presses closely behind with a .612 percentage. The Chicago Cubs, winning over Boston, likewise improved their standing and brought their percentage to an even .600.

To-day was a bad day for the Browns' twirlers. Playing in New York, the Yankees pounded four pitchers for a total of 15 hits and contrived to manufacture 17 runs out of them.

Lou Gehrig contributed largely to this unusual showing by hitting two home runs for a total of 14 this far in the 1929 season. The visiting team made only 8 hits and 2 runs. Byrd, Yank centre-fielder, made the only other homer of the contest.

Liska's air-tight pitching for the Senators beat the Cleveland Indians. Washington made 11 hits to Cleveland's 7, and the final score —to which three Cleveland errors contributed—was 5—2 for Washington.

Playing on their home grounds, the Boston Red Sox came up from behind and scored four runs off Uhle's pitching in the ninth inning, winning a narrow 7—6 victory. The game was loosely played with three Detroit errors and two for Boston.

Lucas of Cincinnati bested Scott of the Giants in a pitchers' battle which proved one of several hot contests in the National group to-day. The score was 2—1 for the Reds.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals bunched their few hits and won by a 5—4 score over the Phillies despite 13 Philadelphia hits as compared to 9 for the Cardinals. This put them within half a game of top position in the league standing.

Boston and Chicago battled through a contest in which there were but eight hits, evenly divided. The Braves had the only tally of the game until Centre-fielder Wilson slammed into a home run which scored Rogers Hornsby, giving the Cubs the game.

Terrific slugging featured the Pirates-Dodgers game at Brooklyn. The league-leading Pittsburgh boys whacked out 10 hits, but they likewise committed a couple of errors. Four Brooklyn runs in the eighth inning decided the matter and the final score was 9—6 for Brooklyn.

Lloyd and Paul Waner, famous Pittsburgh outfield brothers, each made a home run.

The following are the detailed results of to-day's games:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

| Clubs | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Detroit | 6 | 8 | 3 |
| Boston | 7 | 11 | 2 |
| St. Louis | 2 | 8 | 2 |
| New York | 17 | 15 | 1 |
| Cleveland | 2 | 7 | 3 |
| Washington | 5 | 11 | 1 |

Others unscheduled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 6 | 10 | 2 |
| Brooklyn | 9 | 14 | 0 |
| Boston | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Chicago | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| New York | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| Cincinnati | 2 | 9 | 1 |
| Philadelphia | 4 | 13 | 2 |
| St. Louis | 5 | 9 | 0 |

### Individual Records

Tabulations of home runs in the two major baseball leagues thus far this season to-day showed the individual records to be as follows:

Gehrig of the New York Yankees, Klein of the Philadelphia Phillies and Hafety of the St. Louis Cardinals—14 each.

Ott of the New York Giants, Simmons of the Philadelphia Athletics—12 each.

Jackson of the Giants, Wilson of the Chicago Cubs and O'Doul of the Phillies—11 each.

Ruth of the Yankees, Bottomley of the Cardinals, Fox of the Athletics and Hurst of the Phillies —10 each.

The total of home runs made in the National League thus far is 253, while in the American League 187 home runs have been recorded.

### Pittsburgh's Narrow Lead

June 10.

While the Philadelphia Athletics were still further strengthening their grip on the American League pennant, Pittsburgh's Pirates dropped another game to-day and—the runner-up Cards having won to-day from the Phillies—retained their leadership in the National circuit by only the barest of margins.

The Athletics now have a percentage of .755 as compared with .600 for the Yankees in second place. On the other hand the Pirates' percentage is but .622 while St. Louis now has a standing of .620 and tomorrow may see a change in the National leadership if the present trend continues.

Playing at Washington, the Cleveland Indians took a 4-3 victory over the Senators which might easily have been stretched to a bigger score. After Fonseca, Averill and Jamieson had made runs, Falk knocked out a homer with nobody ahead of him on bases. Cleveland won in spite of two errors, Washington making one.

The Athletics bunched their seven hits against Chicago in such fashion as to make them good for three runs, whereas the White Sox with an equal number of hits contrived to squeeze out but a single tally. All the Philadelphia runs occurred in the second inning.

Pitching for the Yankees in their game at New York against St. Louis, Hoyt fanned eight Browns' batsmen. Henry Manush of St. Louis made a home run but two Browns' errors helped the Yanks to a 3-2 win.

The Tigers and Red Sox engaged in a pitching duel at Boston and despite three Detroit errors, to one for the Sox, and despite the further fact that Boston made eight hits to four for the Sox, it was a 1-0 victory for Detroit when the ninth inning closed.

In the National League Cincinnati was the scene of a lively contest with the Giants in which the home town Reds won 7-3. Cincinnati's scrappy warriors made two runs in the second inning and two more in the third, which would alone have been enough to cinch the contest. After the third inning the Giants, who had thus far made a good showing, were unable to score.

Spohrer and Bell of the Boston Braves both knocked out home runs against the Cubs in Chicago but the Cubs' flock of twobaggers overwhelmed the Braves. Both sides hit freely, Boston making 13 hits to 15 for Chicago, and neither made an error. The final score was 10-8 for Chicago.

Brooklyn nosed out Pittsburgh 7-6 in an exciting game on the Pittsburgh home diamond. Although the Dodgers made two errors, six runs in the fifth inning were too much for the Pirates to overcome. Hendrick, left fielder for the Dodgers, made a home run.

The Cardinals pounded four Philadelphia pitchers for a total of 15 hits, which stretched into 10 runs and gave a one-run margin over the Phillies at the close. It was a contest full of lusty slugging. Klein and Southern of the Phillies and Hafey of the Cards all made home runs.

The following are the detailed results of to-day's games:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

| Clubs | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 2 | 5 | 2 |
| New York | 3 | 9 | 0 |
| Cleveland | 4 | 9 | 2 |
| Washington | 3 | 7 | 1 |
| Detroit | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| Boston | 0 | 8 | 1 |
| Chicago | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| Philadelphia | 3 | 7 | 0 |

NATIONAL LEAGUE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 3 | 8 | 1 |
| Cincinnati | 7 | 13 | 0 |
| Boston | 8 | 13 | 0 |
| Chicago | 10 | 15 | 0 |
| Brooklyn | 7 | 13 | 2 |
| Pittsburgh | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| Philadelphia | 9 | 13 | 1 |
| St. Louis | 10 | 15 | 0 |

### Big Hitting in Both Leagues

June 11.

Pittsburgh's Pirates to-day nosed out Brooklyn and retained, by the scantiest of margins, their lead over St. Louis in the National League despite the Cards' win over Philadelphia.

All standings in both leagues remained substantially unchanged and there were no shifts in position. Philadelphia remains far ahead in the American circuit but in the Nationals Pittsburgh has a percentage of .630 while St. Louis has .628 and a single game may change the leadership.

Three-bag hits featured the game between the Yankees and the Browns on New York's home field. Durocher, Combs and Robertson of the Yanks each knocked out a triple, helping toward an 11-5 victory. There was plenty of hitting on the part of both teams, St. Louis scoring 13 hits and New York 17, but the Browns made four errors which took their toll.

Playing at Philadelphia, the Athletics knocked Jack Welch of the White Sox out of the box early in the game and from that time on they staged a batting carnival, rolling up 16 hits for a final score of 14-3 in favour of the home team. Each team made two errors. Dugan, Dykes and Simmons of the Athletics all made home runs.

The Tigers batted erratically today in their contest with the Red Sox at Boston and although they beat the tail-enders by a 5-3 score, they made only seven hits as compared with 11 for their opponents.

The Senators broke loose in a batting orgy against Cleveland and they made their hits count. A total of 15 Washington hits netted 13 runs, as compared with 3 for the Indians. In the third inning the Senators made 6 runs and in the sixth they made 4 more.

In the National League the Giants overwhelmed the Reds at Cincinnati, wiping them up to the tune of 9.0. The New Yorkers spurted in the second, fourth and ninth innings for a total of 14 hits, making one error while the Reds had to chalk up two.

Piling up nine runs in the fourth, fifth and sixth innigs of their game with the Phillies, the Cardinals overwhelmed their opponents and won 10-3. St. Louis made the same number of hits as runs.

It looked like a defeat for the league-leading Pirates up to the ninth inning, when the score stood 2-1 in favour of Brooklyn. Then Pittsburgh scored two men on an uncompleted double play and they emerged winners by a single point. The Dodgers had the best of the hitting, making nine hits to the Pirates' five, and each team made a single error.

The following are the detailed results of to-day's games:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

| Clubs | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 5 | 13 | 1 |
| New York | 11 | 17 | 1 |
| Cleveland | 3 | 11 | 3 |
| Washington | 13 | 15 | 1 |
| Detroit | 5 | 7 | 1 |
| Boston | 3 | 11 | 0 |
| Chicago | 3 | 6 | 2 |
| Philadelphia | 14 | 16 | 2 |

NATIONAL LEAGUE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 9 | 14 | 1 |
| Cincinnati | 0 | 7 | 2 |
| Brooklyn | 2 | 9 | 1 |
| Pittsburgh | 3 | 5 | 1 |
| Philadelphia | 3 | 8 | 2 |
| St. Louis | 10 | 10 | 0 |

Boston v. Chicago postponed rain.

### Babe Ruth Better

Substantiating earlier reports that the condition of the baseball player "Babe" Ruth was not as bad as had been rumoured, it was stated to-day that Ruth has recovered sufficiently to go on a fishing trip.

It was expected that he would return to his place in the Yankee line-up within the week and start a campaign to raise his home run record out of the rut into which his enforced retirement had thrown it.

### Pitcher Malone's Fine Game

June 12.

With rain preventing the St. Louis Cards from what looked like an easy victory over the tail-end Braves, Pittsburgh moved a notch up from the danger to the Pirates' National League supremacy by nosing out the Giants 7—6.

This raised the Pittsburgh percentage to .638, St. Louis remaining in second place with .628. Yesterday there was only the narrow gap of .002 between the two.

Philadelphia's Athletics meanwhile continued their triumphant progress in the American circuit, winning over Chicago while New York dropped still farther back by losing to the third place holders, St. Louis' Browns.

Both the Waner brothers featured in the Pirate-Giant affray. The two together totalled five hits and five runs. Traynor, Pirate in-fielder, made three hits and two runs. The Giants made a total of 12 hits to Pittsburgh's eight but they were scattered and ineffectual.

Pitcher Malone of the Cubs had a field day against Philadelphia, fanning 11 Phillie batsmen. In addition to that he knocked out two two-baggers on his own. John Moore of the Cubs knocked out a home run, contributing toward a 7—3 win for the Cubs.

Boston and St. Louis had to call off their game because of an all-day downpour, while Brooklyn and Cincinnati suffered similar fate because of wet grounds.

In the American League there was a good contest when St. Louis and New York clashed on the latter's home field. Every member of the Browns got a hit. Ralph Kress got four, making the team's total 13 for the day. Seven hits in the third inning netted eight runs for St. Louis. Blacholder made a home run. It was all St. Louis', by a 9—1 score.

Other home runs of the day included homers by Lou Gehrig of the Yankees and Simmons of the Athletics.

Walberg of Cleveland fanned six Senators in the game at Washington. The home town team played sloppy baseball all through. Errors at crucial moments by Meyers, West and Barnes helped the Indians to a 9—5 victory. The Washington total of errors was four.

The White Sox and the Athletics made 11 hits apiece and the Chicagoans rolled up three errors which helped Philadelphia toward a 7—3 win.

The following are the detailed results of to-day's games:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

| Clubs | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 9 | 13 | 1 |
| New York | 1 | 8 | 2 |
| Chicago | 3 | 11 | 3 |
| Philadelphia | 7 | 11 | 0 |
| Cleveland | 9 | 14 | 1 |
| Washington | 5 | 8 | 4 |

Others unscheduled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 6 | 12 | 1 |
| Pittsburgh | 7 | 8 | 1 |
| Philadelphia | 3 | 8 | 1 |
| Chicago | 7 | 9 | 2 |

Boston v. St. Louis postponed account of rain.

Brooklyn v. Cincinnati wet grounds.

### The Percentages

AMERICAN LEAGUE

| Clubs | Won | Lost | Pct |
|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 36 | 11 | .766 |
| New York | 28 | 19 | .596 |
| St. Louis | 29 | 22 | .569 |
| Detroit | 29 | 25 | .537 |
| Cleveland | 25 | 24 | .510 |
| Washington | 18 | 29 | .383 |
| Chicago | 18 | 33 | .310 |
| Boston | 15 | 35 | .312 |

NATIONAL LEAGUE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 30 | 17 | .638 |
| St. Louis | 32 | 19 | .628 |
| Chicago | 29 | 18 | .617 |
| New York | 27 | 21 | .545 |
| Philadelphia | 21 | 26 | .447 |
| Cincinnati | 18 | 30 | .375 |
| Brooklyn | 17 | 29 | .370 |
| Boston | 17 | 29 | .370 |

—United Press.

# SCHMELLING'S MANAGER RESTIVE

## Threat to Sue for Injunction Against German Dempsey

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, June 12.

Arthur Bulow, manager for the "German Jack Dempsey" Max Schmelling, to-day threatened to obtain an injunction to prevent Schmelling from engaging in his approaching match with Paolino Uzcudun, the Pyrennes Wood-Chopper, unless he were advised of particulars of the contest.

The New York State Boxing Commission had set aside the Bulow contract because of the fact that proceeds of the contest were to go to charity and there was no commercial angle.—United Press.

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## SHANGHAI BASEBALL

### Shanghai Amateurs v. U.S.S. Gold Star

More thrills than the local diamond has seen this year were packed into the game on June 7 between the Shanghai Amateurs and the crew from the U. S. S. Gold Star which resulted in a tie after seven innings with each side scoring four runs.

The Gallopers enjoyed a recovery from their recent batting and fielding slump and some excellent ball was witnessed. Miller pitched a heady game throughout and with the exception of the third inning when Jack Smith made two errors in succession the game was singularly free from bad plays. Worse luck attended his next appearance at bat when he hit into a double play with a man on second and the side retired.

However Smith atoned in the fifth inning when he made a sensational one hand stop of a hot grounder and prevented a possible score by the sailors.

It was the original plan to stop the game at the ending of the sixth session but both sides agreed to play one more inning and that inning was well worth the whole preceeding game.

The score was three three and Vines of the Amateurs with one out, hit a home run which seemed to settle the issue.

However the sailors came to bat and though Miller was pitching air tight ball and had retired two men, Saramento playing right field for the visitors smashed out a four base clout that evened the score. Watson the sailor's catcher then came to bat and poled out a beautiful bingle into deep right field that Holman caught in a sensational sprint and ended the game.

Haas pitched for the sailors and allowed five hits whilst his team scored six off Miller. The Gallopers were guilty of three errors against one for the sailors.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amateurs | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Gold Star | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 |

### Japanese All-Stars Beaten

The Shanghai Japanese All-Stars lost the last game—score 2-1—and the series too, with the visiting Koryu team on June 9 through one of the most novel and interesting plays ever seen on the local diamond. The play was either of greatest brilliance by Kakuya, left fielder for the visitors, or by an accident which he rectified immediately. We are inclined to agree with exponents of the latter theory. In either case the play is not to the discredit of the visiting outer gardener.

In the fifth inning, score the runners each and one out, Shanghai filled the bases on three successive singles. A short Texas Leaguer just beyond reach of the shortpatcher. Kakuya dashed in and, with his glove lifted at a bad angle, attempted to pick the ball at his shoetops. But he dropped it. Some say that he dropped it intentionally to embarrass those on bases. This is hardly possible inasmuch as the runners were half inclined to believe that the ball would fall safely. But he did drop it.

The runner on second base, the nearest one to the attempted catch, thought that he might make it, and hesitated near second base. Kakuya retrieved it in an instant, and forced him out at third the guardian of the hot corner, the runner having left the bag, threw the ball to the catcher, who, having missed the force out at third, stepped on home plate without touching the runner out. He then relayed the ball to second base to trap the runner from first base, who had go on if the ball was not caught. According to the decision the runner was forced out at second.

There was confusion, and players and officials alike were perplexed. No one seemed to know what had taken place. The Koryu players went to the bench, arguing that a double play had been completed. The Shanghai manager and his assistants, when they realized what had happened ordered their man to go back and touch the plate again—he had returned to the bench. This manoeuvre confused matters more than before.

Jane, who umpired behind the plate, said that the catcher had not touched the runner, but had only touched the plate. He was of the opinion that the runner going to second base was safely there, as was the opinion of those in the press box. The Japanese umpires, two of them on the bases, after the situation had been clarified, ruled that the runner going from first base to second, was automatically out, when the ball got there first. If he were not forced before the runner had passed the plate, the score would have been 2-1, Shanghai.

The whole affair happened so quickly and was so complicated that it is to be doubted if spectators or players or umpires really knew who was forced out or who had been touched out, until they had reviewed the situation *in toto*. After some moments it was ruled that the runner from third to home had not crossed the plate before the man going from first base to second was forced out. Owing to divergent authorities, who in the final *resumé* could not agree, the mess was concluded with no runs for Shanghai and to the credit of Koryu, a double play.

In the seventh inning it seemed that Shanghai must count. With two men on and two out, the third man poled a long drive to left centre. Nakao raced from his position in deep centre and trapped the pellet for the third out. Had it got by it would have counted for three and two men would have scored. The catch is worthy of the highest commendation.

In the eighth frame Nakao put the game on "ice" for his team. He tripled along the right field line Had it not been for ground rules he could have made four bases. Ogawa tried once unsuccessfully to sacrifice him home, and with two strikes against him, bunted surely on the third and Nakao raced home.

Against six hits and three errors for the All-stars (one run), the visitors made but four hits and five errors, but gleaned two runs. Sasaki pitched for the invaders and Hirai hurled for the Shanghai team.

On Saturday, the Koryu team beat the locals by 10 runs to eight.

### Pittsburgh v. U.S. Marine Corps

The baseballers of the U.S.S. Pittsburgh met their first defeat on June 8 at the Pioneer Field at the hands of the U.S. Marine Corps nine, when the leathernecks forged ahead to win the contest by the score of 7 to 3 after levelling the tally at three all in the fourth inning.

Homdals of the Marines whipped out the horse-hide over the fence for a homer in the initial frame. Both teams deputized two hurlers. Bland started for the Pirates but was relieved by Emrich in the sixth when the Marines collected three runs to put the game on ice. Welch was substituted by Alexander in the fourth and the latter did fine work, allowing only one hit in three innings.

An unfortunate accident happened in the opening canto when Hogan, catcher of the Pirates, sustained an injury in a collision with Ledlaw, the first baseman, while chasing a foul fly. Hogan was obliged to quit the field, but, after giving first aid, was found to be well and sound.

Score by innings:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Marines | 1002031—7 |
| Pittsburgh | 1110000—3 |

### Foreign "Y" v. Chinese

Preceding the Pittsburgh-Marines contest, the Foreign Y.M.C.A. ball tossers blanked the Chinese team by 8 to 0 in a six inning fracas. Healy and Terzin hurled for the "Y" and Ann pitched for the Chinese.

Score by innings:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Y.M.C.A. | 103040—8 |
| Chinese | 000000—0 |

### Pittsburgh's Narrow Victory

In one of the most closely contested baseball games seen at the Race Course this year, the nine from the U.S.S. Pittsburgh on June 11 defeated the Koryu School aggregation to the tune of five to four in a game packed with thrills that was not decided until the last ball of the ninth inning.

The Pirates should have won the game earlier in the session but at crucial points a flock of errors would come in and the Japanese ball tossers would regain their lost scores. But this should not detract from the excellent hurling of Sasaki for the Koryu nine whose diminutive size as compared to the more formidable sailors was no criterion of his ability in the box. He accounted for seven strike-outs as against three by Lucas for the sailors.

The Pittsburghers got away to a flying start in the first inning when Swafford slammed out a four bagger with a man on base. The succeeding innings brought nothing to either side until the fourth inning when the Japanese boys gained one run and followed it up with two more in the fifth session taking the lead. However the sailors came back with a lone tally and the score stood tied until the eighth inning when the Japanese again annexed a run. Hiramasu scored with a spurt from third base on an easy bunt which the Pittsburgh catcher dropped. A moment later Byrnes at second base caught a pop fly and scored a double out.

The Pirates batting in the eighth inning took a decided jump when Leadlow got a three base hit and Swafford followed with a long fly to deep centre that was taken by Nakao in a sensational running catch. Miller for the Pirates got a single and Griffith followed with a three bagger but died on third when Carren struck out.

The Japanese team were still dangerous and in the ninth inning Miyoshi got an easy grounder and went to third on a Pirate error but was left at the base and the team was finished.

Pittsburgh made five errors against one for the schoolboys and nine hits against five.

The line-up was: Pittsburgh: Shaw, 3rd, Byrnes, 2nd, Ledlow, 1st, Swafford, l.f., Miller, r.f., Griffith, c.f., Carren, s.s., Hogan, c, and Lucas, p.

Koryu: Uchida, s.s., Mioshi, 2nd, Nakao, c.f., Ogowa, c., Sasaki, p., Kushunaki, 1st, Hiramasu, r.f., Kakyua, l.f., and Kitajima, 3rd.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Koryu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0—4 |
| Pittsburgh | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0—5 |

## WELL-KNOWN SHANGHAI MEN AT ALDEBURGH

*Photos by Jenkins, Southwold., Suffolk*

Mr. H. H. Girardet

Mr. "Jimmy" Dyer

Messrs. C. McLellan and R. N. Macleod.

## THE CHINA GOLF MEETING AT HOME

Seventy China hands, past and present, competed at the China golf meeting held at Aldeburgh, Suffolk, on Saturday and Sunday, May 11 and 12, which was arranged and organized by Mr. Frank H. Crossley and Mr. C. A. McLellan.

Prizes were presented by Sir Newton Stabb, Mr. H. W. Looker, M.P., Mr. F. Larkins, Mr. A. Brooke Smith, Mr. G. H. Stitt, Mr. Edward White and Mr. G. M. Young.

The winner of the singles against bogey was Mr. J. C. Dyer who also returned the best card for the medal round. Mr. T. F. Claxton was the runner up in both events.

In the foursomes competition against bogey Messrs. J. C. Dyer and H. H. Girardet returned the best card, being all square, the runners up being Messrs. R. Melville Smith and L. G. Dodwell.

A dinner was held at the Wentworth Hotel on the Saturday at which 60 of the competitors were present. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman of the China Association, presided and in happy mood referred to the great pleasure that was derived by such a social gathering. It afforded exceptional opportunities to discuss in a friendly way the many subjects in which China hands were interested. In conclusion he paid a high tribute to Messrs. Crossley & McLellan for the work they had done in arranging the meeting.

## SHANGHAI POLO

### The Week-end Play: Fine Showing by Cowboys

The Shanghai Polo Club presented quite an animated scene on June 8 when the members of the club were "at home" to the officers and families of the American Marines. The Marine Band was in attendance and the selections they played during the afternoon considerably enlivened the proceedings.

The polo in the preliminary matches was not up to the standard that one sees later on in the season, but the ground was bumpy, and that largely accounts for apparent mishitting.

The set piece of the day, the match between the Cowboys and the American Troop, was quite up to standard and a very fast and interesting match to watch. The failure of two of the Mix Max team to put in an appearance caused a good deal of difficulty at the last minute, but fortunately they were able to get Captain Beaven and Lewis to substitute.

### The Opening Matches

The first match between the Norfolk Regiment and the Wiltshire Regiment was only two chukkers and resulted in a win for the Norfolk Regiment by three goals to one. The ponies of the winning team were immeasurably superior, and the Norfolk Regiment seemed to play with better combination, feeding their No. 1, Elwes, on frequent occasions and enabling him to score three times for his side. The losing team appeared to be good individually but were not well balanced, and though keeping their places correctly, did not seem to understand each other's methods thoroughly while they were attacking. One anticipates seeing some extremely interesting play from this team when they get more used to our ground and that unkown quantity, the China pony.

The second match of the afternoon was the Club "X." v. the Club "Y." These teams were badly balanced and had never played together before, the result being productive of rather scrappy play enlivened by one or two brilliant individual rushes. This, however, is not polo. It should, enable the Committee to chose better balanced teams in future.

The Light Horse Team showed their superiority over The Mix Max Team by truncing them two to nothing. This was only to be expected as the Light Horse team contained three old interport players and the Mix Max is a new team and were short of two of their players as previously mentioned.

The Light Horse ponies were far superior, and the careful feeding of the forwards by the backs placed the Mix Max constantly on the defensive, which made play slow and rather uninteresting to watch. The losers broke away on a few occasions, only to bump hard against the sound defence of the Light Horse backs and even when they did get through, they seemed to be unable to score.

The delicate shade of blue of the Mix Max coats was not quite in harmony with the comments of their wearers on the absentees in their team. The stick work of the Light Horse was particularly good, as they seemed to be able to pick up the ball while going at full tilt from some awkward angles. For the losers it was felt that we would like to see Beaven better mounted, as he has some very useful strokes but was not seen to advantage on the ponies he was riding. Lewis, one of last year's novices, showed some quite promising form, probably due to constant early morning practice.

### Cowboys v. American Troop

The last match of the day was well worth waiting for. It was a complete reversal of predicted form, as the Cowboys made rings round the gallant mounted American defenders of Shanghai. The steady practice put in at Kiangwan before the Polo Club ground was opened was noticeable in the play of both these teams, and their ponies had obviously been taught to gallop full belt from the moment the ball is thrown in. The long passes of Fritz enabled his forwards, who were lying carefully in wait between Rodger and Taylor, to slip through them on several occasions, and once they were through they were exceedingly dangerous.

Play started with the American Troop obtaining posession, and playing in the from one expects of them, they kept the ball at their oppenents' end till they scored, and the prophets in the stand said "Yes I told you so"! From the moment the ball was thrown in again however Burdick and Sprague made them quickly reverse their opinions. Playing beautifully together, they rushed the ball through the American backs, and Sprague with a well timed shot scored. This was only a sample of what they could do, and they promptly proceeded to keep Rodger and Taylor unpleasantly on the defensive, breaking up any attempt of theirs to feed their fast forwards, Franklin and Allman, and though the latter broke away occasionally, they found the stubborn defence of Fritz and Groffsmith altogether too much for them. This is the first time Groffsmith has been seen in match play in Shanghai, and he should be an interesting figure to watch, especially if he gets the opportunity of laying on good ponies. During the whole of this match there were very few mêlées, but clean hitting and hard galloping were the order of the day. Fritz stood out a mile with his long and accurate passes, and was largely responsible for placing the ball in such favourable positions for his forwards that they were able gleefully to pounce on it and score, ending with a total of five goals to one in their favour.

## BOBBY JONES NOT TO VISIT JAPAN

### Possibility of Complete Retirement from Golf

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Atlanta, Ga., June 11.

Bobby Jones cannot show the Far East his style of golf this year.

Replying to an invitation from golfers in Japan, Jones expressed regrets but said he felt himself unable to accept their invitation to come out during 1929.

The erstwhile "Atlanta boy wonder" now has family and business responsibilities which have steadily been cutting into his golfing time and his complete retirement from the links is considered a possibility. —United Press.

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## HOME CRICKET

### Defeat of Lancashire

London, June 7.

At Cardiff, Yorkshire beat Glamorgan on the first innings. Glamorgan 146, Yorkshire 147 for 3.

At Leicester, the home team beat Somerset by four wickets.

Somerset 105 and 61. Leicester 126 and 42 for 6.

Kent beat the Champion county at Manchester on the first innings. Lancashire 174. Kent 215.

The Champions were going strong in the second innings when rain stopped further play.

Owing to rain the match between Derby and the South Africans was drawn. South Africans 166. Derby 208 for 6.

At Lord's, Middlesex beat Warwickshire on the first innings. Warwick 197, Middlesex 273 for 9. Rain.

At Oxford, Gloucester v. 'Varsity, drawn. Gloucester 184 for 5 declared; Oxford 223 for 6. Rain.

At Cambridge, the University v. Sussex match was drawn. 'Varsity 337 for 8 declared. Sussex 266 for 7.

### Middlesex Overwhelmed by Notts

June 10.

At Leicester, Hampshire beat Leicestershire by eight wickets.

The home side batted first and hit up 133. Boy's was in fine fettle with the ball, taking 5 wickets for 23. Hampshire replied with 150, Geary taking 6 for 43.

In their second innings Leicester were all out for 109. Boyes again took 5 wickets for 36 runs. Hampshire made the necessary runs for victory for the loss of two wickets.

### Notts v. Middlesex

At Nottingham, Notts gained an overwhelming victory over Middlesex.

The home team had first knock and ran up 387. Middlesex replied with 137, Barratt taking 6 wickets for 65, and following on 110, A. Staples capturing five wickets for 34.

### Big Scoring in Test Trial

June 11.

The Test trial match between England and the Rest at Lord's was drawn.

England had first knock and scored 487 for 8 declared. The Rest countered with 370. Fender made an even 100. Freeman bowled well taking 5 for 132.

England only managed to run up 169 runs in their second innings. Robins was in fine form with the ball, taking 5 wickets for 53. At the close The Rest had scored 34 for 1.

### Essex v. Glamorgan

Essex beat Glamorgan by 10 wickets at Colchester. Batting first, Glamorgan hit up only 130, Jones taking five wickets for 53. Essex replied with 252, O'Connor being top-scorer with 109. In their second innings Glamorgan were all dismissed for 123 and Essex, requiring 5 runs to win, scored eight without the loss of a wicket.

### South Africa v. Lancashire

Lancashire beat the South Africans by six wickets at Manchester. The visitors were dismissed for 135 runs in the first innings, against which Lancashire compiled 191. In their second innings South Africa scored 150, leaving Lancashire the task of making 145 runs to win, which was accomplished with the loss of four wickets.

### Somerest v. Gloucestershire

Gloucester won by 64 runs against Somerset at Taunton. Batting first Gloucester hit up 184 runs, Wellard taking six wickets for 82. Somerset were all dismissed for 114, Goddsworthy being the most successful bowler with an analysis of 4 wickets for 47 runs. Gloucester went in again, adding 236 to their score, Wellard was again successful, taking 5 wickets for 93. With 273 to win, Somerset scored 211, thus losing by 64 runs.

### Northants v. Surrey

At Kettering, Northants beat Surrey by 127 runs.

Northants, batting first, hit up 281. J. Temms contributed a valuable 113. Surrey replied with 298, Thomas taking 5 wickets for 71.

In the second innings Northants scored 229 for 6 and declared, and then got Surrey all out for 175, Clark taking 9 for 52.

### Kent v. Warwickshire

At Tunbridge Wells, Kent easily defeated Warwickshire, winning by nine wickets.

Kent were all out for 193 in their first innings. Foster took 5 wickets for 59. Against the brilliant bowling of Hardinge who took 6 wickets for 9 runs, Warwickshire replied with only 89 and following on were dismissed for 178.

Kent scored the 75 runs necessary for victory for the loss of one wicket.

Owing to rain there was no play on the first day.

### Derbyshire v. Worcestershire

Derbyshire beat Worcestershire at Stourbridge by 116 runs.

Derbyshire had first knock and ran up 115 runs. Worcester replied with only 70. Worthington was successful in capturing 5 wickets for 21 runs.

In their second innings Derbyshire scored 240 and got Worcester all out for 169.

### Sussex v. Yorkshire

At Leeds, Sussex beat Yorkshire on the first innings.

Sussex, batting first, ran up 261. Macaulay took 5 wickets for 54. Yorkshire replied with 205. Bowley took 6 wickets for 72.

In their second innings Sussex were all out for 285. Dennis captured 5 for 61. Yorkshire had scored 128 for the loss of 5 wickets when stumps were drawn.

### First Test Match Team

England's Test team against South Africa at Birmingham on June 15 will be:

J. C. White (Captain)
P. G. H. Fender
Duleepsinhji
Sutcliffe
Hammond
Tate
Larwood
Hendren
Freeman
Duckworth
Leyland
E. T. Killick is twelfth man.

Hobbs was injured yesterday and is unable to play.—Reuter.

## SHOOTING

### All-Comers Championship Won by Cpl. C. E. Rucker

The final stage of the Shanghai All-Comers Championship took place at the Rifle Range on June 6. Following are the results:—

| | 1st stage | 2nd stage | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| C. E. Rucker | 133 | 144 | 277 |
| C. W. Glover | 138 | 139 | 277 |
| W. O. Lancaster | 141 | 136 | 277 |
| D. B. Tassler | 134 | 143 | 277 |
| H. E. Leland | 137 | 137 | 274 |
| L. A. Mottu | 133 | 141 | 274 |
| R. I. Ito | 134 | 139 | 273 |
| J. Rich | 140 | 133 | 273 |
| W. Easterling | 132 | 138 | 270 |
| B. C. Williby | 133 | 137 | 270 |
| W. Campbell | 135 | 100 | 235 |
| B. S. Jenkins | 134 | 59 | 193 |

### S.R.A. v. City Rifle Club

It is announced that the Shanghai Rifle Association has lost its match against the City Rifle Club, London by two points. The S. R. A. compiled a total of 936, and information has now been received that the City Rifle Club's total is 938.

### British .303 Rifle Championship

The British .303 rifle championship under the auspices of the Shanghai Rifle Association was decided on June 8 and produced some excellent scores despite the unfavourable weather which at times hid the targets in a maze of fog.

The individual scores were:—

| | |
|---|---|
| W. O. Lancaster | 285 |
| C. W. Glover | 274 |
| V. Sharman | 271 |
| P. C. Ho | 270 |
| W. E. Sauer | 263 |
| A. L. Mottu | 263 |
| W. Jarmain | 261 |
| H. E. Leland | 261 |
| R. I. Ito | 257 |
| W. T. Rose | 257 |
| A. H. Collaco | 254 |
| V. Ribbons | 254 |

## MOTOR CYCLE RACE IN ISLE OF MAN

### Junior Tourist Trophy Won by a Velocette

Douglas, Is. of Man, June 10.

The Junior Tourist Trophy Race for motor-cycles, for a distance of 264 miles, was competed for to-day and won by F. Hicks riding a Velocette. His time was 3 hr., 47 min, 23 sec.

### Trophy Won by Crabtree

June 12.

The light weight tourist trophy motor cycle race of 264 miles was won by S. Crabtree of [illegible] on an Excelsior in the record time of 4 hr. 8 min. 10 sec.

His speed averaged 63.87 miles an hour.—Reuter.

## THE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR BOYS

### Annual Sports Meeting: High Jump Record

The twenty-first annual athletic meeting of the Shanghai Public School for Boys was held on June 7.

Events of particular interest were the high jump won by Velvig, establishing a new record for the school of 5 ft. 6 in., and the heavyweight race which caused much merriment and was won by A. Dobry, 191 pounds, with J. Spunt second, 230 pounds.

The complete results were as follows:—

Event 1. Throwing the cricket ball (Open).—1 Kim, P. 276 feet; 2 Jones, T. 273 feet; 3 Agapitoff, N. 255 feet.

Event 2. 100 yards school championship.—1 Whitcher, H.; 2 Symons, A.; 3 Jacob, D.; Time:—10⅗ sec.

Event 3. 100 yards middle school champion.—1 Lamb, T.; 2 Benjamin, S.; 3 Featherstonhaugh; Time:—12 sec.

Event 4. 100 yards lower school championship.—1 Lipkovsky, B.; 2 Ohrnberger; 3 Willis; Time:—14⅗ sec.

Event 5. High jump under 13.—1 Greaves, J.; 2 Frith, V.; 3 Westcott; Height: 4ft 4ins.

Event 6. 880 yards open.—1 Jonah, S.; Symons, R.; 3 Velvig, W.; Time: 2 min. 30.1/5 sec.

Event 7. 100 yards under 110 lbs.—1 Jacob, D.; 2 Anderson, A.; 3 Blackwood, E.; Time: 11⅗ sec.

Event 8. Throwing the discus.—1 Symons, A.; 2 Velvig, W.; 3 Cohen; Distance: 95 ft. 6 ins.

Event 9. 50 yards lower school skipping.—1 Neubourg, K.; 2 Cornfield, A.; 3 Collaco, A.; Time: 8 sec.

Event 10. 100 yards heavyweight race.—1 Dobry, A.; 2 Spunt, J.; 3 Chelmis, M.; Time: 14⅗ sec.

Event 11. Pole Jump (Open).—1 Symons, A.; 2 Jonah, S.; 3 Strijevsky; Height: 8 ft. 6 ins.

Event 12. 60 yards under 95 lbs.—1 Emamooden, V.; 2 Bach, M.; 3 Collingwood, C.

Event 13. 220 (Open).—1 Symons, A.; 2 Whitcher, H.; 3 Berkman and Roberts, K.; Time: 23.4/5 sec.

Event 14. Throwing the Cricket Ball, Middle School.—1 Ogawa; 2 Blown, P.; 3 Collins, E.; Distance: 244′6″.

Event 15. Throwing the Cricket Ball, Lower School.—1 Ephgrave; 2 Neubourg, K.; 3 Dodd; Distance: 155 ft. 8 ins.

Event 16. Long Jump Under 10 Years of Age.—1 Bermadsky; 2 Hetherington; 3 Roach; Distance: 11′2″.

Event 17. 1 Mile Open.—1 Jonah; 2 Symons, R.; 3 Wheeler, J. C.; Time: 5.51 sec.

Event 18. 60 yards under 80 lbs.—1 Greaves, J.; 2 Lee, J.; 3 Cock, D.; Time: 8 sec.

Event 19. Obstacle Race, Lower School.—1 Ogawa; 2 Remedios; 3 Cock.

Event 20. High Jump (Open).—1 Velvig; 2 Kramer; 3 Agapitoff; Height: 5 ft. 6 ins. (record).

Event 21. Prp Race.—1 Luron, A.; 2 Drake, A.; 3 Watson; Time: 6⅗ sec.

Event 22. Staff Race.—1 Mr. White, (tie with Mr. Tingle); 3 Mr. Bennet; Time: 60 sec.

Event 23. Obstacle Race (Middle School).—1 Ogawa; 2 Remedios; 3 Leriou.

Event 24. 440 yds. (Open).—1 Symons; 2 Kolesnick; 3 Jones; Time: 60.4/5 sec.

Event 25. High Jump under 10 yrs.—1 Cornfield; 2 Aitchison; 3 Richardson; Height: 4 ft. 2 ins.

Event 26. Long Jump under 13 yards.—1 Read, A.; 2 Puppo, L.; 3 Ohrrberger, A.

Event 27. Obstacle Race, Upper School.—1 Wheeler; 2 Lamb; 3 Bo-fesen.

Event 28. Shot Put.—1 Velvig; 2 Symons; 3 Cohen; Distance: 32 ft. 11 ins.

Event 29. Ladies Egg and Spoon Race.—1 Miss Dietz; 2 Miss Leriou; 3 Miss Anderson; Time: 3 sec.

Event 30. 120 yards. Hurdles.—1 Jones; 2 Collins; 3 Berkman; Time: 18 sec.

Event 31. Guests Race, Handicap (Mixed).—1 Miss Ellis; 2 Miss England; 3 Miss Malley.

Event 32. Long Jump, Open.—1 Symon, A.; 2 Jonah, S.; 3 Krammer; Distance: 17 ft. half ins.

Event 33. Old Boys Race, Over 25 yrs. of age (60 yds.).—1 Mr. Neuberg; 2 Mr. Abraham.

Event 34. Old Boys Race, Under 25 yrs. of age (90 yds.).—1 Mr. Spotswood; 2 Mr. Siemsson; 3 Mr. Vier; Time: 10⅗ sec.

Event 35. Inter-form Relay (Upper School).—1 6. A.; 2 6. D.; 3 5 A.

Event 36. Inter-form Team Race Lower School.—1 Form 2.

Event 37. Inter-form Team Race (Middle School).—1 5 L.A.; 2 5 L.C.; 3 4 Northern School; Time: 1.3 sec.

Event 38. Inter-form Team Race (Upper School).—1 6 A. and 6 C.; 2 [illegible] Time: 2.41 sec.

## BRITISH AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

Sandwich, June 10.

The British Amateur Golf Championship opened on St. George's golf-course to-day in glorious weather.

The favourites are John Dawson, of Chicago, the only front rank American amateur competing; Cyril Tolley, and T. P. Perkins, the holder. Dawson received a walk-over in the first round.

In the first round Joshua Crane (America) defeated Bretherton, of Handsworth, by 2 up. Cyril Tolley (Royal & Ancient) beat Patterson by 6 up and 5 to play. Dr. Tweddell (Southbridge) beat Rutherford, of Burhill, by 3 and 1. Kyle, of Selangor, beat the well-known Corinthian soccer player, J. Morrison, by 4 and 3.

June 11.

Ideal conditions favoured the play to-day.

In the first round T. P. Perkins, of Castle Bromwich, the holder, beat G. Manford, of Luffness, by 6 and 5. Perkins, who is the favourite for the Championship, was one under fours at the sixth and turned four up.

Chris Buckley, the old England and Aston Villa footballer, beat Major Hezlet, formerly Irish Amateur Golf Champion, by one up.

Dr. Gardiner Hill (Royal & Ancient) beat Rowland Saunders (America) by 5 up and 4 to play.

The feature of the second round was the return match between Cyril Tolley and W. Sutton, a hand-hardened and toil-bowed Cheshire oil worker. It will be remembered that the latter beat Tolley in the semi-final of the English Amateur Championship in April by 1 up. To-day Tolley won by one up after Sutton had put up a gallant fight against the aristocrat of the golf links.

Andre Gobert, former member of the French Davis Cup team, beat Pardee Erdman (America) by one up in the second round.

June 12.

The weather was dull and threatening this morning when play was continued.

Dr. William Tweddell (Southbridge) defeated the former holder F. Harrison, (Royal Liverpool) by 5 and 4.

John Dawson (Chicago), a well-known American amateur, beat Dr. John MacCormack (Hermitage), who has won the Irish Championship three times, by 2 and 1. Outdriving his opponent Dawson was two up at the 8th hole, with an avergage of 4's. MacCormack got a hole back at the 12th but afterwards missed a short putt and lost the 16th. A half for the 17th gave the American amateur the match.

Edward Kyle, of Selangor, defeated Captain R. Jobson, of Sunningdale, by 3 and 1.

### Wethered Beaten

Perkins beat J. Stroyan (Sunningdale) by 6 up and 5 to play, and William Tulloch (Cathkinbraes) defeated Rogar Wethered (Worplesdon) by 2 and 1.

Wethered hit few really good shots. Tulloch was four up at the turn, but lost the tenth. He won the eleventh. A stymie cost Tulloch the fourteenth. He also lost the fifteenth. Then a couple of halves gave him the match.

In the third round Cyril Tolley (Royal & Ancient) beat Douglas Grant (St. George's) by 4 up and 3 to play. The Prince of Wales, who had been playing in the morning on the Princes Course, which adjoins the Royal St. George's Links, joined the match just before the ninth hole, where Tolley was two up. The Prince followed the play closely and joined in the applause of good shots. Tolley won the tenth and twelfth holes and was four up. Grant won the long fourteenth, where Tolley missed a short putt. The latter took the fifteenth.

In one of the most sensational struggles in the history of the championship, T. P. Perkins beat C. Shankland (St. George's Hill) in the third round at the twenty-second hole.

The field has been reduced to 64 with the conclusion of the third round, in which Edward Kyle, of Selangor, beat Ellis (Beaconsfield) by 6 up and 4 to play; Soulby (Belfast) defeated Bernard Darwin by 3 and 1. Oppenheimer, the 1928 Oxford captain, beat W. B. Torrance (Edinburgh Burgess) by 2 and 1; Crane beat Redman, of Hayling, by 1 up; Dawson (Chicago) defeated Major Guy Campbell (Royal & Ancient) by 1 up; and A. R. Aitken (Royal & Ancient) eliminated Noel Layton (Royal & Ancient) by 1 up.

T. P. Perkins, the holder, figured in a widely discussed incident in the second round, when he refused the request of the pair following to play through, on the ground that it was a most unusual request to make in a championship. Stroyan, his partner, was quite willing.

### Remarkable Game by Harris

June 13.

Rain fell during the night but the weather was fine for the opening of the fourth round of the Amateur Golf Championship this morning.

Cyril Tolley (Royal & Ancient) beat R. Oppenheimer, the 1923 Oxford captain, by five and four. The Prince of Wales followed the match with the keenest interest.

Tolley turned three up and won the tenth where Oppenheimer was bunkered. Oppenheimer, holing a long putt, won the eleventh. The next hole was halved, but Tolley won the 13th and 14th.

Robert Harris, who won the championship in 1925, beat the Hon. Osmund Scott (St. George's) by 6 and 4. The ex-holder of the championship was in great form. He went out in 33 and turned 4 up. When the match was finished at the 14th he had won under an average of fours.—Reuter.

## SHANGHAI GOLF

### Shanghai Junior Golf Club

The final of the Captain's Cup competition of the Shanghai Junior Golf Club was played off at Seekingjao on June 9 by courtesy of the Shanghai Golf Club. The conditions were 18 holes medal play. J. V. Webb ran out the winner with a score of 82 nett, his opponent, J. L. Henry, scoring 88.

Full scores were Webb:—98-16=82; Henry 106-18=88.

### Wiltshires v. Zero Club

At Hungjao on June 12 the first of a series of three matches between sides representing the Wiltshire Regiment and the Zero Club took place, resulting in a win for the latter. Through illness the full side of the Zero Club was not able to be present, and in the circumstances the commanding officer of the Wiltshires was co-opted for the club. The sides were the guests of the chairman of the Zero Club, Mr. N. L. Sparke, prior to the match, whereafter keen games ensued. Details:—

WILTSHIRE REGT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capt. Bevan | 0 |
| Lieut. Ashley | 0 |
| Capt. Lloyd | 0 |
| Capt. James | 0 |
| Lieut. Wrigley | 0 |
| Major Culver | 0 |
| Lieut. Saook | 0 |
| | 0 |

ZERO CLUB

| | |
|---|---|
| Col. Barker | 1 |
| P. A. Cox | 0 |
| E. O. Cumming | 1 |
| E. G. Jamieson | 1 |
| L. M. Cosgrave | 1 |
| N. H. Rutherford | 1 |
| R. Wood | 1 |
| | 6 |

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# LAW REPORTS

## H. M. FULL COURT

### APPEALS IN SEDITION CASES

In H.M. Supreme Court, on June 7, his Honour Judge G. W. King, the Acting Judge, sitting alone as the Full Court, heard the appeals of Ishar Singh and Hakin Singh against the severity of the sentences meted out to them by Mr. A. . . Martin, Registrar, in the lower court.

Counsel appearing in the case were M.. Tycho Wing, for appellants, and Mr. V. Priestwood, who represented the Crown.

At the outset, his Lordship explained that he sat alone as the Full Court under Article 22 (3) of the Order-in-Council 1925. Judge Grain, he said, was on Home leave and it would be difficult to get the Chief Justice of Hongkong or one of the Judges of the Hongkong Supreme Court from the Colony in time because it was necessary to try the case quickly, it being an appeal against the severity of sentence. Further, said Judge King, he sat alone as the Full Court because it was an appeal from the Registrar and for the purpose of Article 29 (3), the Registrar exercised the power and jurisdiction of a Provincial Court, in which event the Judge could sit alone to hear appeals as Full Court.

The appellants appealed against sentences to terms of imprisonment and orders for their deportation following the recent sedition case in the Police Court.

#### Counsel and Police Search

In submitting that the order for deportation was unnecessary and asking that it should be rescinded, Mr. Wing drew the attention of the Court to the long residence of Ishar Singh in Shanghai, a period of some 20 years, and to the good character of both appellants.

Mr. Wing submitted that the police were not entitled to search for seditious documents and the Magistrate was not authorized to order them to do so and, in support of his contentions, counsel cited authorities. "I have," he said, "more than once complained of it. The police insist on searching through all the papers of people to see if they can dig out anything against them. The mere possession of seditious literature does not mean that the possessor distributed such literature or that he sympathized with what was contained therein." Mr. Wing stated that he could not understand the mentality of people who believed that, when a man had such papers in his possession, he held the same opinions himself.

#### An Abuse of Rights

Mr. Priestwood, arguing against the appeal, said the real gist of the appeal was the question of deportation. In cases of sedition, the circumstances of the case must be looked into. Appellants were British subjects and they had abused their rights as subjects of the Crown and their privileges of extraterritoriality. In the Settlement, the Crown had the assistance of the Shanghai Municipal Police but counsel could not say that this was the case throughout China. Deportation in this case was perfectly fair and logical. It would prevent these men from repeating their seditious acts. Although, as his learned friend had stated, they had been charged for the first time, this did not mean that they had not taken part in such offences in the past. Theirs was a continued offence showing a state of mind which was no mere accident, no mere slip of grace, but a seditious mind.

His Lordship asked if there was any argument in the lower court regarding security being given and Mr. Priestwood mentioned that he had asked for deportation as security was of no avail. The matter had been brought up.

Continuing, counsel said the police could not prevent persons from carrying on sedition secretly; all they could do was to prevent them from letting. If accused were not deported, they could still carry on their acts of sedition secretly, even though they were given security.

At this juncture, the Judge raised the question of security in lieu of deportation and over this there was considerable argument.

Mr. Priestwood said that, as to the search of the boxes, the evidence should be taken into account. The boxes were not forcibly broken open. They were opened with keys handed to the police by appellants and with their full consent. This was a perfect answer to the charge of unlawful search. Concluding, the Crown asked that the order should stand.

#### The Court's Ruling

The Judge said that appellants had been convicted for prejudicing the public safety of H.M. dominions. The question was whether the sentence was excessive. One man had been sentenced to two months' imprisonment and the other was given one month. The Magistrate did not consider tht question of security, but ordered the depertation of the accused men and it was against this that they appealed. His Honour had some grave doubts in his mind, but he felt that if the men were guilty the sentence of deportation was not too severe. They had been convicted of making speeches which were highly subversive to law and order. They should consider the mischief caused in the minds of their hearers. Though his Lordship had his doubts, he was, nevertheless, of the opinion that the sentence was not too heavy. There was no question of the guilt of the men. Having read the speeches and the evidence, he had come to the conclusion that the order of deportation was not too heavy and accordingly he would dismiss the appeals.

#### A Passport as Permission

In the afternoon the appeal of Charn Singh against his sentence of one month's imprisonment and re-deportation, passed in the lower Court on May 25, was heard by Judge King sitting as Full Court. Mr. T. Wing appeared for the appellant and Mr. Priestwood for the Crown.

The grounds for the appeal, as given by Mr. Wing, were that the passport held by the appellant from the Governor General of India was equal, within the meaning of Article 90 (8) of the China Order in Council of 1925, to a permission in writing from a Secretary of State, necessary for the return of a deportee, and also that the powers of the Governor General to issue passports could not be limited by the Order in Council as nothing made under the authority of the Foreign Powers Jurisdiction can be repugnant to the Order in act of Parliament. Mr. Wing held that the sentence was excessively severe for what could only be called a technical offence, as Charn Singh was within his right in believing the permit of Governor General was all he needed, for he could not, as an uneducated Indian watchman, know anything of a Secretary of State and his power.

Charn Singh had been deported in 1917, in 1918 he had obtained his passport from the Governor General to Hongkong, and had gone there. Later he went to Hankow and in 1920 came to Shanghai where he has been since, and has since then regularly registered at the Consulate every year. There had been absolutely no attempt at deception.

Legal discussion followed at some length as to the definition of a passport and its power and Mr. Priestwood gave as his grounds that the sentence should be upheld that the Governor General of India had not the power of the Secretary of State and could not be considered as or equal to the Secretary of State, and that in coming back to China without a written permit from the Secretary of State, Charn Singh was, by law, "liable to be forthwith deported." Appellant had been arrested because he had been made president of the Gurdwara at a time when seditious speeches were being made there. Upon inquiry Mr. Priestwood had found that Charn Singh had been deported in 1917 for sedicious activities.

Judge King summed up shortly and after further argument in which he expressed that he would have preferred that further information had been afforded the Crown Advocate, he upheld the decision of the lower Court in sentencing Charn Singh to one month's imprisonment and re-deportation.

## H. M. SUPREME COURT

### MONEY-LENDING CLAIM

Judgment for $350 with costs was awarded Mrs. Mary Villas, a British subject who was plaintiff in an action for that amount brought in H. M. Supreme Court on June 10, before his Honour Judge G. W. King against G. Abbas, for the alleged non-payment of a note drawn in September, 1927. Plaintiff was represented by Mr. E. T. Maitland, whilst defendant appeared in his own behalf.

Evidence was offered by plaintiff that she had previously engaged in numerous money lending transactions with the mother of the defendant, Mrs. S. Abbas, but that all such dealings had been based on an old friendship and no interest was charged or notes drawn.

The defendant stated that he had signed the note on which the action was based on being asked to do so by his mother, but later had discovered the loan was an old one and his mother had been paying interest on it at the rate of $22 monthly for over two years. On this basis he stated the interest paid had amounted to more than the capital, and he therefore refused to pay the capital when asked.

Judgment was given in favour of the plaintiff.

### INDIAN MURDER TRIAL

Before the acting Judge, Mr. C. W. King, and a jury composed of Messrs. D. Campbell, H. Jory, J. Elmore, W. Doran, C. A. J. Wilkie, F. Parry, J. R. Huxter, C. L. Tebbutt, O. B. Payne, T. R. Chassels, H. G. Brewster and W. Lowry, at H. M. Supreme Court on June 12, there appeared five Indians charged with the murder of Harcharan Singh on the night of March 6, 1929. The accused men were Mewa Singh, Karim Singh, Sadhu Singh and Naurang Singh. Mr. Tycho Wing appeared for the defence, and Mr. V. Priestwood for the prosecution.

The accused pleaded not guilty. Mr. Priestwood said that on the morning of March 7, Sgt. Harvey was in charge of a search party in the western district. On crossing Brenan Road near the railway a Chinese boy came up and told them that the body of a Sikh was lying in Keswick Road and that the head had been cut off. The police party proceeded there and found all evidences of a ghastly murder. The body was lying on its back and the head was completely severed. Police headquarters were immediately notified and D. S. I. Grubb responded, and on a grave-mound close by found a Chinese chopper covered with blood. At the side of Keswick Road was a large pool of blood and near it were five cartridge shells of .32 calibre. There were evidences that the body had been dragged to its final resting place from the place where the pool of blood was found. The head was later recognized as being that of Harcharan Singh who had been employed as a watchman at 60 Kiangse Road, by Messrs. G. T Fulford, Co., Ltd.

#### Evidence as to Death

Following police evidence bearing out Mr. Priestwood's statement, Dr Gauntlett was called with reference to the bullet wounds found in deceased's body. He stated that it was his belief that deceased had been kneeling when shot and he was of the opinion that death had been due to a gun-shot wound and decapitation had taken place after death. He did not believe the decapitation had taken any length of time as he had seen the chopper and believed it capable of going through a man's neck with one or two strokes. He was also of the opinion from an examination of the skin about the neck that death had taken place before midnight.

The next witness called was Kishin Singh who stated he was a watchman and had shared quarters and a mess with Karim Singh, one of the accused, and several other Sikhs in Robison Road where they were employed. He identied the chopper found near the body as being one that had been used in his mess, and he had identified it at police headquarters from 13 other choppers by certain marks on the handle.

Dalep Singh stated he had eaten at the same mess as deceased and had purchased the chopper found near the body from the mess funds. He had paid 40 cents for it and knew it by marks on the handle. Karim Singh was still eating at the mess when the witness had left it in January because of employment elsewhere.

#### Violent Political Arguments

Harnam Kohr, widow of the deceased, said that she had lived in Shanghai for 12 years. The last time she saw her husband alive was at tiffin on March 6.

The witness was questioned by Mr. Wing and said that her husband had on several occasions had violent arguments with accused over their political beliefs and that Karim Singh had accused her husband of giving evidence of the doings of the Eastern Oppressed People's League to the C. I. D. She said further that two or three weeks before her husband was killed Naurang Singh, one of the accused, had said in a speech at the Sikh Gurdwara that "he would kill my husband." The deceased was not present and when the witness had told him of the affair he had said, "Naurang is only a dog and he's barking." Witness knew no one in court who had heard the speech, though she said the Guardwara had been crowded with 200 people.

Mr. Wing challenged the truth of her statement regarding the alleged speech and she said, "These people are all enemies any way and they would not tell the truth for me."

Adam MacKay, employed by Messrs. Fulford at 60 Kiangse Road, said that he had known the deceased for six or seven years and had always found him a faithful man. On the evening of March 6 deceased had wanted to get away early as he had business and the request was granted. He left the premises about 5.30 p.m.

The next person to give evidence was Mohamed Sodique who said he was employed as a watchman, and on the evening of March 6 had come out of Jessfield Park and had seen four Sikhs standing near a coffee stand talking. Later they walked away toward the railroad tracks and the witness had followed them a short distance. One of the four turned around repeatedly and the witness could plainly see his face. The witness overheard this man saw, "To-day we will make finish," but the witness had no idea as to what he referred. He next saw the man, who constantly turned round, at the police station where the witness had picked him out of a line of Sikhs without any trouble.

#### "Eastern Oppressed People"

Tara Singh, a watchman employed at 12 Hankow Road said that the deceased was an old friend of his and so were the accused. They were all on the committee of the Eastern Oppressed People's League. The witness said the aims of the League were to get freedom for them and that the headquarters were in Nanking. The deceased had gone to Nanking several months ago as a special representative of the Shanghai members together with one of the accused, and since their return the committee was always quarrelling with the dead man. They were against him, but witness was not. "Naurang Singh" continued witness, "was the man who went to Nanking with the dead man, and when he came back he told us that Harcharan Singh had signed many papers in English and he was working for the C.I.D." Frequent meetings of the committee were held in secret places so that the police could not hear them. Meetings were held sometimes on the Bund, and in the Gardens and anywhere. On the evening of March 6 the witness had called the deceased on the telephone to go for a walk on the Bund but was told the deceased was busy. The witness thereupon took a bus ride and went out by Jessfield Park. In Brenan Road near the park he met Harcharan Singh walking with Karim Singh and was told that the others had gone ahead by the railroad tracks and they would follow them. The witness wanted to call the others back but Karim Singh had said "No. We will walk up with them and Horcharan Singh must come too." The three continued walking and it was getting dark. Witness though the time was about 6.30. Near the corner of Keswick Road and the railroad crossing they met Sadhu Singh and Naurang Singh who continued on with them though witness wanted to turn back as he was getting sick. Suddenly, Karim Singh stumbled and a heavy thing fell down from his pocket wrapped in a Chinese newspaper. It was about the size of a Hong List and it made a dull sound when it fell. Witness asked, "What is this?" and was told by Karim Singh, "Just nothing." Karim Singh picked the object up and placed it under his coat and the witness got frightened then and ran back. They did not try to stop him but he was sick and frightened.

Questioned by Mr. Wing witness said he was afraid they were going to do something but he did not tell Harcharan Singh because the others were there. They had a bottle and he was afraid something was going to happen but he did not know about anything. He went back because he was frightened they would do something to him and to Harcharan Singh but he did not know why.

#### Arrest of Accused

David B. Ross, Det.-Sub-Insp. said that on March 16 he had gone to No. 64 Robison Road with a search warrant for arms and ammunition and seditious literature in the quarters of Mewa Singh and had executed the warrant without finding anything. He had taken Mewa Singh to the police station where he was arrested and charged with murder.

His Lordship—If you found nothing contained in the warrant why did you arrest him on a charge of murder?

Witness—Those were my orders.

Witness added that later the same evening he had gone to the quarters of Karim Singh at 80 Robison Road and had searched on a similar warrant but found nothing and he took him to the station and arrested him on a charge of murder.

His Lordship—If the Crown Advocate intends to defend the legality of these warrants it will place me in a very awkward position for they should never have been issued.

Witness stated he had later visited the quarters of Sadhu Singh and had executed a similar search warrant but found nothing. Sadhu Singh had told the witness, that on the night of March 6 he returned from his job at the German Consulate and stayed in his room, never going out the whole night.

At this point the hearing was adjourned.

#### Verdict of Not Guilty

Verdicts of not guilty were returned by the jury on June 13.

D. S. I. David B. Ross, S.M.P., was the first witness called at the morning session and he identified the chopper presented in evidence as being the one found near the decapitated body of the deceased on the morning the murder came to light. He identified it by means of a mark on the handle which he believed was the chop of the maker and which mark was not on any of the 14 choppers assembled by the police during the investigation. The chopper had been picked out of the police collection by several witnesses for the prosecution who stated that it had been used in the mess where Karim Singh, one of the accused, ate before the murder took place.

James Alfred Quayle, Chief Det.-Inspr., said that he had arrested the accused at the Central Police Station and had conducted the identification tests when the chopper had been selected with apparent case by the witnesses. The investigation was fair, and all the choppers assembled were similar in weight and size to the one selected by the witnesses.

Bevant Singh and Dula Singh, both attached to the Indian section, C.I.D., gave testimony that they were present at the arrests of the accused and that no statements had been made by them at that time.

This closed the case for the prosecution and Mr. Wing said he would call no witnesses nor would he put his clients in the witness box. Counsel then addressed the jury.

#### Much Circumstantial Evidence

His Lordship, addressing the jury, warned them that in reaching their verdicts they should confine themselves to the facts presented in the case and not be swayed by personal feelings. He said the first question to decide was that the deceased had been murdered, and he recalled to the jury that from the testimony given by Dr. F. G. Gauntlett the deceased had died from gun-shot wounds received in the right breast and in the right cheek. Two other wounds had been received but these were not thought to be fatal.

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Decapitation was said by the witness to have taken place after death.

His lordship said further that certain of the witnesses may have lied, but that circumstantial evidence was very strong evidence, and there was considerable of it in this case. He recalled the evidence of the chief witness for the prosecution Tara Singh, who said he had met the accused and the deceased at the entrance of Jessfield Park and had walked with them a short distance in the growing darkness towards Brenan and Keswick Roads. The witness had testified that he had seen a package fall from under the coat of Karim Singh and that it had made a dull thud when it landed. Witness had said the package was wrapped in a Chinese newspaper which he clearly saw, but hardly a quarter of an hour later he had left the party because he was afraid of the darkness.

### Frequent Political Quarrels

His Lordship asked the jury to consider this evidence carefully also that offered by the same witness that all the accused, himself and the deceased, had been leaders in the Shanghai branch of the Eastern Oppressed People's League and that there had been frequent quarrels between the four accused and the deceased over political beliefs in which the witness had taken no part.

He recalled the testimony given by the widow of the deceased that one of the accused had publicly declared at a meeting of the Sikh Gurdwara that her husband would be killed, but when pressed by Mr. Wing she had declared she could not give the names of any of the 200 present because they would not testify for her. He asked them carefully to weigh this evidence also that given by the accused in statements to the police that they had, with one exception, gone straight from their work, on the night of the murder, to their homes where they had remained. The exception had stated he visited friends but in his statement he could not give their names or addresses.

His Lordship regretted that Mr. Wing had not put the accused in the witness box or called any witnesses, which conduct the jury should not allow to sway their opinions, but they should rely solely on the edivence presented in the court and on this they should base their verdicts. Should they not be able within a reasonable time to agree on verdicts, they should communicate with him and he would take the proper steps. He again warned them that they had a great duty to perform and while it was perhaps a terrible one, it must be done and he was sure they would carry it out to the best of their ability.

### Verdict of Not Guilty

The jury retired at 2.55 p.m. and returned at 3.45 p.m. with the verdicts as given above. His Lordship thanked them and the case was closed.

## H. M. POLICE COURT

### FALSE PRETENCES CHARGE DISMISSED

Before the Registrar, Mr. A. J. Martin, in H.M. Police Court, on June 8, A. C. Townsend, managing director of the firm of A. C. Townsend, Day & Co., Ltd., 10A Hongkong Road, was charged with obtaining Tls. 15,000 from Remington Carson Lee by falsely representing that the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China had promised to give his firm further facilities if Tls. 20,000 were deposited, which, it is alleged, was untrue.

Counsel appearing in the case were Messrs. K. W. Luchich for the complainant and Mr. E. L. Hartopp for the defence.

Complainant said that he was compradore of defendant's firm. Defendant made him believe that the Chartered Bank would extend more facilities if the firm's capital were increased. The original capital was Tls. 30,000, which defendant had told him had been deposited in the Chartered Bank. Townsend wanted witness to invest Tls. 50,000 in the firm but he replied that he could not invest that much. Then Townsend asked for Tls. 20,000, but witness, upon discovering that he could not do that, agreed to let him have Tls. 15,000 in order to increase the capital and promote the business. At first he wanted to invest this money on April 1, but defendant asked him to pay on March 24, because he wanted to register witness's name in the British Consulate as a shareholder. The money eventually was handed over on March 25 and witness was given a receipt. Witness first met defendant on January 10, when he applied for a position as compradore. Witness had called at his office and agreed to furnish a bank guarantee of Tls. 5,000. Towsend would not agree to that and suggested that witness should put up Tls. 15,000 to increase the firm's capital, in which event he would not have to put up a guarantee for the compradoreship. Witness at that time knew nothing of the affairs of defendant's firm: Townsend had only shown him the 1927 balance sheet. This showed that the capital was Tls. 30,000 and that good profits had been made and, further, that there was a reserve of Tls. 10,000 from the profits of the previous years. Witness then asked as to the state of affairs for 1928 and Townsend replied that he always had a large overdraft at the Chartered Bank as a bank facility, this amounting to more than one lakh. He stated that, if the firm's capital were increased, to Tls. 50,000 the bank would allow a further overdraft of about another lakh. He made witness believe that there was cargo awaiting shipment on which the overdraft had been allowed and that the money had been advanced by the bank for this cargo.

Continuing, witness said that, after he had deposited the Tls. 15,000, Townsend promised to deposit the remaining Tls. 5,000. In April, Townsend showed him a letter from the bank addressed to him as managing director of the firm, which was dated December 7, 1928, to the effect that the local office of the bank had received a wire from London to reduce the overdraft but stating that, if the firm's capital were increased, the facilities should remain open to them.

Asked whether Townsend had deposited the money in the Chartered Bank, witness said that Townsend had told him he had done so. Witness asked for the receipt and Townsend said that the money had been paid into the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank. Townsend further said he had not deposited his Tls. 5,000. Before instituting action, witness had asked Townsend to return the money: Townsend promised to do so and gave him a letter to that effect. His promise was a personal one and not on behalf of the firm. Later, witness had been told that Tls. 10,000 of the Tls. 15,000 had been paid against an old overdraft and Tls. 5,000 to pay the March accounts, with which witness was not concerned.

Witness then said that he had been cheated so he had appealed to the Court to force Townsend to return his money: he could not wait indefinitely. He thought he was cheated because he gave the money to promote business and Townsend used it for other purposes with which he was not concerned.

Mr. Hartopp submitted that the case for the prosecution had not been proved and asked that it should be dismissed.

Mr. Luchich contended that there was correspondence to prove complainant's case.

The Registrar held that the case had not been proved and that it was a civil, not a criminal, action.

As his Worship dismissed the charge, complainant cried: "He has cheated me of my money and I want it back."

### THE "WHEEL" CASE

In H.M. Police Court on June 13 before the Registrar, Mr. A. J. Martin, Messrs. J. H. Blakelock and J. S. Graham of the Public Health Department, R. J. S. Davies of the Chartered Bank, and H. O. Pickford and W. Sutherland of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank were charged in that they on May 26 unlawfully did haunt or resort to a common gaming house carried on in certain premises at 1510 Bubbling Well Road. All save Mr. Graham pleaded guilty, but

(Continued on Page 118)

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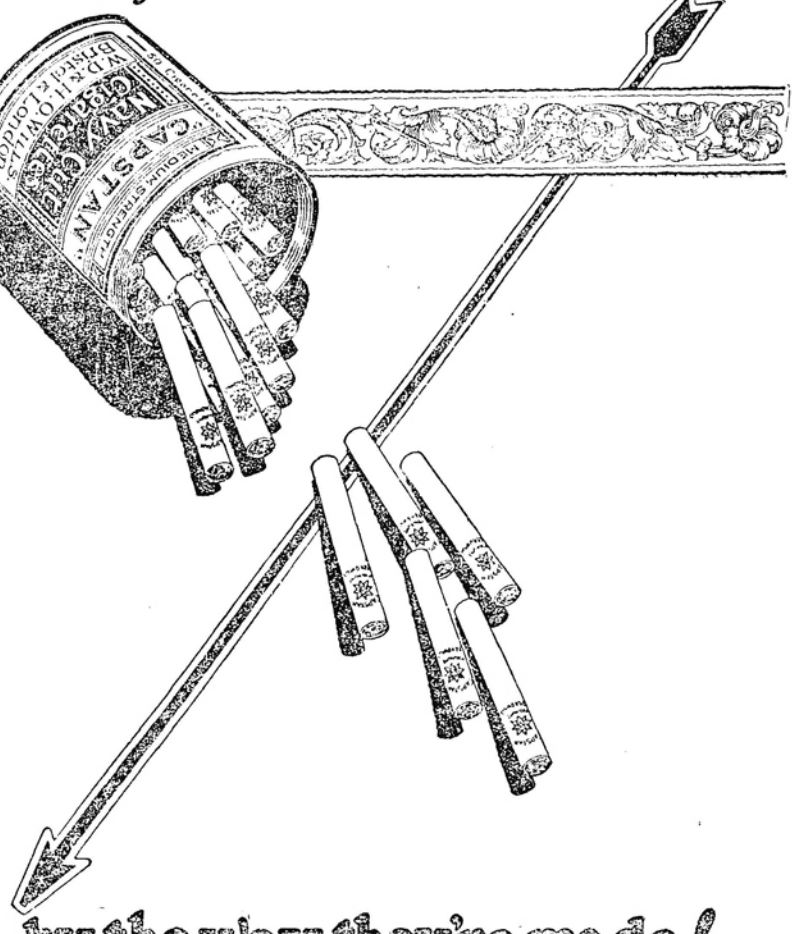


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## LAW REPORTS

(Continued from Page 447.)

reserving his pleading until his counsel, Mr. Tycho Wing, who was engaged in another case in the Supreme Court, could be present. Mr. G. H. Wright and Mr. P. Urban appeared for the prosecution.

When the accused had been asked by His Worship whether they pleaded guilty or not guilty, Mr. Wright remarked that another summons had been issued, for Mr. G. A. Johnson who was not in court. His Worship explained that the summons had not been served on him as he had left Shanghai.

Mr. Graham asked for an adjournment so that his counsel could be present. Before granting this, His Worship asked if he had any idea whether his counsel would put forward legal argument, as such might possibly affect the cases of the other four accused. He made it clear that the four accused had pleaded guilty only to being in the gaming house, not to playing.

Mr. Wright: There is no allegation that they were playing. Their pleading guilty means that they admit they were on the premises. The only penalty is for them to be bound over.

### More Cases Foreshadowed

His Worship then decided to adjourn the cases until June 17 at 10 a.m. He explained to the accused that, under the rules of the court, if they did not appear the case would go on without them. The limit of the penalty, he said, was for them to be bound over; they could not be fined.

"If you do not appear, "he said," you will be able to read about the result in the newspapers."

Mr. G. H. Wright then stated that there was no question of the selection by the S.M.P. of these five persons from the great number who were in 1510 Bubbling Well Road at the time. All the names of those who were there were taken, he said, and all those under the jurisdiction of H.M. Court would be brought before the magistrate. He explained that, owing to the number of names and the fact that many of them were busy men, the Council were not charging them in one lot. Everyone was, of course, entitled to an individual trial and it would be hard on a man who appeared in court at 10 a.m. to have to wait possibly until 4 p.m. before his case came up.

His Worship: In another court I have tried a hundred gamblers at one time.

Mr. Wright then repeated that any one of those who would be summoned could ask for a separate trial.

His Worship: I think a lot of people would prefer to be charged in company with the whole of the rest of Shanghai.

The case was then adjourned.

## U. S. COURT FOR CHINA

### CHINESE CLAIM FOR INSURANCE

The suit of the Republic of China against the Merchants Fire Insurance Co., of New York, and the Great American Insurance Co. of New York, co-insurers of the Telephone Administration in Wuchang, was begun on June 11 before Judge M.D. Purdy in the American Court. Each claim is for Hankow $66,238.25, the fire having occurred on February 22, 1926. Messrs. H. D. Rodger and W.Y. Char appeared for the Government and Mr. C. S. Franklin represented the first defendant, Mr. J. B. Davies the second.

After Mr. Rodger had outlined his case, Mr. Davies told the Court that his client was at all times willing to pay, but that there were four possible claimants, namely the Peking government, the Nationalist Government, the Wuhan government of Wu Pei-fu and Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, who asserted that they had installed the apparatus and had not been paid in full. The Great American Insurance Co., did not wish to take advantage of the unsettled conditions in China, and although there were three separate lapses on the part of plaintiffs, serious enough to void the policy, they did not care to press this point, but asked the Court to decide which was the legal claimant. Therefore, he had filed a general denial in order to force all claimants to come in to Court to prove their case—he would not contest the action.

Mr Davies having completed his statement, Mr. Char said that plaintiff would not ask for interest from this company, but for principal only.

Mr. Chwang Jsonvin Tzehoan, Director-General of Telephones and Telegraphs for the Nationalist Government, introduced a certified copy of the contract for the purchase of the telephone equipment for the Wuchang plant, for machinery, equipment, cables, and accessories. This equipment was that which had been burned.

### Inadmissible Photographs

Mr. Hung Chang-tsan, chief engineer of the Wuchang installation since 1923, produced photographs which he had taken of the fire, but which Judge Purdy ruled were inadmissible as evidence. He said that generators, switchboards, storage batteries and cables were destroyed, the fire having burned for six hours.

Witness said that Messrs. Nielsen & Malcom, Ltd., were the adjusters and that Dr. N. L. Chang (attorney) had represented the company. No witnesses were in Court to identify much correspondence between these parties which Mr. Rodger introduced, neither a representative of the adjusters or Dr. Chang, and Mr. Franklin objected to each of 25 exhibits brought before his Honour, who overruled each successively. Mr. Franklin noted exceptions just as regularly. The letters were dated from January to October, 1927. One letter contained an acceptance of the adjuster's report, written by Dr. Chang (copy only introduced into the record).

Opening the afternoon session Mr. Rodger introduced the policies and receipts for *premia* paid.

In cross-examination, Mr. Franklin elicited from witness that he did not know of his own knowledge that these letters had been sent or received.

Mr. Rodger wished to give evidence as to correspondence he had had with the American Minister regarding recognition of the various Chinese governments by the American Government. Mr. Franklin waiving the formality of the oath. The letters were ruled out on Mr. Franklin's objection.

### An Unsuccessful Motion

The plaintiff having rested, Mr. Franklin moved to strike from the record Exhibits O to KK, including most of the 25 letters, to which he had objected during the morning. He argued that copies were not the best evidence and cited law to prove that detention of evidence by opponents, although called for formally by proponents, was not an excuse for the non-production. Mr. Char answered the argument.

Judge Purdy:—I think that the evidence of plaintiff is very flimsy but I will overrule your motion.

Mr. Franklin then moved for judgment for defendant on two points. According to the conditions of the policy, plaintiff should have brought suit within 12 months or should have been party to an arbitration—they had not done this. His second point concerned the fact, as he argued, that plaintiff had not established a value on the property damaged.

Mr. Char:—The adjusters fixed the loss and we accepted their valuation. The company to date has not accepted their agents' figure.

Mr. Franklin then argued that the company had not accepted any adjustment. They were not bound by valuation of the adjusters, and there was no evidence to show that the plaintiff had ever informed the company of their acceptance of the adjusters' valuation.

Regarding his second point, that plaintiff had not established a definite loss, Mr. Franklin said that Nielsen & Malcom's adjustment was no offer. They only investigated and formed an opinion, and, "this is no proof of 'extent of loss.'" Plaintiff had not presented any other evidence as to the damage done.

### The Judge's Comment

Judge Purdy (regarding the lapsed policy):—I cannot see how an insurance company can string a client along, when the adjusters write weekly for a period. Is'nt that a part of the adjusters' duty to inform the parties concerned. I think that I will hold against you. A client cannot be lured along for many months. This clause must not be considered invalid as long as these negotiations continue. If they (the company) say that they will not pay, then it is up to the insured to institute legal action. I will also deny your second point. Are you ready to begin your defence?

Mr. Franklin:—Yes. I am, but I would rather have an adjournment.

On June 12, Mr. Franklin called his only witness, Mr. G. M. Howes, Clerk of Court, to show that the settlement of judement had been filed.

Mr. Rodger again wished to introduce letters from the American Minister to show that at the time of the settlement of judgment, there was no recognized government in China. He argued that the Tuan Chi-jui faction were put out of office by Marshal Chang Tso-lin, a revolutionary, and that no other government was recognized by the American Government until July, 1928, when Nanking acquired recognition.

### The Minister's Letter

Mr. Franklin objected to this evidence as being incompetent and irrelevant.

Judge Purdy:—Would a letter from the American Minister be considered as competent evidence? Is this evidence subject to cross examination? I will sustain the objection.

Mr. Char then quoted authorities to show that "ambassadorial certificates had been admitted by American Courts, and Mr. Franklin pointed out that these letters were not certificated.

Plaintiffs began their argument while waiting for a representative of the Equitable Eastern Bank, who was subpoenaed by Mr. Rodger to show just how the judgment settlement had been paid. Mr. Char pointed out that the acts of revolutionary agents were invalidated, while the acts of the Nationalist Government after recognition automatically were validated.

Argument was suspended while Mr. E. G. Zacharias, assistant manager of the Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation, gave evidence. In reply to Mr. Rodger, and after referring to bank records, he said that the Merchants Fire Insurance Co., had deposited $[illegible] subject to terms of an agreement between the depositor and the Republic of China, concerning the other suit Cause 5025. Mr. Rodger also introduced two bank documents, assignments of claims, firstly from the American Asiatic Underwriters to the defendant and then to the Republic of China. The date on the deposit slip was May 17, 1928, although that on the agreement was May 11, 1928. Mr. Rodger attempted to show that the money was not actually paid to an attorney for the Peking Government, but Mr. Franklin objected.

## PROVISIONAL COURT

### ALLEGED TRADEMARK INFRINGEMENT

A case of infringement of trademark was heard in the Provisional Court on June 10 before Judge Chau and the Senior Consul's Deputy, Mr. S. L. Burdett, when the B.A.T. brought an action against eight Chinese shop-keepers residing in the Hongkew and West Hongkew districts. It was alleged that the defendants were selling an imitation of the company's "Victory" cigarette. Mr. L. Leonard Morrison appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs.

The defence stated that the "Victory" cigarettes had been bought from a salesman who purported to be an employee of the B.A.T. The cigarettes had been bought, it was stated, in good faith and in the belief that they were genuine "Victory" brand. The defence was the same in the case of all the eight defendants. Only small quantities of the alleged imitations were found when the shops of the defendants were searched, on a warrant applied for by the company, some time ago.

The hearing was adjourned.

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THE post of Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in the different provinces and at the treaty ports will be abolished by the Waichiaopu at the end of this year, reports the vernacular press.

## Municipal Gazette News

### Fire Brigade Report for April

The fires more particularly of note during the month were:—

*April 15, 23.17. 3/4 Lloyd Road. General Store, etc.—Sections of Central Division.*—This was an exceedingly late call, and unfortunately attended with heavy loss of life, six persons losing their lives. A large glare was sighted *en route*, and a block of premises immediately behind the shops at the corner of Lloyd and Nanking Roads was a mass of flame, as well as the backs of seven adjacent houses. The fire was attacked from all sides, but the original block was destroyed, and seven shops and houses damaged at the rear.

*April 16, 5.45. 187/190 N. Thibet Road. Piece Goods Shop.—Sections of Sinza Division.*—This was a Watch Tower call, and almost immediately after leaving the Station it was plainly visible. On arrival it was found to be a large piece goods shop well alight, whilst the shops on either side were already involved. The original premises were badly damaged, and the adjoining shops slightly affected.

It is a peculiar coincidence that these premises were the scene of a fire on March 27, more particularly as there was also an outbreak in the adjoining shops on the 26th, when three were badly affected on the first floor.

*April 24, 1.10. Fortune Terrace, Chapei.—Sections of Hongkew Division.*—Three semi-foreign houses were well alight about 200 yards in Chapei, and Hongkew Division laid on. During operations the body of a foreigner was found in an attic. Artificial respiration was resorted to, and he was conveyed to the General Hospital and there certified dead.

*April 25, 00.24. L.A. 2758 Yangtszepoo Road. Dwelling.—Sections of Yangtszepoo Division.*—This was a very small fire, being only bedding, but was attended with casualities. Two females died in Hospital from burns and shock, after being conveyed there by the Brigade Rescue Van, whilst three other persons received minor burns.

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THE Hong List which includes the changes in Hong Staffs effected at the commencement of the year, contains accurate and complete information classified as follows:—

SHANGHAI HONG LIST.—All foreign and many Chinese firms, institutions, consulates, missions, etc., in Shanghai, with staffs arranged alphabetically.

SHANGHAI WHO'S WHO.—An alphabetical list of 11,800 business men and women of Shanghai, with their office addresses.

TRADE DIRECTORY.—A list of Shanghai firms are listed professional or trade headings.

AGENCIES.—Agencies held by Shanghai firms are listed alphabetically, with the firm's name after them.

STREET DIRECTORY.—A list of the streets of Shanghai in English and Chinese, with the occupants of all foreign and many Chinese houses, offices and stores.

RESIDENTIAL DIRECTORY.—A complete list of the foreign residents of Shanghai, men and women, arranged alphabetically, with their private addresses.

RAILWAYS.—A list of the Central and Northern Railways of China, with their foreign and Chinese staffs, including those resident in Shanghai.

MERCHANT MARINE OFFICERS.—An alphabetical list of marine officers on coast and riverine steamers trading to and from Shanghai.

FOREIGN NAVAL FORCES.—A list of foreign naval vessels and officers on the China Station.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR.—A list of all the diplomatic and consular officials in China.

OUTPORT HONG LIST.—A list of cities and outports with foreign firms and institutions and their staffs.

OUTPORT WHO'S WHO.—An alphabetical list of foreign residents, compiled from the Outport and Railway Sections of this work.

MISSIONARY DIRECTORY.—This gives the Protestant and Roman Catholic missionaries in China listed under their various stations, and also alphabetically, these lists being compiled from information obtained from the various Missions.

GENERAL.—National and Bank Holidays, Postal Information, Shanghai Harbour Regulations, Foreign and Chinese Calendars, Exchange Tables, etc.

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# FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

## THE NEW LABOUR CABINET

### A Ministry Formed of Moderates and Gradualists under Ramsay MacDonald: Arthur Henderson to Succeed to the Foreign Office

London, June 7.

It is officially announced that the new Labour Cabinet will be as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury and Leader in the House of Commons | The Rt. Hon. James Ramsay MacDonald, M.P. |
| Lord Privy Seal | Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P. |
| Lord President of the Council | Rt. Hon. Lord Parmoor, K.C.V.O. |
| Lord High Chancellor | Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Sankey. |
| Chancellor of the Exchequer | Rt. Hon. Philip Snowden, M.P. |
| Home Office | Rt. Hon. J. R. Clynes, M.P. |
| Foreign Affairs | Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, M.P. |
| Dominions and Colonies | Rt. Hon. Sidney Webb, |
| War Office | Rt. Hon. Thomas Shaw, M.P. |
| Air Minister | Brig.-Gen. Rt. Hon. Lord Thomson. |
| India Office | Capt. Wm. Wedgewood Benn, M.P. D.S.O. |
| Admiralty | A. V. Alexander, M.P. |
| Board of Trade | Rt. Hon. Wm. Graham, M.P. |
| Minister of Health | Arthur Greenwood. |
| Minister of Labour | Miss Margaret Bondfield, M.P. |
| Minister of Agriculture | Rt. Hon. Noel Buxton. |
| Board of Education | Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Trevelyan, M.P. |
| Secretary of State for Scotland | Rt. Hon. William Adamson, M.P. |
| First Commissioner of Works | George Lansbury, M.P. |
| Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster | Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart., M.P. |

The following Ministers do not hold Cabinet rank:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Attorney-General | W. Jowitt, K.C. |
| Solicitor-General | J. B. Melville. |
| Minister of Pensions | Rt. Hon. F. O. Roberts. |
| Minister of Transport | Herbert Morrison |
| Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Scotland | Thomas Johnston, M.P. |
| Postmaster-General | H. B. Lees-Smith |
| Paymaster-General | Lord Arnold. |

The positions of Lord Advocate and Solicitor-General for Scotland have not yet been filled.

Mr. A. V. Alexander, the new First Lord of the Admiralty, was Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade in the Labour Cabinet in 1924. For many years he was a Baptist Lay-preacher. He served in the army and was gazetted out with the honorary rank of Captain.

The name of Sir Henry Slesser, K.C., who was Solicitor-General in 1924, does not appear in the list because other services have been assigned to him which will be announced later.

Mr. Ben Turner has been appointed Secretary for Mines.

The following additional appointments have been announced:—

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES

AGRICULTURE:
Dr. Christopher Addison.
DOMINIONS:
Mr. Arthur Ponsonby.
HEALTH:
Miss Susan Lawrence.
TRANSPORT:
Earl Russell.

ADMIRALTY

CIVIL LORD:
Mr. George Hall.
PARLIAMENTARY FINANCIAL SECRETARY:
Mr. C. G. Ammon.

WAR OFFICE

PARLIAMENTARY UNDER SECRETARY:
Lord De La Warr.
FINANCIAL SECRETARY:
Mr. E. Shinwell.

TREASURY

FINANCIAL SECRETARY:
Mr. F. Pethick Lawrence.

UNDER SECRETARIES

FOREIGN OFFICE:
Hugh Dalton.
COLONIAL OFFICE:
Mr. W. Lunn.
AIR:
Mr. F. Montague.

Lord Arnold, the new Paymaster-General, will receive no salary. He has accepted the position, with nominal duties, in order to be free for work in the House of Lords and in other ways.

Sir Oswald Mosley, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Mr. George Lansbury, First Commissioner of Works, will also have duties imposed on them in connection with the scheme of national reconstruction which is now in course of preparation.

Sidney Webb, who was President of the Board of Trade in 1924 and Labour M.P. for Seaham until the recent election, when he retired from the seat in favour of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, will probably be raised to the peerage.

#### Mr. Thomas's First Job

The Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, interviewed by Reuter's representative to-day, dealing with the question of unemployment, said that finding work at home quickly and, he hoped, profitably was his task. The development of the British Empire, with its immense potentialities, was also included in his list and therefore no practical scheme in any part of the Empire was excluded.

#### Premier to Visit Geneva

June 8.

His first official utterance since he assumed the Premiership was made by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald this evening in an unexpected speech broadcast from 2-LO to-night.

The Premier said that the Government were losing no time in grappling with their duties. They had to work for peace in industry at home and affairs abroad.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, he added, had been placed at the head of the organization which will tackle with energy practical means of dealing with the unemployment problem, and they would spare no expenditure of time or energy to achieve their aims. He had been sceptical of reducing the unemployment figures to normality within a year, but everything that could be done would be done as speedily as possible.

The Premier said that Mr. Arthur Henderson had been placed in charge of foreign affairs, but, in view of the overshadowing importance of disarmament and the need of friendly discussion and agreement between Britain, the United States and other Powers, he himself hoped to pay a short visit to Geneva at the opening of the next meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations.

In conclusion the Premier urged the nation quietly to carry on its task of industrial recovery and expansion.

#### Newspapers Benevolent

A benevolent tone towards the new Labour Cabinet is reflected almost unanimously in the comment of this morning's papers on Mr. MacDonald's Government.

Dwelling with particular satisfaction at the exclusion of Left Wing Members of the Labour Party from the Government, "The Times" says that the Cabinet is the best that could have been designed to carry out "the unprovocative policy which apparently marks the beginning of the new *régime*."

"It is a very interesting and carefully balanced Cabinet," is the opinion of the "Daily Chronicle."

"This Government of moderates and gradualists," says the "Daily Telegraph," "need not inspire alarm."

The "Daily Chronicle" predicts that the new Government "will last much longer than some prophets imagine."

"A fine body of capable legislators," declares the "Daily Herald," "is the conclusive answer to the question: 'Is Labour fit to govern?'"

#### Liberal Who Went Over

It is officially announced this afternoon that Mr. W. A. Jowitt, K.C., who was elected M.P. for Preston as a Liberal, has joined the Labour Party.

Mr. Jowitt wrote to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald on June 5 that he had come to the conclusion that Radicals like himself must now turn to the Labour Party, which was the only effective instrument to carry out the reforms desired in the country. The letter concluded: "Therefore I consent to enroll under your banner."

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald replied: "I am glad you have now decided that it is a waste of time and an unjust withholding of service from public life for you to continue to believe that the Party with which you have hitherto been associated can be revived so as to contribute something that is really valuable to public life. It became a question of choosing which of the two Parties one has to serve."

#### A Naval Disarmament Scheme

June 9.

A "conference of three" on the naval question, to be held at Washington between President Hoover, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr W. L. Mackenzie-King, the Prime Minister of Canada, is recommended by the "Observer" as the surest way to world peace.

The national life of Canada within the Empire, it says, is irrevocably staked on her "undefended frontier."

The principle of an undefended frontier, the paper continues, should be applied to the Atlantic Ocean, adding that the proposed conference could arrange an impregnable peace for the English-speaking world on the basis of corresponding equality of naval and mercantile sea law.

There could never, the paper declares, be more favourable circumstances than now for such a conference.

The "Observer" is of the opinion that if President Hoover were to issue an invitation, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald would be ready to go to Washington at 24 hours' notice.

#### Premier to go to America

June 11.

Reuter understands that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Premier, has definitely decided to visit the United States after the rising of Parliament at the end of July.

According to the "Daily Herald," the Government intends to proceed forthwith towards ratification of the Washington Eight Hours Convention providing for the legal limitation of normal working hours in industrial undertakings to eight a day and 48 a week.

The Convention was signed at Washington in 1919, but has not so far been ratified by Britain.

#### Relations With America

Mr. Arthur Henderson, the new Foreign Secretary, interviewed regarding the Government's foreign policy, emphasized that the United States held the key to the situation in many problems affecting world peace.

The Government, he continued, would do everything in its power to strengthen the bonds between Britain and the United States and would use every means, and take every opportunity available, for personal contact and consultation with representatives of the United States Government.

Referring to the League of Nations, Mr. Henderson said that both he and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald regarded relations with the League as one of the most essential features of their policy. They would approach problems, he added, not from the standpoint of national strategy, but from the standpoint of international co-operation.

Referring to Russia, the Foreign Secretary said that the policy of the Labour Party in that connection was well-known and would be put into operation with all expedition though, of course, negotiations would be necessary to put diplomatic and trading relations on a satisfactory basis, which was essential from an economic point of view and for the sake of world peace.

#### Labour Policy to Prevail

No dislike of the forms of government existing in Russia, he proceeded, ought to influence the desire for friendly working relations between the two countries.

The Foreign Secretary declined to discuss the Reparations Report until the Government had had time to study it and form opinions on the subject.

The Labour Party, Mr. Henderson declared, was also anxious for the withdrawal of troops from German territory as soon as possible, but would have to consider the best ways of achieving this step. In all these questions, as well as in those of disarmament and arbitration, he concluded, the policy of the Labour Party would be the guiding factor in all the Government's negotiations and actions.—Reuter.

#### Keen Pleasure in U. S.

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, June 10.

Receiving reports to-day that Britain's new Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. James Ramsay MacDonald, might come to the United States for a visit, Senator William E. Borah, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, expressed keen pleasure.

Senator Borah, who is one of the chief guides of the Administration's foreign policy, said that he likes the idea of the various nations "sitting down and talking over disarmament."

June 11.

On high Government authority it was learned to-day that both the Administration and the people of the United States would warmly welcome a visit to America from the new British Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. James Ramsay MacDonald.

It was stated, however, that despite rumours of such an impending visit, neither the State Department nor the White House had received formal notification of the trip.

The former Vice-President, Gen. Charles G. Dawes, new United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James, is arriving in London this week and it is learned that he will probably acquaint the British Government with the American attitude on several outstanding matters, notably disarmament.

The suggestion of a visit by Mr. MacDonald was greeted here as tending to result in the removal of naval questions from the hands of the "naval experts," whose activities had been subjected to wide-spread criticism, into those of the heads of the respective Governments.

These Governmental chiefs would meet as friendly statesmen, working to bring the nations together, it was felt, whereas the naval experts were considered to have displayed a tendency to feel that naval interests of their respective countries must be safeguarded to such an extent that their conferences resulted in a greater tendency toward armament, rather than any reduction.—United Press.

## CLOUDS GATHERING FOR LABOUR

### Miners Bitter Over Defeat of Three Years Ago

London, June 11.

The possibility of trouble ahead for the Labour Government as a consequence of the bitterness of the miners at their defeat at the hands of the coal-owners three years ago has already become the subject of discussion.

The miners, who are strongly represented in the new House of Commons, are elated by the fact that all the candidates put up by the Miners' Federation were successful.

The district coal-field agreements reached under the coal stoppage settlement expire in November and December and, undoubtedly, the Miners' Federation will then renew their demand for a national agreement.

The Secretary of the Miners' Federation, Mr. A. J. Cook, in the course of an article in "The Miner," says he is confident that the Labour Government will not betray its trust, but admits that the Government must have a change since it will not have a clear majority.

It is worthy of note that the new Secretary of Mines, Mr. Ben Turner, known as "a man of peace" and as a strong believer in settlement by negotiation, was mainly responsible for the agreement between the Council of the Trades Union Congress and Lord Melchett's group in the "peace in industry" discussions. He is *persona grata* with the miners' leaders.

#### Labour to Assist Aviation

June 12.

Commander Kenworthy, speaking at the Air League dinner to-day, said he had Lord Thomson's authority for stating that the Labour Government was prepared to give every assistance to civil aviation.

He regarded aeroplanes and seaplanes as a great aid in the consolidation of the Dominions and Colonies and he hoped that in a measurable time they would have a regular air-mail line in the West Indies and to Australia and the Cape. He considered that the immediate need was to have a line of aeroplanes across the North Sea, connecting Ireland and European and Asiatic air-routes.

The Labour Government, he continued, was interested in aviation because it stood for peace between peoples.

#### First Bye-Election

June 12.

Sir Henry Slesser has been sworn in as Lord Chief Justice, thus involving a bye-election at South-east Leeds.—Reuter.

## HIS MAJESTY'S HEALTH

### Progress Reported: Diminution in Abscess

London, June 10.

A bulletin issued at Windsor Castle this morning states that the King is making progress, the abscess is diminishing in size and His Majesty's general health is good.

The King was out to-day for the first time since his second illness developed. The doctors decided that, in view of the progress made and the excellent weather, His Majesty should benefit from the fresh air. Accordingly the King spent half an hour in the grounds of Windsor Castle.

#### Royal Commission Ended

June 11.

The Gazette contains an Order-in-Council revoking the Letters Patent which empowered the Royal Commission to act on the King's behalf during his first illness.

The Order declares that while His Majesty is able to resume many functions of state, it is still advisable that certain functions should be delegated. Therefore the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Sankey and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, or any two of them, shall be empowered, till a further signification of His Majesty's pleasure, to act on the King's behalf in certain specified matters.

Among the duties which His Majesty is now able to assume following the Order-in-Council will be the business connected with Dominion affairs.—Reuter.

## THE KELLOGG PACT IN JAPAN

### Referred to the Privy Council for Deliberation

Tokyo, June 11.

The Kellogg Anti-War Pact, for which the Premier, General Baron Tanaka, requested Imperial sanction yesterday, has been referred to the Privy Council for deliberation and study.

It is still a moot point whether the Privy Council will agree to ratification of the Pact without a reservation or, at least, an interpretive addendum regarding the phrase stating that the Emperor signs "in the name of the people," which, Conservatives contend, conflicts with the prerogatives of the Emperor under the terms of the Constitution.—Reuter.

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# NEW SCALE OF PAYMENT BY GERMANY

## Reparations Committee's Project Published: International Bank Backed by Seven Governments: How Great Britain Would Fare

Paris, June 7.

The report of the Committee of Experts of the Reparations Conference was signed to-day

The Conference has now ended.

It lays down that the International Bank which is being formed in connection with Reparations payments shall have a share capital amounting to G.$100,000,000, 25 per cent. of which is to be paid up immediately. It is also agreed that the bank shall be non-political in character and shall be controlled by the central banks of the seven countries represented on the Committee of Experts: Britain, France, Japan, Italy, the United States, Belgium and Germany. The Governors of those banks shall be, *ex officio*, directors of the International Bank, with the right to appoint further directors.

It is also agreed that Germany may postpone the transfer of conditional annuities over a period not exceeding two years, after which period a non-political advisory committee comes into being to consider the situation.

### A Very Complex Plan

June 8.

The report of the Committee of Experts on Reparations has now been issued. It contains nearly 100 pages and clearly sets forth the very complex plan of the final Reparations settlement.

In regard to the International Bank to be established with a capital of G.$100,000,000 to administer the plan of the Committee of Experts, the report lays down that the whole subscription will be guaranteed by the banks of the seven countries represented on the Committee of Experts, but that an amount not exceeding G.$44,000,000 may be issued to other countries.

During the first 37 years of the plan drawn up by the Committee of Experts, the German Government must maintain with the Bank a non-interest bearing deposit not exceeding 100,000,000 Reichsmarks. Deliveries in kind will continue for a decade, beginning with 750,000,000 Reichsmarks and diminishing to 300,000,000 Reichsmarks, Britain's share of which is to range from 172,000,000 to 60,000,000 Reichsmarks.

The report recommends that the plan start at the end of the present Dawes year, the Dawes payments meanwhile to continue.

The new plan includes thirty-seven annuities to the average value of 1,988,000,000 Reichsmarks. The annuities are variable, rising from 1,707,000,000 Reichsmarks in 1930 to 2,428,000,000 Reichsmarks in 1965, after which they gradually decline. The first thirty-seven years will cover Reparations and the debts to America. The last 21 years will cover the debts to America only.

Britain's average share for the first 37 years will be 409,000,000 Reichsmarks, and for the last 21 years 360,000,000 Reichsmarks.—Reuter.

### Press Opinion in Germany

Berlin, June 8.

The report of the Committee of Experts on Reparations evokes no enthusiasm in the Berlin press, although it is admitted that it is a step forward.

The "Vorwaerts" says it shows that the will to destroy Germany no longer prevails in the world.

The Democratic papers hope that Germany will not be urged to make payments for the whole 58 years to the full capital value of thirty-five milliards.

The "Vossische Zeitung" expects some day there will be "a reasonable reduction" of war debts.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" says Germany has now regained her economic freedom.

The Nationalist papers comment very bitterly on the report and speak of the "hollow promises" contained in the agreement which is "an impossible piece of work" intended to satisfy the "voracious" demands of the Allies.—Reuter.

# TRAGIC DISCOVERY IN NEW YORK FLAT

## Prominent Actor and Actress Dead After Carouse

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, June 9.

The bodies of Margaret Lawrence, a prominent actress, and Lewis Bennison, Los Angeles actor, were found to-day in a fashionable apartment.

Evidence was discovered, according to the police, that Bennison killed the actress with two bullets and then shot himself through the breast.

Friends declared that the pair had been quarrelling and drinking heavily. The apartment was littered with empty bottles.—United Press.

# THE DEADLINESS OF PROHIBITION

## Representatives Aroused Over Further Reports of Killing

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, June 11.

Members of the House of Representatives were aroused to-day over new reports of killings in connection with efforts to enforce the federal prohibition law.

Henry Virkula of International Falls, Minnesota, was killed by a customs agent when Virkula failed to halt in response to an order from the agent, according to a telegram here to-day.

In Detroit one Archibald Engster was shot by prohibition enforcement authorities, and physicians say that he may die.

Several members of Congress expressed anxiety over the present situation, where hardly a day passes without similar reports of violence, injury and often death in connection with "dry law" enforcement.

This feeling, it is thought, will probably result in hastening progress upon President Hoover's plan for a general and sweeping reorganization of existing enforcement agencies.—United Press.

# LEAGUE COUNCIL IN SESSION

## Much Work Done and Agreement Reached in Secret Conclave

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Madrid, June 10.

Following the secret meeting of the League Council on June 6, the public convocation of the Council took place to-day with Baron Adatchi of Japan in the chair.

It is expected that the session will last about five days. During the past four days much has been accomplished, it is understood, in bringing about preliminary agreement on questions which will appear on the agenda.

Although substantial agreement has been reached on many points, deepest secrecy has been preserved. It is thought, however, that the Council has decided to postpone to the September meeting of the Assembly the international jurists' conclusions on American adherence to the World Court with reservations.

In the matter of disarmament, it is probable that the Council will make announcement as to whether the preliminary disarmament commission need meet again before the September session of the Assembly. A report on the spring work of the commission is before the Council.

League preservation of the rights of European minority peoples looms up as one of the chief factors which must be considered by the Council and it is hoped that some definite programme can be framed in this connection.

A large number of other matters will be decided, but most of the decisions are expected to be of routine nature on a basis of reports previously prepared.—United Press.

# MENINGITIS IN THE UNITED STATES

## Shanghai and Other Ports Blamed

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, June 7.

Grave concern is felt over the increase in meningitis cases in the United States, it was admitted to-day by the Surgeon General, Dr. Hugh S. Cummings.

Should the present rigid examinations fail to halt the march of the disease, Dr. Cummings said, he might request President Hoover to restrict the immigration of anyone from Hongkong or the Philippines until the danger period was believed to have been passed.

Most of the victims on arriving ships had been Filipinos, it was pointed out. While it was admitted that meningitis was virtually non-existent in the Philippine Islands, it was felt that the Filipinos had proved themselves easy victims when exposed to the disease, and they were considered to have a "carrier capacity" which makes their arrival a menace.

Manila had reported only an occasional case of meningitis and virtually all cases were readily traced back to China, as in the case of a tourist who recently died in Manila of meningitis contracted in Shanghai.

Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe were generally believed to be the chief centres for the spread of the disease. Since virtually all ships from the Far East pass through all three ports, the problem was a difficult one.

Meanwhile officials in the Philippines were objecting vigorously to any effort to restrict the movement of their people because of a disease which, they pointed out, was practically unknown there. They believed efforts should be directed rather toward more rigid restrictions on circulation of through passengers, and entry of new ones, at intermediate ports between the Islands and the United States.—United Press.

# CHIEF JUSTICE TAFT INDISPOSED

## Condition Not Believed by Physicians to be Serious

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, June 8.

While physicians state that Chief Justice William Howard Taft is in need of complete rest from his duties, and possibly treatment, it is believed that he is not suffering from any serious ailment.

The former President is now at the Garfield Memorial Hospital.

### Much Refreshed

June 12.

Chief Justice William Howard Taft, who has been enjoying an enforced rest in a local hospital by order of his physicians, started to-day for his summer home.

The former President declared himself "much refreshed" by his stay in hospital.—United Press.

# MR. COOK REJOINING THE I.L.P.

## To Work for Labour and Miners by Political Propaganda

London, June 11.

The Independent Labour Party has secured an interesting recruit in Mr. A. J. Cook, who has announced his intention of rejoining the Party from which he resigned some years ago. He said: "I know I shall be criticized, but I believe I can help the Labour cause and the miners by political propaganda work and retaining my official connection with the Miners Federation.—Reuter.

AMSTERDAM, June 12:—Forty thousand people were present at the Olympic Stadium for the climax to-day of five days festivities in honour of the jubilee of the marriage of the Queen-mother. Fourteen thousand people participated in a great pageant at which both Queens—the Queen-Mother and Queen Wilhelmina—and the Princess Royal Juliana were present.—Reuter.

# SWEDISH FLIGHT TO AMERICA

## Monoplane Sverige en Route from Stockholm

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Stockholm, June 9.

Carrying three men, the monoplane Sverige left at 6.20 o'clock this morning on a flight to New York.

The itinerary includes Iceland, Greenland, Anticosta Island and Quebec province. It was announced by backers of the flight, who declared the plane to be thoroughly tested and certain of success.

Those aboard are.—Capt. Alvin Ahrenberg, in charge of the flight; Lieut. Axel Floden and R. L. Jungland, radio operator.

After pausing briefly at Bergen, on the western coast of Norway, the Sverige launched forth across the sea to Iceland. Thus far the ship had functioned perfectly.

The Sverige is maintaining constant radio communication with shore stations and neighbouring ships. Jungland wirelessed that they were encountering some head winds, which were impeding their progress but placing them in no danger.—United Press.

### Smoke Signals in Use

Julianehaab, Greenland, June 9.

Huge smoke signals will be used to enable the Swedish fliers now *en route* from Stockholm to New York to find their way to Ivigut after they have taken on a fresh supply of fuel at Julianehaab.

From Ivigut the Sverige will resume its flight to Anticosta Island, thence to Quebec province with a halt at Belle Isle, and then on to New York as its final destination.

Greenland is greatly excited over the flight and careful watch will be kept all along the line which the fliers are expected to follow.—United Press.

### Landing off Iceland

Reykjavik, Iceland June 9.

Suffering from engine trouble and with the gasoline supply nearly exhausted, the Swedish monoplane Sverige with three men aboard has landed at Shaftaros, on the south-east coast of Iceland, according to word here to-day.

Earlier radio reports from the 'plane, which was flying from Stockholm to New York, had said that it was battling with head winds which evidently depleted the fuel supply quicker than had been anticipated.

At present it is not known whether the fliers will be able to go on to Greenland, Belle Isle and the North American mainland as had been planned.

The Danish Government has sent a gunboat with mechanics to render assistance.

### Hope of Proceeding

Captain Alvin Ahrenberg late to-day sent a radio message from the scene of the plane's forced landing at Shaftaros asking that 75 gallons of gas [illegible] be sent to him.

The message [illegible] construed as indicating that the [illegible] would start again soon, [illegible] with the intention of [illegible] along the course [illegible].

Shaftaros [illegible] southeast coast of Iceland.—United Press.

### Fresh Take Off

Reykjavik, June 10.

The Sverige, which was forced to alight on the sea near Skaptaros, on the south coast of Iceland, yesterday, has been towed in here by the Icelandic inspection-ship Odin.

June 11.

The Sverige took off for Ivigut at 6.35 this morning on the resumption of her flight across the Atlantic.—Reuter.

### Trip Resumed After Repairs

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Reykjavik, June 12.

Following repairs to leaking fuel lines which had contributed to their forced landing here the day before yesterday, the three Swedish fliers from Stockholm started for Greenland at 8.40 o'clock this morning *en route* to New York.—United Press.

### Others Waiting to Fly

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Old Orchard, M., June 12.

Both planes which will endeavour to fly the Atlantic are prepared to start to-morrow morning if the weather is favourable, according to an announcement issued late to-day.

Lewis Yancey, who made it, will take off with his companion Roger Williams in their reconditioned monoplane Blue Streak. Both men are Americans. Their last try, on May 29, resulted in damage to one wing due to overloading.

René LeFevre and Jean Assolant, the French team, have been tuning their big seaplane Yellow Swallow. They made an attempt to get away on May 29 also, but turned back after 20 minutes because of a gasoline tank leak. Assolant's bride is now *en route* to Paris by steamship and he hopes to get there ahead of her.—United Press.

# FRENCH AMBUSHED IN MOROCCO

## Serious Reverse by Rebel Tribesmen

Rabat, June 12.

French forces consisting of two Moorish and Algerian tirailleurs have suffered a serious reverse as a result of an ambush by rebel tribesmen at El Bordj in the region of Midelt, in the Southern Atlas range.

Thirteen were killed and ten wounded. They were mostly native troopers but included among the number were two officers.

Fifteen French soldiers and sixty-six natives are missing.

Steps are being taken to relieve isolated parties who may have taken refuge in the hills.—Reuter.

### Seventy-seven Casualties

Paris, June 12.

It is now reported from Rabat that the French casualties in the ambush by rebel tribesmen at El Bordy, in the Southern Atlas mountains, were seven French officers and non-commissioned officers killed and five missing and 24 French native soldiers killed and 41 missing.

Two French officers, two non-commissioned officers and eight natives were wounded.

The French forces ambushed by the tribesmen comprised two companies of Moorish and Algerian tirailleurs.

### Rebels Strongly Armed

It is reported from Rabat that the rebels who attacked and ambushed the French in the Southern Atlas mountains numbered 2,000 and were armed with quick-firing guns.

Strong French reinforcements, including eight battalions of the Foreign Legion, have been sent to the spot.

"Le Journal" says the ambush demonstrates once again the necessity of cleaning up without delay this centre, which threatens French Morocco and the French routes to the Sahara.—Reuter.

# LEPROSY WORKER'S RESIGNATION

## Trained Medical Expert for Overseas Tours Wanted

London, June 12.

Mr. Frank Oldrieve has resigned the secretaryship of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association on the ground that overseas tours are better undertaken by a trained medical expert.

He is settling down in South Rhodesia.

Dr. Robert G. Cochrane, Medical Secretary to the Mission to Lepers, succeeds him.—Reuter.

# IMPORTANT VARSITY CHANGE

## Robt. Sproul to be President of California

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

San Francisco, June 11.

Robert Sproul, vice-president and controller of the University of California, was elevated to the presidency by the Board of Regents to-day.

The change will become effective in July of next year.

William W. Campbell, world-renowned as an astronomer, is at present president of the university. He has occupied the position since July of 1923.—United Press.

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## VENEZUELAN RAID ON WILLEMSTAD

### Governor Carried Off: Men-of-war Standing By

Willemstad, Curaçao Is., June 9.

A band of alleged Venezuelan Nationalists are reported to have seized the waterfront of the Dutch colonial city of Willemstad.

The band is further reported to have killed several police and to have carried off the Governor and the Commander of the troops, also several soldiers, to sea.

#### Governor Unharmed

Later.

The Governor of Curaçao and the Garrison Commander have returned unharmed in the United States str. Maracaibo, which the invaders seized on the waterfront.

The raiders, who are reported to be commanded by General Urbina, eventually left and landed on the Venezuelan coast north of La Vela.

Several members of the police force were killed or wounded here during an attempt made by the invaders to overpower them.—Reuter.

#### Really a Bandit Outrage

The Hague, June 10.

In the First Chamber this evening Jonkheer Colyn, asking the Minister for the Colonies, for particulars with regard to the affair at Willemstad, Curaçoa, put the following question: "Will the Government give an assurance that it will take measures of a permanent nature with a view to preventing a repetition of events so humiliating to our colonial authority and international reputation?".

An official *communiqué* states that the party which raided the waterfront of the city of Willemstad, in Curaçoa, Dutch West Indies, numbered 500. A sergeant-major, sergeant and corporal of the Dutch police were killed by the bandits, who pillaged the armoury and compelled the captain of a vessel, which was about to drop anchor in the harbour, to convey them back to the coast of Venezuela. All the hostages carried away have been sent back.

The Dutch naval vessel Kortenaer will leave for the West Indies tomorrow with a landing force.—Reuter.

Amsterdam, June 10.

The destroyer Kortenaer has left for Curaçoa with forty marines on board.

The battleship Hertog Hendrik is standing by, ready to proceed to the Island if necessary. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, however, considers that the incident of the raid on Willemstad is merely a "putsch" carried out by irresponsible persons and not likely to cause a conflict between Venezuela and Holland.

The newspapers blame the Government for inadequately protecting the Island of Curaçoa.—Reuter.

#### Forage for War Supplies

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

The Hague, June 10.

Interviewed to-day concerning the Willemstad incident, the Netherlands Foreign Minister held the Venezuelan Government blameless.

He said that after the Governor and other hostages had been returned to Curaçoa, military police had the situation well in hand.

The Dutch Government had dispatched several ships from the West Indies to assist in preservation of order.

It was pointed out that Curaçoa had long been a "dumping ground" for Venezuelan revolutionaries, who had gathered there as a convenient refuge from their native land.

Apparently the motive for the attack on Fort Amsterdam, together with the seizing of hostages and so on, was actually to enable revolutionary elements to obtain quantities of war supplies and transport them to Venezuela.—United Press.

#### Outbreak in Venezuela

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Caracas, Venezuela, June 10.

One hundred revolutionaries, part of the group of 500 which conducted yesterday's raid on the garrison at Curaçoa, to-day attacked at Velax and Decoro, dispatches here said.

They were repulsed and many were killed.—United Press.

Balboa, June 10.

No American war vessel is proceeding to Curaçoa in connection with the revolt there, it was announced to-day.

Necessity for action there is apparently over, according to reports received here.—United Press.

#### The Raid Described

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Willemstad, June 10.

South American revolutionary melodrama was enacted yesterday and to-day with the tiny isle of Curaçoa, just off the Venezuelan coast, as setting.

Early yesterday morning 500 Venezuelans, employees of local oil refineries, seized large quantities of arms, munitions and military supplies and launched an attack upon Fort Amsterdam.

Curaçoa is under rule of the Netherlands and Dutch officials and soldiers are in charge, although most of the population of the island is Venezuelan. Two of the Dutch military officials were killed in the first attack.

After overcoming those in charge of Fort Amsterdam, by this surprise attack, the raiders seized the Governor of Curaçoa the Military Commandant and 15 soldiers.

They then seized the American steamship Maracaibo and began to load it with munitions and loot from the city. The hostages were also placed on board the vessel.

Willemstad was thrown into a state of terror as the well-organized band roamed about in search of whatever struck their fancy. A general massacre was feared, though it did not materialize and the rebels actually were kept well in hand and carried out an evidently preconceived programme.

Before sailing with the Maracaibo, the raiders opened all the city gaols of Willemstad and liberated the prisoners. This further increased the terror of the populace.

At last the band went aboard the captured steamship and sailed off to sea, allowing the city to pass back into the hands of the constituted authorities.—United Press.

#### Venezuelan Regrets

The Hague, June 12.

The Venezuelan Legation has conveyed to the Netherlands Government the regret of the "Whole people of Venezuela" at the action of the filibusters who recently raided the port of Willemstad, in the Dutch island of Curaçoa.—Reuter.

#### Venezuela Bandits Active

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Bogota, Colombia, June 12.

One hundred soldiers were sent to the Casnare region along the Venezuelan border to-day in order to subdue Venezuelan outlaws who are reported to be murdering and plundering along the border.

It is understood that there is no intention on the part of the Colombian Government to send Colombian troops across the border, but the expedition will work in conjunction with Venezuelan authorities in an effort to prevent further depredations.—United Press.

#### Serious State of Affairs

Balboa, Canal Zone, June 12.

Arrivals here to-day from South America contradicted optimistic announcements by the Government of Venezuela with reference to revolutionary activities in that country.

Censored despatches which could not be sent out by cable, but were brought here by travellers said that Urbina, one of the rebel leaders, was gaining strength and was in control of a great part of the Coro area.

Mounted forces, it was declared, were raiding the countryside and doing great damage.—United Press.

## U.S. OIL CONSERVATION CONFERENCE OPEN

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Colorado Springs, June 10.

Mr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Department of Interior to-day opened the Oil Conservation Conference which may, it is hoped, bring about measures of co-operation benefiting the entire industry.

In the course of his opening address Mr. Wilbur urged the delegates to reach some agreement which would enable the oil resources of the country to be conserved.

He said that the Government did not intend to interfere with oil production or distribution, but would assist wherever it saw a way open to participate in achieving a solution of the country's oil problems.—United Press.

## TARIFF FILIBUSTER UNLIKELY

### Administration Leaders Planning to Adjourn

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, June 8.

Administration leaders were today so sure that the Farm Relief Bill will pass promptly that they announced that they intended to plan on a basis of adjournment of Congress next Saturday until September 3.

This decision was reached in spite of threats of a filibuster by supporters of the debenture plan to which President Hoover has registered vigorous opposition.

Adoption by the House yesterday of the report of the joint conference committee of House and Senate members has encouraged the Administration to feel that there will be no further difficulty. Talk of a filibuster is believed to have no real foundation, since it is felt that the farmers would not take kindly to any effort to block the relief promised by the present bill, even though this blockade were conducted with the idea of winning more.

It is pointed out that the debenture scheme has been so consistently opposed by the Administration that, with the strong support given the present bill, there is no chance of further compromise.

#### Congress and Farm Relief

June 9.

Complications over the debenture feature of projected farm relief plans, coupled with a variety of other troubles, may cause Congress to remain in session throughout the summer without a recess in spite of plans to the contrary, it was learned to-day.

Leaders are at present attempting to bring about an adjournment late this week, probably on Saturday, to last until September and thus escape the terrific heat of a Washington summer, but threats last week of a filibuster by pre-debenture members of Congress are now showin signs of materializing.

Administration chiefs stand solidly behind President Hoover's view that the debenture provision, which they regard as a subsidy to the American farmer, is impracticable and cannot be included in the farm relief bill.

Certain of the farm members, however, are stubbornly holding out for inclusion of this feature. They insist that as the bill now stands after action by a conference committee, it contains nothing which will afford any genuine relief to the farmer as compared with the assistance granted urban dwellers through the tariff, which the farm men declare is in itself a subsidy to business and manufacturing.

In the event that the anti-administration forces stick to their determination to resort to filibuster if necessary, it is believed that extension of the special session is unavoidable.

#### Hopes to Expedite Legislation

June 10.

Administration leaders to-day requested that there should be a full attendance in Congress until the end of the present session, hoping that by this means they might expedite business thus permitting an adjournment through the hot season until September.

Among the matters which the Administration chiefs hope to see cleaned up before or by the end of this week are:—

Farm Relief.—Passage of the bill without the debenture provision to which President Hoover takes marked exception.

National Origins.—Taking of a vote on the postponement of enforcement of this provision in the Immigration Law. President Hoover and others consider present statistics an inadequate basis.

Senate Rules.—Modification of the present rule on secrecy to prevent recurrence of the recent episode in which the Senate strove to "bottle up" the vote on the Roy West confirmation and Paul Mallon of the United Press exposed the vote.

Census.—Passage of the much-belated Reapportionment Bill based on latest census figures.

Tariff.—Setting of October 19 as the date to vote on the Tariff Bill.

If all this can be done, adjournment can take place next Saturday until September 5. If anti-Administration members stand firm on such matters as the debenture, however, adjournment may be indefinitely delayed.

#### Representation Decision

By vote of 160 to 136, the House to-day sent the question of census and reapportionment of representation in Congress back to a committee of the House and the Senate.

Representatives from farm districts are insisting that the census on which reapportionment will be based should begin on May 1, when the farmers will be at home, working on their crops, instead of next November when the rural communities will be considerably depopulated.

The conference committee subsequently decided upon April 1 as the date for beginning the census.

#### Senate's Struggle with President

June 11.

By a vote of 46 to 43, the Senate to-day voted against accepting the Farm Relief Bill without the debenture provision which President Hoover opposes.

As the bill had come from the House-Senate conference committee with the debenture clause, it was ordered back to the conference committee.

There were indications of renewal of the stubborn battle which had raged for weeks in connection with the debenture or tariff bounty project. To-day's rejection of the measure as reported out of conference was construed as darkening the hopes which had been entertained for an adjournment next Saturday until September 5.

Later.

As the hour for the vote on the much-debated Farm Relief Bill approaches, factional lines are drawn so closely down the centre of the Senate that Administration leaders fear a tie, which may possibly necessitate that Vice-President Charles Curtis shall cast the deciding vote as to whether the bill shall be adopted with or without the debenture feature.

Vice-President Curtis opposes the debenture. He cannot vote, however, save in case of a tie.

Seldom has any issue in the Senate been so close. Notice has been served by leaders that all able-bodied Senators must keep close at hand and remain within call of the chamber, so that not a single vote may be lost. No Senators may leave town.

"Pairing," which featured former votes on the bill, will probably be absent this time. Under a long-standing arrangement it has been customary to arrange so that if a Senator must be absent, another Senator on the other side will refrain from voting. Matters are now in such position, however, that no such arrangements are likely.

A tie vote of course means victory for President Hoover by virtue of the Curtis deciding vote.—United Press.

## THE SOVIET WAR ON RELIGION

### The Thousands of Godless to Uproot Belief

Moscow, June 11.

"There are millions of religious believers and only thousands of godless, but we shall uproot religion and destroy its influence with the masses."

This is a comment in a "Pravda" editorial on the Congress of the Society of the Godless which 800 delegates are attending.

Maxim Gorky was on the platform and received an ovation. Many Soviet leaders were present.—Reuter.

## TROTZKY'S DESIRE TO VISIT ENGLAND

### Health and Literary Reason Advanced for Change

Constantinople, June 8.

Trotzky has requested the British Consul here for a visa to go to England on the ground that he needs medical treatment and must personally supervise the publication of his autobiography in English.

Trotzky has telegraphed to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Premier, advising him of his action.—Reuter.

## MR. VAN LEARBLACK'S TOUR ENDED

### Giant Fokker Wrecked in Crash While Landing in India

Calcutta, June 10.

When landing at Dum Dum aerodrome to-day the giant Fokker monoplane in which the American newspaper magnate, Mr. Van Learblack, was making a tour of the Far East, crashed and was wrecked. The five occupants were not injured.

The remainder of the flight has been abandoned.

Mr. Van Learblack left Croydon for Tokyo on May 3, planning to fly to Japan, via Persia and India, and to return to London across Siberia.—Reuter.

## CIVIL LIBERTY IN JUGOSLAVIA

### Lawyers Arrested for Supporting Petition to the King

Belgrade, June 10.

Messrs. Pernar, Dzanitch and Mintas, three leading lawyers of Zagrab, together with Doctor Politio, the newly elected president of the Zagrab Advocates Association, have been arrested after voting in favour of a resolution urging the Association to despatch a telegram to King Alexander demanding the restoration of civil liberty. They will be tried by a special tribunal under the defence of the Realm Act.—Reuter.

## AFGHAN FEELING AGAINST RUSSIA

### Bombs Dropped by Soviet Aeroplanes Along Frontier

Peshawar, June 7.

A traveller from Kabul states that the newspapers there confirm the reports that Russian aeroplanes recently dropped bombs on Badakshan and other places along the frontier between Afghanistan and Turkestan. Feeling against Russia is said to be high and relations between the Russian Legation in Kabul and the Afghan Government are strained.—Reuter.

## BENGUELLA RAILWAY OPENED

### Town Renamed After Engineer Who Built Line

Cala, Angola, June 11.

The ceremonies in connection with the opening of the Benguella Railway, Portuguese West Africa, were attended by a distinguished gathering, including Prince Arthur of Connaught.

The formal ceremony took place at Luao and began with the Portuguese Minister for the Colonies renaming the town of Cala "Robert Williams" in recognition of Sir Robert's services in building the railway. Lady Williams then unveiled a monument erected in honour of the occasion.

The railway runs from Lobito Bay to Luao where the Belgians continue the line to Katanga and eventually it will link up with the Cape to Cairo line. This railway will bring England 2,500 miles nearer to Rhodesia and other centres of Central Africa with its copper deposits and fertile uplands suitable for European settlement.—Reuter.

## EXPECTED STRIKE IN LANCASHIRE

Manchester, June 7.

The employers in the Lancashire cotton-spinning industry have decided in favour of reducing wages by 12½ per cent. It is expected that the operatives will go on strike if the reduction is effected.—Reuter.

NEW YORK, June 11:—Yoshimatsu Enti, Berlin correspondent of the Tokyo "Nichi Nichi Shimbun," told the United Press to-day that he intended to be a passenger on the dirigible Graf Zeppelin on the Friederichshafen-to-Tokyo leg of its projected world flight this summer.—United Press.

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## THE BOMB OUTRAGE AT DELHI

### Accused's Defiance After Sentence of Transportation

New Delhi, June 12.

Convicted in connection with the sensational outrage perpetrated in the Legislative Assembly here on April 8, when two bombs were thrown, injuring several members, Bhagat Singh and Buteskwara Dutt have been sentenced to transportation for life. Both the accused received the sentence with the shout: "Long live the proletarian revolution!"

The bombs, it may be recalled, were thrown into the House just after the Trades Dispute Bill had been passed, despite the opposition of the Congress Party. Among those injured were Sir George Schuster, Finance Member of the Executive Council of the Government of India, while three of the benches occupied by the government Party in the House were destroyed in the explosion.

Sir John Simon, Chairman of the Simon Commission, was in the President's Gallery at the time but escaped unhurt.—Reuter.

### 31 Communists Charged

Meerut, June 12.

A strong posse of police guarded the Court to-day at the opening of the inquiry by the Special Magistrate, Mr. Milner White, into the charge against 31 communists, who were arrested in various parts of India last March, on a charge of "Attempting to deprive His Majesty the King Emperor of his sovereignty and to replace the existing government with the Moscow system."

They have all cabled to the Premier, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, asking him to stand by Indian labour and to repeal anti-workers legislation. They asked that their case should be transferred to the Metropolitan High Court, for trial by Jury, and conclude with the question "or will the Labour Government repeat the history of 1924 in the Cawnpore Conspiracy Case."

### Insignia of Moscow

The 31 conspirators arrived at the Court in two strongly guarded lorries for trial. As they alighted they shouted "Down with Imperialism; up with Revolution." They wore red badges with Moscow insignia.

The accused shouted "Up with Revolution" as they were brought into the court.

The counsel for the prosecution said that the case did not involve a national conspiracy but an anti-national movement which was definitely against God, against the family and, in fact, against everything decent.—Reuter.

## U.S. AMBASSADOR IN ENGLAND

### Meeting with Mr. MacDonald: Rivalry at Golf

London, June 13.

The arrival here to-morrow of General Charles G. Dawes, the new American Ambassador, is awaited with the keenest interest in view of the prospective conversations between Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Hoover in Washington.

It is announced that General Dawes will go to Forres to meet Mr. MacDonald shortly after his arrival. Forres is seventeen miles from Lossiemouth and as both Mr. MacDonald and General Dawes are keen golfers a meeting on the Speyside links may prelude more serious conversations.

Mr. MacDonald, in an interview with Reuter's representative to-day, said "We shall meet at the luncheon table and in the short space of three or four hours the great questions of Anglo-American co-operation in the cause of disarmament and permanent peace will be agreed."

"I hope," Mr. MacDonald continued "that nothing that human beings can remove will stand in the way of the attainment of these objects."

"Our talk," he concluded, "will be the most informal thing that ever happened."

The meeting has not been arranged for Lossiemouth owing to the absence of Sunday trains beyond Forres.—Reuter.

## GENERAL ELECTION IN S. AFRICA

### S. African Party's Big Lead in the First Results

Capetown, June 12.

The general election to fill the 148 seats of the South African Legislative Assembly is taking place to-day.

The result is doubtful, partly owing to the creation of 13 new constituencies and also owing to the effects of the split in the Labour Party; one section of which, under Colonel Creswell, remains allied to General Hertzog's Nationalist (Government) party while the other, under Mr. Madeley, has seceded from it.

The South African Party, led by General Smuts, is the official Opposition.

The state of the Parties in the last Assembly was Nationalists, 63, South Africans 54, Labour, 17, Independent 1.

The main political issue is the handling of the Native problem, in connection with which the Premier, General Hertzog, recently made some radical proposals.

Later.

Colonel Creswell, the Minister for Defence and leader of the Creswellite section of the Labour Party, has been returned for Denver, Transvaal.

The state of the parties at midnight to-night was:

| | |
|---|---|
| South African Party | 27 |
| Nationalist Party | 2 |
| Labour (Creswellites) | 2 |
| Labour (National Council) | 2 |

The Hon. Mr. T. Boydell, the Minister for Labour, has been defeated.

June 13.

The state of the Parties at 11 this morning was:

| | |
|---|---|
| South African Party | 39 |
| Nationalists | 7 |
| Creswellites | 4 |
| National Council | 3 |

The rural results to-day will most probably favour the Nationalists.

Those elected include Mr. Madeley, the National Council leader.—Reuter.

## OBITUARY

### Mr. Dwight Braman

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

London, June 11.

Mr. Dwight Braman of New York, the well known American financier who was instrumental in arranging the armistice which terminated the Spanish-American War, died here to-day.

Mr. Braman was born in Boston in 1861. In the course of his long and eventful life he was member of the New York Stock Exchange and president, trustee or director of a large number of utility concerns.

When the Spanish-American War started he offered to raise and equip a cavalry regiment in Massachusetts. He presented the yacht Fredonia to the U.S. Government and it was put into service as a lighthouse tender.

At the request of Baron Fava of Italy, he played a big part with President McKinley in bringing about the declaration of peace between the United States and Spain.

Mr. Braman took a prominent part in Republican politics and was instrumental in writing the word "gold" into the Republican platform of the eventful St. Louis convention of 1896.

In 1907 he proposed, before the Committee on Banking Currency of the 59th Congress, a plan for a Government Control Bank with regional bankers and this was considered the genesis of the present Federal Reserve System.

Since its foundation in 1904, Mr. Braman has been president of the Law and Order Union of the State of New York.—United Press.

## UNIVERSITY HONOURS FOR COL. STIMSON

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, June 12.

Col. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, received an honorary degree as Doctor of Laws from New York University to-day.

He has started a tour of colleges and universities, in the course of which he will deliver a number of speeches and receive several other honorary degrees.—United Press.

## U. S. MARINES AND PROHIBITION

### Not to be Used to Stop Smuggling from Canada

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, June 12.

Official denial was given at the White House to-day to reports that President Hoover was considering the sending of U.S. Marines to prevent liquor smuggling over the Canadian border at Detroit.

Treasury Department officials were conducting an intensive campaign against smuggling at that point, and rumours had been prevalent that the President contemplated use of the Marines as part of the drive to stop the entry of liquor.

It was stated that the President's plan did not contemplate any such spectacular methods. At this time, the outstanding need with reference to prohibition enforcement was felt to be a general reorganization of the agencies having enforcement activities in charge.—United Press.

## "OLD SOAK" TO STAY AT WHITE HOUSE

### Col. Stimson's Pet Cockatoo to be Given a Home

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, June 11.

Beginning next Monday, Col. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, will start to make the rounds of an extensive list of colleges and universities in various parts of the United States.

The Secretary will deliver many addresses, and from some institutions he will receive honorary degrees.

This tour may possibly delay the arrival in Washington of a most distinguished guest, namely, "The Old Soak", Col. Stimson's pet cockatoo from Manila.

"The Old Soak" and his master may meet to-day, however, when Colonel Stimson reaches New York where the bird has stopped off. Because the Secretary is to live in a hotel in Washington for some time, the problem of disposal of "The Old Soak" when he reaches his final destination is an acute one and the bird may be compelled to reside elsewhere.

Mrs. Stimson purchased the bird for her husband in Manila but was firm in her determination not to enter Washington carrying a birdcage in one hand. Colonel Stimson's sorrow over the loss of his pet finally caused her to relent and send for the creature, but she has no desire to keep it in a hotel room.

Mrs. Hoover is understood to have stepped into the breach by offering the bird sanctuary at the White House temporarily.

Because of the renowned dryness of the present Administration, it has been suggested that the bird's name of "Old Soak" be changed, possibly to "Soda Pop".—United Press.

## THE SUPPRESSION OF MALARIA

### Magnificent New Laboratory Set Up at Putney Heath

London, June 12.

The experiences of Sir Malcolm Watson, formerly President of the Malaya Branch of the British Medical Association, in the course of his recent prolonged tour in India and Ceylon to investigate and advise on practical work for the suppression of malaria are described in the annual report of the Ross Institute for Tropical Diseases.

The tour has resulted in the construction of a magnificent new laboratory at Putney Heath, where Sir Malcolm Watson, between periodical visits to the tropics, will co-ordinate research and practical work in training workers in malarial countries on how to fight the disease.—Reuter.

GENEVA, June 7:—The Committee on Forced Labour of the International Labour Conference has rejected, by 16 votes to 13, a proposal to ask the Governments which are members of the League of Nations whether they would apply to forced labour the conditions laid down in the Washington Eight-Hours Convention.—Reuter.

## POLITICAL MURDER IN MONTENEGRO

### 20 Years' Imprisonment

Belgrade, June 7.

The trial of Punica Ratchich, a former Montenegrin radical member of the Chamber of Deputies, on a charge of murdering Stephen Raditch, the leader of the Croat Peasant Party, and killing two and wounding two other deputies in the Chamber of Deputies on the 20th of June last year, has terminated in Ratchich being found guilty. He has been sentenced to 20 years imprisonment.

His alleged accomplices, the former deputies, Dragutin Jovanovitch and Thomas Popovitch, who were charged with inciting to murder and complicity, have been acquitted.—Reuter.

## SATURDAY'S TELEGRAMS

# TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT STARTED

### French Seaplane Yellow Bird's Take Off from Old Orchard on Thursday Morning: American Machine Unable to Rise

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Orchard, M., June 13.

Jean Assolant and his companion René LeFevre lifted their great seaplane Yellow Bird into the air at 10.10 o'clock this morning in a fresh attempt to fly to Europe.

The ship was heavily loaded with fuel but it took off without great difficulty. Weather conditions were favourable. It was expected that Lewis Yancey and Roger Williams would also depart to-day in their monoplane Blue Streak.

Plans for a trans-Atlantic race between the French and American airmen, however, apparently ended when Yancey and Williams attempted to take off 11 minutes later but were unable to rise and finally ingloriously ploughed the nose of their plane into the sand.

Assolant was "the stick" when the Yellow Bird got under way. LeFevre was to act as navigator, and Armenio Lotti was on board as wireless operator.

After taxiing for approximately a mile, Assolant made a perfect take-off.

The French and American teams have been engaged in friendly rivalry as to which would first achieve the trans-Atlantic "hop." Both endeavoured to start on May 29, but were forced back—the French by a fuel line leak, the Americans by a defective take-off due to overloading.

### Boy Reported on Board

Later.

It was reported here at noon that the trans-Atlantic seaplane Yellow Bird carried a youthful stowaway, as did the dirigible Graf Zeppelin on its return flight to Europe.

No confirmation of the report could be obtained. Field officials expressed great doubt as to its truth, saying that the plane had been carefully inspected just before departure. They were of the opinion that weights had been so carefully calculated that even the additional poundage of a boy would be noticed by the pilot.—United Press.

Halifax, N. S., June 13.

Fog which enshrouds the southern tip of Nova Scotia to-day will probably prevent watchers from sighting the trans-Atlantic French seaplane Yellow Bird.

It had been expected that the ship would be seen when it passed over Cape Sable, the southernmost tip of Nova Scotia.—United Press.

Bar Harbor, Maine, June 13.

A ship's radio from the cutter Tampa this afternoon relayed another wireless from the steamship Wytheville giving first news of the French seaplane Yellow Bird, which took off from Old Orchard this morning for Europe.

The Yellow Bird was sighted by the Wytheville, officers of the vessel believed, 800 miles east of Cape Race, Newfoundland.

The Wytheville says that a tail wind was helping the plane on its way and the weather was favourable.—United Press.

### Was There a Stowaway?

Old Orchard, Maine, June 13.

Doubt still exists as to whether the French seaplane Yellow Bird took off with a stowaway aboard.

One youth told newspaper correspondents that he had tried to stow away but failed. He said that he and another boy tossed up to decide which should make the effort and the other lad won.

Two other boys claimed that their chum, Alexander Johnson, had succeeded in stowing away. Officials are dubious, believing that the stories may be mere "yarns" inspired by the success of a boy who stowed away on the dirigible Graf Zeppelin.

It is certain, however, that there was a fourth passenger in addition to pilot, navigator and radio man. He was "Rufus," a baby alligator who travelled as mascot.

Pilot Jean Assolant's bride, who was thought to have proceeded home to France by steamship, turned up to see the take-off. It is understood that she will embark for Europe soon.—United Press.

## GENERAL ELECTION IN S. AFRICA

### Nationalists and Labour Certain of Majority in the New House

Capetown, June 13.

General Smuts has been re-elected for Standerton, in the Transvaal, with a majority of 173 votes over the Nationalist candidate.

The state of the parties is now as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| South African Party | 47 |
| Nationalists | 71 |
| Creswellites | 5 |
| Nationalist Council | 3 |

The country constituencies are voting in favour of the Nationalists, who appear likely to sweep the Orange Free State.

It is now certain that the Nationalist and Labour pact will have a majority in the new House of Assembly but whether they will have an effective working majority is doubtful.—Reuter.

### Nationalists Majority

June 14.

The State of the parties is as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Nationalists | 68 |
| South African Party | 59 |
| Creswellite Labour | 5 |
| National Council Labour | 3 |

The Nationalists have secured a clear majority over all other parties. The mouthpiece of the Nationalist press puts this majority finally at ten, but the South African Party admits it to be eight. The predominating question now is whether General Hertzog will form a solely Nationalist Government or renew co-operation with the five Creswell Labourites.—Reuter.

## THE FASCINATING KONIUKHOV

### Soviet Official in England with Authority to Place Orders

London, June 13.

Koniukhov, who presides over the official technical department in Soviet Russia through which every Russian manufacturer must obtain his machinery, has arrived for the purpose of visiting the Foundry Trades Exhibition, and also the foremost foundries in the north of England, in connection with the scheme for mechanically re-equipping Russia during the next five years at a cost of £400,000,000 to be spent on plant and machinery alone.

Koniukhov possesses official authority to give orders.—Reuter.

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## PREMIER'S VISIT TO MR. HOOVER

### Proposal Welcomed by the Leading Japanese Newspapers

Tokyo, June 14.

The proposed visit of the British Labour Premier, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, to America is exciting the liveliest interest here.

The leading newspapers welcome the prospect of Britain and America reaching an agreement on the thorny problem of disarmament.

In an editorial this morning the "Kokumin" emphasizes the foolishness of being over-optimistic concerning the outcome of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's visit, but regards it as one of the most significant events in the realm of international affairs in recent years.

The "Hochi" urges Britain and the United States—"the two countries which hold the key to the solution of the disarmament question"—to exert their utmost efforts to reach common ground for the realization of the ideal of disarmament.

Writing in similar vein, the Tokyo "Asahi" expresses delight concerning the proposed meeting of President Hoover and the Premiers of Britain and Canada, in the belief that it will open the way to further discussion.—Reuter.

### Gen. Dawes Loses No Time

London, June 14.

The importance of the conversations between General Charles Dawes, the new United States Ambassador to London, and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Premier, is shown by the fact that the Ambassador will present his credentials to the King at Windsor to-morrow and depart the same night on a 15-hour journey to Scotland.

There he will meet Mr. MacDonald, with whom he will confer during lunch on Sunday, and will dash back to London in the night train on Sunday.

It is believed that General Dawes bears an invitation from President Hoover to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to visit Washington this summer with a view to initiating a new move in the direction of disarmament.—Reuter.

## ROSY PROSPECTS OF ROYAL DUTCH

### Substantial Increase in the Production of Oil

Amsterdam, June 13.

The annual report of the Royal Dutch Co. states that the oil production of the company for 1928 totalled 22,063,000 tons, compared with 16,938,000 tons in 1927. Out of this total the Dutch Indies produced 3,971,000 tons.

The Royal Dutch intends to produce various fertilizers and to establish mills near its oil-fields in various parts of the world.

The future for the company is described as "rosy."—Reuter.

## CONSPIRACY TRIAL AT MEERUT

### Plea for Change of Venue and a Jury Trial Denied

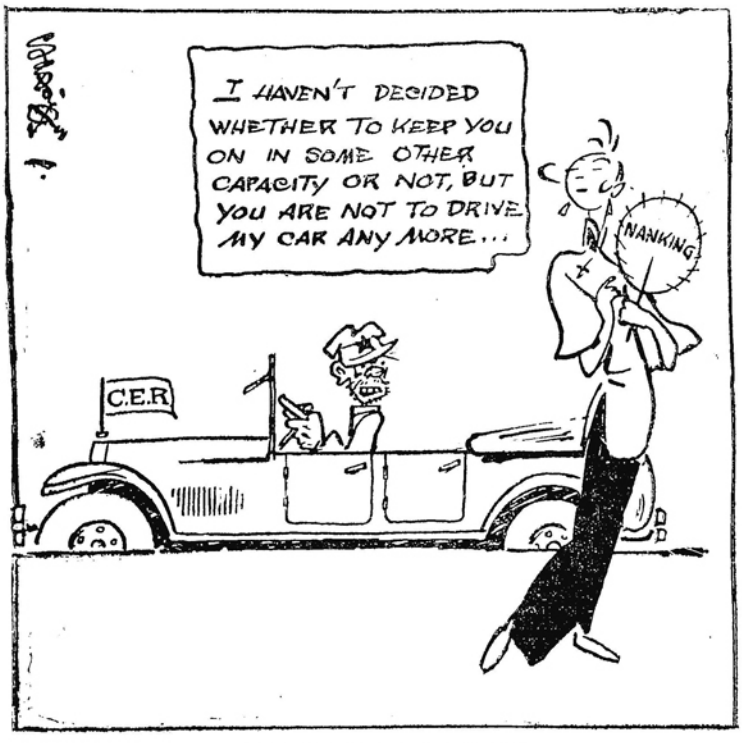
Meerut, June 13.

The trial of the conspirators on a charge of "attempting to deprive His Majesty the King-Emperor of his sovereignty and to replace the existing government with the Moscow system" has been adjourned for ten days for the Moharram holidays. The prosecutor has not yet finished his speech.

Mr. Milner White, the magistrate, who is hearing the case against the conspirators replied to the contention of the prisoners that they should be transferred to the Metropolitan High Court for trial by jury.

The magistrate ruled that the Meerut Court had full jurisdiction to deal with the case and consequently rejected the plea that the trial ought to be held in a Presidency town with a jury.

He also disagreed that the European prisoners, Bradley and Spratt, by virtue of the English Constitution had the right to trial by jury in any part of the world.—Reuter.




THE BOLSHEVIK CHAUFFEUR.

## REAPPORTIONMENT BILL PASSED

### Readjustment of Seats in U.S. House of Representatives on Census

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, June 13.

Passing the Senate to-day by a vote of 48 to 37, the Census Reapportionment Bill which for years had been side-tracked on one pretext or another was safely "through Congress."

The measure adopted by the Senate to-day was the result of work by a conference committee appointed jointly by House and Senate. The House previously adopted the bill.

Now all that remains is for President Hoover to affix his signature to the bill, making it law. This is expected to take place without delay.

The census provided by this bill is to begin on April 1 of next year. On a basis of the results of the census, seats in the House of Representatives will be reapportioned in accordance with provisions of the Constitution. Reapportionment is long overdue, delays having been brought about by the jockeying indulged in by representatives of states which feared loss of House members for themselves and an increase in members for other states.

In causing the date for beginning of the census to be set at April 1, farm state representatives won a victory because they believed the farmers would be at home where they could be counted in the spring whereas later in the year they might be away, thus causing their states to appear possessed of fewer inhabitants than was really the case.

Section 3 of Article 1 of the Federal Constitution provides that:—

"Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of 10 years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every 30,000, but each state shall have at least one Representative....."

The matter of non-voting negroes in the Southern States has frequently figured in reapportionment controversies. The 14th Amendment says:—

"Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being of 21 years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation there in shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such State."

The present Director of the Census, who is appointed by the President, is William M. Stewart of Michigan.

The Constitution requires that a population census be taken decennially. The first census was taken in 1790 and the most recent, the fourteenth, in 1920.—United Press.

### That Debenture Clause

Washington, June 13.

Without discussion, the House and Senate conference committee to-day eliminated the debenture clause from the proposed Farm Relief Bill once more, and sent the measure to the House for ratification.—United Press.

## A RELIGIOUS PEACE NEAR IN MEXICO

### Negotiations Between Church and Government Progressing Satisfactorily

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Mexico City, June 13.

The resumption of services in Catholic churches in Mexico by the end of the present month is predicted by the newspapers here today as a result of the negotiations now in progress between Mexican Government officials and representatives of the Mexican hierarchy.

It is believed that despite the secrecy which is being closely maintained, progress is being made by President Emilio Portes Gil and the delegates from the Church. Some serious obstacles still remain however, barring the way to peace.

The churches are preparing to open as soon as any sort of definite understanding is reached which will insure that no interference need be expected from the Government. They hope to proceed with services pending the final approval of the agreement by the Vatican.—United Press.

## FILM ENCAMPMENT WASHED AWAY

### Company Making Picture of Trader Horn's Book Under a Cloudburst

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, June 13.

The head Offices of the Metro-Goldwyn-Meyer motion picture company received information to-day that a cloudburst had washed away their film encampment at Butiaba, South Africa.

Supplies valued at $10,000 and many personal belongings of Harry Carey, in charge of the work on location, were destroyed in the storm, according to the cabled messages.

The Butiaba group was engaged in producing a film version of the recently published book "Trader Horn," which dealt with the African reminiscences of a former trader in the interior of Africa.—United Press.

## LIEUT. GOVERNOR KIDNAPPED

### Robbed and Tied to a Tree by Bandits Who Escaped

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Orofina, Idaho, June 13.

A state-wide search throughout Idaho began to-day for bandits who kidnapped and robbed the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. W. B. Kinne, and left him tied to a tree on Wednesday night.

Mr. Kinne was captured while returning from Portland in company with two travelling salesmen.

Four aeroplanes have joined in the search, in belief that the bandits have escaped into mountain fastnesses on horseback.—United Press.

## KING'S CONDITION SATISFACTORY

### Good Prospects of No Further Trouble Reported

London, June 14.

It is understood that the King's condition continues satisfactory. No doctors have visited Windsor Castle since Monday.

The British "Medical Journal," commenting on the progress made, says that the abscess has nearly healed and that there is good prospect of His Majesty's condition clearing up without further intervention.—Reuter.

## LIBERAL THREAT TO LABOUR

### To Defeat Government Directly, it Assumes Socialist Complexion

London, June 13.

Addressing the Liberal members of the House of Commons at the National Liberal Club to-day, Mr. Lloyd George said that the nation had declared by a majority of 5½ million votes that it had no use for socialism.

The Tories and Socialists, he said, were conspiring to suppress Liberalism, adding "But to use the Premier's elegant phrase 'We mean to stand no monkeying'."

Mr. Lloyd George claimed that the nation had returned a mandate for Liberalism and declared "The very hour the Ministry decides to become a Socialist administration its career ends."

He said he assumed the new Government would immediately resume diplomatic relations with Russia, would withdraw the British troops from the Rhineland, would adhere to the Optional Clause, for arbitration in certain cases—thus accepting the jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice for all legal disputes in which Great Britain may be involved—and would act upon the United States' approaches with regard to naval disarmament so that agreement might be reached for a substantial reduction in cruisers and, he hoped, for the total abolition of submarines.

The Liberal Party, said Mr. Lloyd George, would heartily support the Labour Government if it tackled unemployment boldly and wisely.

In conclusion, he declared that the Liberal Party meant to insist upon speedy electoral reform.

### Mr. Jowitt's Secession

Referring to what he described as the outstanding parliamentary quality of the Liberal Party, Mr. Lloyd George said there had been only one defection (the allusion was to Mr. W. A. Jowitt, who after election as a Liberal member for Preston has accepted the post of Attorney-General in the Labour Cabinet). He remarked that he would not comment upon that defection but would leave it to "the universal nausea felt and expressed in every circle."

The meeting, which was notable for the presence of the Marquess of Crewe among the leaders, unanimously elected Mr. Lloyd George as chairman and leader of the party.—Reuter.

## INCREASED EXPORTS BY BRITAIN

### May Figures Seven Million Pounds Better Than for April

London, June 13.

The Board of Trade returns for May are:

Imports in Great Britain and Northern Ireland £103,192,000;
Exports £67,137,000.

These figures show a decrease of £676,000 in imports and an increase of £7,193,000 in exports compared with the returns for April.—Reuter.

### Unfavourable U.S. Balance

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, June 13.

Because of Europe's anticipation of an increase in the American tariff coming the United States for the first time in months showed an unfavourable trade balance in figures released for publication today.

Exports for the past month came to $387,000,000 while imports of European goods rushed in to avoid greater payment of duty totalled $101,000,000.—United Press.

BELVEDERE HOTEL
Grenville Place, South Kensington
LONDON
Set in a quiet Street in this high class neighbourhood the hotel offers residence in homely comfortable surroundings. Conducted by the resident proprietors Mr. and Mrs. Smale, each guest can rely upon personal attention to their particular needs. There is constant hot water and gas fire with ring in every bedroom. Ample bathrooms, cuisine has never yet caused a complaint. Kensington Gardens, Museums, best shopping centres are all within easy walking distance. Perfect quiet and rest day and night. Inclusive Terms from £3.3.0 per week. Tariff from THE HERALD Office.

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# FROM THE FOUR WINDS

## OUR LONDON LETTER

### Sandwiches, Bridge, and Helen Wills Amongst the Debutantes: Motor Bandits Causing Trouble: Big Advance in Civil Aviation: The Vanities of Both Sexes

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, May 16.

The first Court of the season always creates a great deal of interest and it is a matter of perennial joy to thousands of Londoners to flock to the Mall on the evening of it to stare at the debutantes and their mothers and brothers in the long line of waiting limousines. Thursday night was no exception. Although the gates of the Palace were not open to the guests until 8.30 p.m., yet the first cars were waiting there at 6 o'clock and an hour later there was a line of them the whole length of the Mall. A huge crowd of people was gathered on the sidewalks, walking up and down and staring into the cars as though they were on a tour of inspection at the Zoo. Some of the occupants were shy and blushed under their efforts to show that they did not care at all about the interest that was being taken in them. Others shamelessly munched sandwiches and whiled away the time playing bridge. The majority, however, seemed to have nothing to do at all, and, having run out of conversation, sat there looking terribly bored.

An especially large crowd gathered round the car that contained Helen Wills, and grew to such an extent that the police had to form a cordon to keep the car from being damaged. Helen Wills was presented by Frau Sthamer, the wife of the German Ambassador. She was to have been sponsored by the wife of the American Chargé d'Affaires, but unfortunately at the last moment she was unable to attend.

There was quiet a lot of speculation as to whether the Queen would come into the Throne Room on the arm of the Prince of Wales, or whether she would adhere rigidly to the usual precedent and walk in front of him. She took the former course, but there was only a single throne provided and the Prince of Wales, after having escorted his mother to the Throne Room, took his place with the Royal Circle behind it.

#### Motor-Bandit Menace

The activity of the motor bandits continues to increase and the police do not appear to be having great success in coping with them. There were 20 raids carried out during the week-end and in not one case has any arrest been made. In seven instances, robberies actually were carried out. In the others, windows were smashed but the bandits had to make off because the noise attracted too much attention. Until the recent agitation, police cars always put away for the night; now they are kept constantly patrolling the metropolitan area, in close wireless communication with Scotland Yard. If a constable sees anything suspicious, he telephones immediately to the "Yard" and a car is directed to the scene of the trouble. The only reason this system has not met with greater success is that the police cars are not fast enough, or cannot be recklessly enough driven to catch up with the bandits.

Some people suggest that spiked mats should be used to stop those cars that refuse to obey traffic signals. It is said that no danger would result to those proceeding cautiously, but the idea is not likely to meet with general approval. There are many people on the roads besides bandits who fail to see traffic signals in time and who would be very annoyed to find all their tyres punctured by a spiked mat. Most of the week-end raids occurred in the streets of Mayfair in the early hours and it is understood that all were conducted by gangs belonging to the same organization of young bandits.

#### Wembley of the North

One must admire the gallant spirit of the North in organizing a small edition of Wembley at the moment when things were going so badly with their local industries. The Exhibition covers more than 100 acres and there are displays of everything made in the North of England. It is, as the Prince of Wales said at the opening of it, a challenge to the world. It is as though the North wished to convince everyone that the shop still is open and only waits for better trade conditions to regain the prosperity of old. The Empire Marketing Board, with its usual enterprise, has got a lot of space and is making a very fine exhibition of Empire goods.

#### Pointed Shoes Condemned

The outburst this week by a Harley Street specialist at the National Boot Trades Federation, against the persistence of women in wearing high-heeled and pointed shoes, doubtless is founded on very sound hygienic reasons, but it is not likely that it will have the slightest effect. Despite the fact that pointed toes "push the great toe over and cause bunions, over-riding of the second toe, hammer toes, and little toe turned under," women will continue to insist that their shoes shall have them, as long as they are considered smart.

The Harley Street specialist has taken the wrong line if he wants to effect any reform in this matter. He should have pointed out how extremely ugly pointed toes are and how all the smartest people these days are ceasing to wear them. He should have persuaded Lady X. and the Hon. Mrs. P. to have their photos appear in the Society papers in unusual types of square-toed shoes and within a year the whole feminine population of the island would have been dutifully fulfilling his desires. The civilization of women has not yet reached a point where they will not gladly torture themselves to lose or gain a pound of flesh or to make an eyelash long and curly.

#### An Aviation Boom

A good indication of the advances being made in civil aviation in Great Britain is the floating of two new aircraft companies during the past few days, and the rumour that several more shortly are to appeal for funds to enable them to commence operations. There are now over 300 qualified "A" licence pilots in the country, according to figures given by the Air Ministry, and, in addition, about 120 "B," or commercial ones. By the end of the coming summer, it is expected that the "A" pilots will number over 1,000 and the flying clubs are looking forward to a record season. The present price of machines is about £600, but a German company has introduced a type into the country that sells for £500. This has stung the British manufacturers to fresh efforts and a new ultra-light aeroplane is said to be on the way, costing even less.

#### Hair Waving Forbidden

How the Puritan gloom still lurks in various corners of England is well shown by the regulations that have been made up for a new girls' secondary school that has just been opened in Somerset. The rules state that the girls must wear their hair tied back and that no fancy styles of hairdressing are allowed. If hair-ribbons are worn, they are to be black. The same applies to stockings. Jewellery also is banned. In other words, every little attempt to make themselves look attractive is to be severely checked. It is hoped, presumably, that, instead of bothering about having their hair waved, they will concentrate on algebra and geography. Of course, they will do nothing of the sort. They merely will associate their school-going with tiresome and petty tyranny, and, in the resulting attitude of mind, learn less than otherwise they might have done.

#### Man's Beauty Bill.

Men always are apt to jeer and cavil at the amount women spend on beautifying their faces, but, after reading the figures of the amount they spend themselves on these things, they should be inclined to restrain their scorn. It is stated in a New York paper that the amount spent by American men during the past year on facial preparation was 1,050 million dollars, while the amount spent by women was 1,821 million dollars. Probably American men are more at the mercy of their high-power salesmen than are those of older and more wary races, but there is little doubt that the average man does spend quite a lot on his shaving materials and hair tonics and that, in the aggregate, this costs nearly as much as his wife's powder and cream and weekly wave.

They forget, too, that making-up has not always been a feminine monopoly. In the 18th Century, the men about town were just as bad, and even to-day here are a few men in the artistic quarters of London who are not ashamed to indulge in it. But somehow it does not go very well with the clothes of the man of to-day and the example of these few exotic creatures is not likely to be followed generally.

#### Lipstick Portraits

Considerable interest is being taken in the exhibition of water-colours by Van Dongen which has opened at the St. George's Galleries in London. Van Dongen is one of the most famous artists in Paris. A short time ago he was a very poor man, but his portraits of women suddenly brought him to the fore. He was always wise enough to flatter his sitters and to give them the fashionably thin lines that they loved to believe they had, and soon it became absolutaly necessary for every fashionable woman in Paris to have her portrait painted by Van Dongen, and the artist became very rich indeed. He has a magnificent studio and gives parties in it that are the talk of Paris.

A Dutchman by birth, he recently applied for French naturalization papers. Most of the pictures he is showing in London are rapid sketches of the fashionable world—of people in bathing costumes drinking cocktails near the sea, but not too near. One of them consists of only six lines and is priced at £80! He so much admires the effect of lipstick and eye-pencil that very often he makes his portraits, not with oil paints, but with material provided from the vanity bag of his sitter.

#### Famous Edwardian Hostess Dies

Mrs. Willie James, who died last week, was one of the most famous hostesses of Edwardian days. It is said that she entertained at her home at West Dean Park, Chichester, more Royal guests than anyone outside the Peerage in the favour of Mrs. James. She was a frequent guest there and an old rule of the Court, that the Queen-Consort cannot sleep in the house of a Commoner, was broken in favour of Mrs. James. He was a brilliant amateur actress and on one occasion took a company of Society people on tour. The perfection of her choice of clothes was said to be as wonderful as her wit and store of epigrams.

There is one very famous story that she told to King Edward at dinner one evening. She described how, when she was playing golf, she caught sight of the Duke of Connaught and Prince Arthur on the same links. She pointed them out to the caddie, but he merely grunted. A few moments later, he clutched her wildly by the arm and shouted excitedly:—"D'ye see that old lady with the red shawl? Why, that's the postmistress of Aberfeldie!"

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THE Peking University authorities have requested the Ministry of Finance to allot part of the Russian share of the Boxer Indemnity as expenses of this institution.

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THE vernacular press states that that the Japanese authorities in Korea have forbidden Chinese workers to enter that country and that a large number have been sent back to their homes. The Chinese Government has been requested to lodge a vigorous protest.

## CHINA QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

### No Official Anxiety for British Subjects

In the House of Commons on May 9, Sir R. Thomas asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he would make a statement on the present military situation in China; and was there reason for apprehension regarding the safety of British subjects in any district?

Mr. Locker-Lampson.—Since my reply to my hon. friend the Member for Wimbledon on April 24 there has been an appreciable improvement in the situation in the Middle Yangtze Valley, which is now entirely under the control of the National Government. Three of the defeated Kuangsi generals expressed their willingness to leave Hupeh if they were given a safe conduct under the British flag; Marshal Chiang Kai-shek formally requested that this should be done, in order to hasten the termination of hostilities, and they have accordingly been conveyed to Shanghai in a British warship.

In Shantung, Chang Chung-chang has been definitely beaten and has left the province. Marshal Feng Yü-hsiang's forces have been withdrawn from Shantung into Honan, and the control of the former province has been given to a Nanking general. Nanking troops are being transferred from the Tientsin area to North Honan; Shansi troops are being withdrawn to their own province from Peking and sent to reinforce the Shansi-Honan border. The relations between Feng Yü-hsiang and Chiang Kai-shek are obscure. All of Marshal Feng's adherents have left Nanking, where his quarters have been occupied by local troops.

On May 4, Kuangsi troops advanced into Kuangtung; the local authorities of Canton have sent gunboats to check the invasion.

The reports that I have received do not indicate anxiety regarding the safety of British subjects. Except for one missionary who elected to remain, all British subjects have been safely evacuated from Changten.

#### Extraterritoriality

Sir R. Thomas asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he had yet received a Note from the Nanking Government on the question of extraterritoriality in China; and whether he could make any statement on the general attitude of the British Government in this matter?

Mr. Locker-Lampson.—A Note in this sense has been received and the reply to it is at present under consideration.

#### Hongkong Aeroplane Accident

Mr. Thurtle asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether his attention had been drawn to the fatal accident at the Hongkong aerodrome on April 28 when three Chinese subjects were killed by Lieutenant A. O. Watson, of H.M.S. Hermes, piloting one of a ceremonial escort of aeroplanes; and whether the British Government proposed to offer compensation to the relatives of the victims?

Sir P. Sassoon.—I have been asked to reply. The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative, but only a telegraphic report of this most regrettable accident has as yet been received. Pending the receipt of detailed particulars, I am not in a position to give an answer to the second part of the question.

Mr. Thurtle.—Will the Admiralty take steps to see that this useless form of ceremonial is reduced to the very minimum?

#### British Ship's Chinese Crew

Mr. Hayes asked the President of the Board of Trade whether he was aware that the British steamer British Prince, originally known as the London Shipper, carrying crews of white seamen on previous voyages, on April 23 engaged a crew of Chinese sailors, firemen and members of the catering department at Dock Street shipping office, London, thus displacing 33 white seamen; that all these Chinese seamen engaged gave their address as 42 Pennyfields East, which is a Chinese common boarding-house; that a number of the Chinese engaged originally sailed in Dutch vessels; whether the language test was strictly applied to the whole of the crew and, if so, by whom; and whether, having regard to the extent of unemployment among British seamen, he would inquire into this case?

Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister.— The steamship British Prince engaged a Chinese crew on April 23 for a voyage to Shanghai, where the Chinese were to be discharged. The ship had previously been known as the London Shipper and had been employed in trade between this country and America, carrying a European crew. I am informed that she is now to be employed in the Far Eastern trade for an indefinite period. The address given by the Chinese seamen was as stated in the question. Two of the Chinese stated that their previous employment was in a Dutch ship. The language test was applied to the crew by two Board of Trade Deputy Superintendents. Four of the crew, who had not been previously examined, were strictly tested. The remainder were in possession of certificates of discharge, bearing endorsements showing that they had previously passed, but were nevertheless re-examined. I am informed that the whole of the Chinese crew possessed a good knowledge of the English language.

Mr. Hayes.—May I ask whether the right hon. gentleman, in the course of his inquiries, ascertained whether the keeper of this boarding-house is licensed by the Board of Trade to supply these crews?

Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister.—No, sir, I have not that information, but I will certainly make inquiries. I made careful inquiries into the items set out in the question, because I thought this was a matter of some importance. Very careful investigations were made by two superintendents. I will ask about the other matter.

Mr. Hayes.—Will the right hon. gentleman also bear in mind that another four or five ships belonging to this line are about to come into dock and will probably be treated in the same way, and will he see that the white crews are not replaced?

Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister.—That is not quite the position. What was happening was this: This ship had been sailing between here and America and, of course, as long as she was doing that, she sailed with a white crew. She is now being put into commission to sail entirely in Eastern waters, and she only took this Chinese crew for Shanghai to re-discharge them there. It is fair to say that had she taken out a British crew for that purpose, the owners would have been bound under the law to repatriate them, I suppose at considerable cost.

Mr. Shinwell.—Will the right hon. gentleman say whether the wages paid to these Chinese seamen will be the same or lower than the wages stipulated by the National Maritime Board?

Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister.—There is, as I think the hon. Member will remember, a very important Section in the Aliens Act dealing with this point.

Mr. B. Smith.—If the right hon. gentleman discovers that the boarding-house in Pennyfields is an unlicensed place, will he promise the House that he will put into operation Clause 111 or 112—I am not sure which it is—of the Merchant Shipping Act? It is the anti-crimping Clause.

Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister.—The hon. Member may be perfectly certain that my Department will always carry out the provisions of the Act. He would not expect me to make any further statement.

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THE National Herbalists and Native Medical Practitioners Association have petitioned the Ministry of Education not to close colleges teaching native medicine as such action will be harming the preservation of China's ancient civilization.

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THE "Sinwanpao" says that a series of fires broke out along the wharves of Vladivostok on the evening of June 6, as a result of which most of the godowns and the petroleum depots were totally destroyed. The damage is said to be upwards of $10,000,000.

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ACCORDING to the Chinese press, a telegram has been received from Leningrad reporting that the Soviet Government, in view of the strained relations with China, has resolved to strengthen her forces along the Siberian border. Special concessions will be granted to Japan if she permits the Soviet a free hand in dealing with China.

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# AMERICA'S INTEREST IN CHINA

## The Far East's Contribution to Science: World's Largest Publishing House in Shanghai: Improving Facilities for Study

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, May 8.

An awakening American interest in the culture and history of China is reflected in many recent developments in this country. The session of the American Oriental Society in Cambridge, Massachusetts, brought together seventy noted students of Oriental subjects; the American Council of Learned Societies is supporting a programme for the encouragement of research work in Chinese subjects; the Library of Congress is expanding and popularizing its great collection of Chinese works; and many universities and colleges are improving their facilities for the study of Chinese culture and affairs.

That the next decade will see a striking increase in American interest in Chinese studies is no very daring prediction," stated Mr. Mortimer Graves, secretary of the Committee on the Promotion of Chinese Stadies, organized by the American Council of Learned Societies. "In the domain of politics and economics, the large number of works daily coming from the press on current Far Eastern affairs and the activities of such organizations as the Institute of Pacific Relations demonstrate the growing realization of the truth of John Hay's dictum that the world's peace rests with China. The fact, however, that the East, in general, and the Chinese world in particular, has an important contribution to make to the humanistic and social sciences is only now receiving belated recognition. The immensity of this contribution can be suggested by the recital of a few pertinent facts.

### China's Literary Output

"It has been estimated that, prior to 1750, more books had been published in Chinese than in all other languages combined. As late as 1850, Chinese books outnumbered those in any other language. Even in 1928, the largest publishing house in the world was located, not in New York, or London, or Paris, or Berlin, but in Shanghai. Little of the literature thus produced is ephemereal, for the Chinese penchant has been towards history, topography, philosophy, poetry, and commentary on the classics, all saturated with a serenity and a height of tone that might well be emulated by more sophisticated literatures. Indeed, it would be no very difficult task to maintain the thesis that in none of the world's civilizations has knowledge for its own sake played so prominent a part over so long a time as in that of China.

"It is evident, therefore, that, if we are to hope for the final solution of our linguistic and philological problems, the satisfaction of our antiquarian or archæological curiosity, and the construction of an adequate philosophy, or a complete historical synthesis. We cannot disregard the lessons learned by a vigorous and intelligent people, numbering one-fourth of the population of the globe, through 3,000 years of continued and varied culture. Of all this have Occidental, and in particular American, scholars only the slightest inkling. It is true that there are American sinologists, but anything like organized sinological study, on a scale comparable with, say, Semitics or Indology, is non-existent. What progress has been made in translating to the Western world the culture of the East is the result of the labours of French, English, Russian, and German scholarship. Of the hundreds of American universities and colleges, only a few even scratch the surface."

### Manual of Studies

The American Council of Learned Societies, in pursuance of its programme for the promotion of Chinese studies, has published a proposed outline of a manual. This originally was prepared by Messrs. George H. Danton and Mortimer Graves, but subsequently was corrected by a number of scholars, including Berthold Laufer, Walter T. Swingle, King Kang-hu, C. W. Bishop, John K. Shryock, and L. C. Goodrich. The manual is divided into three parts, the first being a syllabus of the history of sinology; the second, an outline for a survey of the organization of and facilities for Chinese studies; and a third dealing with needs and suggestions for the improvement of Chinese studies.

In a brief statement of resources available for Chinese studies, the outline mentions the following important libraries and collections of Chinese writing:—The Vatican, Society of Jesus, Tokyo Imperial University, Morrison Library, Salerno, Library of Congress, Bibliotheque Nationale, Widener Library of Harvard University, Peking and Nanking National Libraries Gest Chinese Research Library of McGill University, Fryer and Kiang Library in the University of California, Metropolitan Library of Peking, Tsing Hua College, National University of Peking, the British Museum, Oxford, Cambridge, Paris, Leningrad, Watson Collection on China and the Chinese, Cornell University, Newberry Library, Chicago.

Important societies are the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, the American Oriental Society, the China Institute of Frankfort-on-Main, etc.

### The Fine Arts

Famous collections of Chinese fine arts are the Imperial Collection in Peking, Metropolitan Museum of New York, R. Museo d'Arte Orientale, Venice; Museum fur Ostasiatische Kunst, Koeln; private collections, such as those of Mr. Ching Hsien, in Peking, and of the family of Ts'ai Po-hao; Freer Gallery of Art, Washington; Boston Museum of the Fine Arts; Fogg Museum, Cambridge, Massachusetts; Detroit Institute of Arts; University of Pennsylvania; Field Museum, Chicago; Hermitage Museum in Leningrad; Lucy Maud Buckingham Collection in the Chicago Art Institute; Eumorfopolos Collection; Simkhovitch Collection in New York; Roerich Museum of New York; the Louvre, Paris.

Important collections of Chinese archæology, ethnology, etc., are found in the Field Museum Chicago; Osasiatische Abteilung des Museums fur Volkerkunde, Berlin; Musees Guimet, Cernuschi, d'Ennery, Blue Grotto; Department of Anatomy of Peking Union Medical College; Reilly Collection of Coins of the American Numismatic Society, New York.

The American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations recently published a book giving the curricula of Chinese subjects taught in all American Universities and colleges, this publication being in accordance with the Council's desire to foster American interest in and study of Chinese history, culture, and politics.

### Praise of Liang Chi-chao

The "American Historical Review," edited by Dr. Dana C. Munro, of Princeton University, in its April issue, has an article dealing with the Chinese scholar, Liang Chi-chao, who died last January, in Peking, at the age of 56, a notable figure in the political and educational reform of China. Early in life, Liang Chi-chao was associated with Kang Yu-wei in initiating the reforms that ended in the collapse of the Manchu *régime* in 1911. In 1898, at the age of 25, he wrote a memorial advocating revolutionary changes in the examination system, thus paving the way for its final abolition in 1905. After the establishment of the Republic he devoted himself to teaching, lecturing, and writing on historical subjects; he assisted also in the founding of the Chinputang and the Yenchiuhsi political parties. His published works number eighty volumes, but he is said to have taken the greatest pride in "Methods of Investigating Chinese History," "Critical Scholarship during the Ching Dynasty," and "Chinese Political Thought Prior to the Ching Dynasty." At the time of his death he was engaged on a "Cultural History of China."

The "Review" comments on the career of this Chinese scholar as follows:—

"In a little autobiographical sketch entitled 'On Reaching the Age of Thirty,' Mr. Liang remarked:—'Prior to my visit to Shanghai at the age of eighteen, when a world atlas for the first time fell into my hands, I did not know of the existence of the five continents.' And yet this young man, by extraordinary mental resiliency and an inimitable literary style, captured the intellectual leadership of all China, and retained it till he died. This ability to change with the times, manifested in his literary style as well as in his ideas, may be attributed, perhaps, to the strict self application of a motto which he often quoted to others:—'Do not hesitate to let your self of to-day pronounce judgment on your self of yesterday.'"

### Recent Publications

American presses are laden with books about China, catering to a reader's interest, stimulated by the manifold press despatches concerning events in China, and also to the active scholar's interest. Among recent publications were "A History of the Far East in Modern Times," by Harold M. Vinache, PH.D. professor of international law and politics, University of Chicago, devoted chiefly to political and diplomatic developments in China and Japan during the last century; "The Formation of the Chinese People: An Anthropological Inquiry," by Chi Li, PH.D., lecturer at the Tsing Hua Research Institute, published by the Harvard University Press; and "The Soul of China," a translation from the work of Richard Wilhelm, a German missionary and teacher, published by Harcourt, Brace, & Co., of New York.

Dr. Chi Li's work is described by reviewers as an important contribution to the physical anthropology of the Chinese, and is said by B. Laufer "to destroy the old prejudice that the Chinese have been unchanging for several thousands of years and that the modern Chinese represent a physical homogeneity." Chi Li was trained in anthropology at the Harvard University, and his work attracted much attention from American students in his field.

The Library of Congress recently has been displaying a collection of Chinese maps, many being of rare historical character, while others have attracted the public for their artistic quality. The display was arranged by Mr. Arthur W. Hummel, chief of the Oriental Collection of the library.—United Press.

# OUR PARIS LETTER

## Marshal Foch's Biographers: Penalties of Great Names

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Paris, May 16.

If Marshal Foch were still able to interest himself in mundane affairs, he would probably utter a heartfelt wish to be saved from biographers. These gentlemen have been tumbling over one another in their haste to be first on the market with their story of the great soldier's life, and some of them represent him in a curious light. One of them solemnly records such remarks as the following: "The war has once more shown the necessity for a main objective and a method, to be followed with unfailing tenacity;" "All questions should be examined thoroughly;" "If you want to know a trade, you must learn it;" "Ideas are valuable only in proportion to the extent of their realization;" and so on.

These statements are perfectly correct. Napoleon himself said that commanding an army is after all a question of common-sense, but one can hardly imagine either him or Foch taking pleasure in commonplaces of no more originality than the assertion that two and two make four. Another biographer represents Foch as saying: "I did not command, I suggested." The idea that the man who was at the head of all the Allied armies contented himself with making suggestions has aroused the ire of M. Clemenceau, who is himself engaged on a book dealing with the war period, and of Foch's friends. The Marshal always recognized that he was the driver of a very ill-assorted team, liable to pull different ways unless handled very delicately. One of his greatest qualities was tact, but he did not allow himself to be over-persuaded by it to the extent of surrendering what was really necessary, and he was not afraid to risk a snub by telling politicians his views on matters which were not supposed to be within his province.

### More Financial Experts

As an instance of modernism in unscrupulousness, Paris has rarely had anything more edifying than the case of Pierre Loizot, who is now in prison. This young man realized that a great many people, especially women, have savings or inheritances or money in some form or another for which they are anxious to obtain a better return than the miserable four or five per cent. obtainable on first-class security, and he resolved to profit by this desire. He studied finance and its mechanism, wherein he was assisted by some experience as a bank clerk, and set himself to establish a reputation as a sort of private expert.

He made the acquaintance of a widow who rather fancied herself in business matters. He deluged her with a mass of figures and reports concerning a manufacturing company with offices in Paris, and persuaded her to invest in some founders' shares. For this purpose she gave him Frs. 20,000 in bank notes and securities. Shortly afterwards he came to see her, and produced Frs. 3,000 in notes which he said represented a "bonus" on her investment. He suggested that she should leave the Frs. 3,000 in his hands to be reinvested in the same way, and she consented.

Up to this point all had gone well with the "expert," but here he committed an error. Financial "dope," like other varieties of the same article, must be administered in larger and larger doses to keep up the desired effect, and when the patient ceases to be supplied with the required stimulant he or she is apt to turn "nasty." In this instance the adviser neglected to call regularly on his client and assure her that all was for the best. She became suspicious, went to the office of the company, and discovered that he was unknown. Her next visit was to police, and, a few days later, the "expert" was arrested. At first he showed virtuous indignation, and swore that all his operations were perfectly regular, but the discovery of bank statements showing that he had sold the securities belonging to his client and converted the proceeds to his own use put a different complexion on the case, and finally he admitted having sold securities owned by four other persons, one of these being his mother. He had a safe compartment in a bank, but when it was opened the police found that it contained nothing but an old coat. He appears to have appropriated about £1,600 since last July, and to have spent the whole of it in "having a good time."

### The World of Mugs

Cases of this kind are interesting on account of their disclosures of human mentality. They show the remarkable influence of personality. How else are we to account for business men falling victims to the venerable confidence trick or even to the Spanish treasure swindle? A very shrewd man once remarked to me that, to those who know how to see, the streets were full of people going about with money in their hands for the benefit of whoever would take it, and I am inclined to think that he was not far from the truth. Many people in France are still under the influence of the chaos that prevailed for a time in 1926, when the franc was beginning to collapse in a style suggesting that of the mark. They are hypnotised by the magic phrase "capital appreciation" and will listen to friends and acquaintances rather than to bankers who have no interest in the matter.

### The Expensiveness of Ideas

M. Herriot, the ex-Premier and leader of the Radical-Socialist cartel, has had an illustration of the fickleness of the multitude. The second ballot in the municipal election on Sunday was unfavourable to his list, and he has accordingly decided to resign the office of Mayor of Lyons, which he has held with conspicuous success for many years. The mayor of another large city whose fame, like M. Herriot's, has spread beyond the municipal boundaries, received fewer votes than any other successful candidate, and, but for being re-elected by his brother councillors, who showed more intelligence than the voters, he too would have been turned out. It seems a poor reward for services to the community.

The explanation, according to M. Clément Vautel, is that an administrator who has ideas and acts upon them is sure to offend a great many people. The more he tries to do for the public good, the more he will be criticised and opposed, and, when the election takes place all the people whose interests he has affected and on whose toes he has trodden will satisfy their rancour by voting against him. The mayor who wants to be popular and to be considered a "little great man" in his sphere must follow traditional lines and never innovate. If this judgment by a French observer is correct, we need look no further for an explanation of the backward state of so many French towns in matters of sanitation, water supply, street lighting and so on.

# THE FAR EAST SEEN FROM LONDON

## How Britain Has Found Her Reward: Desire for Peace

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, May 23.

Speaking at Birmingham, on May 22, Sir Austen Chamberlain dealt with the peace movement of the Government and pointed out that it had found its reward in China. He said that our patience, coupled with firmness in protection, had won the victory, and the Chinese had recognised in us a country whose one desire was to see China strong and united, to live there and trade there in the mutual interests of the Chinese and ourselves, without any desire to interfere with their liberties or to secure another foot of Chinese soil. If they could form a solid, consistent Government, if they could carry out the reforms needed to bring up their system of law, of justice, and of police to the levels of Western civilization, they would find no better friends than ourselves in the development of their country. With a recurrence of peaceful conditions, with such stability and order as would permit of that great and industrious population settling down to work, there would be, he hoped, to our mutual advantage, an immense revival and development of the trade which we could do. China offered an immense field for the development of new railways, and, as communications improved, could take an ever larger quantity of the manufactured goods we produced.

### Trade Marks

The Federation has received from the Board of Trade a copy of the Provisional Regulations promulgated by the National Government of China, on December 19 last, and providing for the examination and registration of trade marks previously registered at Peking. The Board of Trade states:—

"As regards trade marks registered at Peking, for which certificates of approval were issued after May 1, 1927, new applications for registration must be made, but such applications will be given priority as from the date of the original application. In the case of applications filed at Peking, for which no certificates of registration or approval have been issued, fresh application must be made, but such applications will enjoy the benefits of first user. It has not been found possible to obtain any concession in respect of applications made to Peking after May 1, 1927, apart from the recognition of the principle of prior user. In all the circumstances, it would now appear advisable that British trade mark owners who have not already done so should take the necessary steps to send their marks to the Nanking Bureau for examination or registration as soon as possible. The period for making application under the Provisional Regulations will expire on June 18 next."

As the Provisional Regulations would appear to be as satisfactory as can be expected, the Federation feels no hesitation in endorsing the advice given in the last paragraph of this letter, which, indeed, confirms the recommendations referred to in the issue of "British Industries" of February 15, 1929.

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# REMINISCENCES OF CHINESE GORDON

## How He Appeared in Action During Attack on Soochow: Old-time Letter Read at Meeting of China Society: Stirring Events in Shanghai

The following letter, written in 1863 by Mr. Edwin Charles Macintosh Bowra, who was Chief Inspector of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs, to his father, Mr. Edward Bowra, in England, describes a visit he paid to General Gordon at Soochow. It was read by Mr. C. A. V. Bowra at the recent conversazione of the China Society in London:—

Shanghai, Nov. 14, 1863.

I have been up the country for a trip to Soochow—the town which Gordon, with the Imperialists, is endeavouring to wrest from the rebels. . . The first glimpse I caught of Soochow did not favourably impress me with its strength, position, or size. It was about 8 o'clock in the evening of the third day that a dim, black line, with a glare of light as of a myriad lamps beyond, told me that I was in sight of the rebel stronghold and close to Gordon's lines, and soon the challenge of a sentry and the click of a rifle barrel against the bayonet sheath set me speculating as to whether it would be possible for a soldier, drilled and trained, to miss a man in the dark at about 50 paces. But I gave no time for the experiment, but answering the challenge, entered the stockade and was at once conducted to headquarters, through long lines of canvas tents gleaming duskily in the dim starlight—men lounging about smoking, gambling, or doing just as European soldiers would do. A few large guns here and there, placed in sandbag batteries, and horses picketed together ready saddled, were all the signs of war that met my sight as following my guide I reached the river side and found Gordon in a comfortably arranged, convenient little river-boat, with just room enough to move and eat and sleep in. I had heard a great deal of Gordon, and was anxious to see a man whose future movements are likely to influence in no small degree the destinies of China.

### Gordon Was Young

I was surprised to find him a young, slight man, with clear hazel eyes, a firm mouth, a well-cut beard and heavy moustache. He looks every inch the soldier, and has doubtless greater capacity than would be conveyed by his appearance. He is a very fair representative of the class of oiled and curled darlings who parade the Park or Row during the season in faultless coats and angelically unwrinkled gloves, but has shown on various occasions that to the usual pluck, now proverbial, of the English dandy, he unites the skill and foresight of the practised soldier. He made me very welcome, introduced me to his aide, Brown, a brother of the general who is in command of the forces here, and to his adjutant, Kirham, who is said to be a capital soldier and well versed in war. A very pleasant evening we passed in the cabin of that queer little sampan. Gordon telling me of all the strange episodes and queer incidents that had befallen him at various times during his career of command. He speaks very highly of the drilled Chinese troops, and has brought them to a fine state of discipline.

### Sees Military Work

That Soochow must fall, and that it ought, was evidently his opinion, although as I was talking to a man holding a most responsible position, I did not care to question him with any persistency. In the early morning of the next day I accompanied him round his lines, and was surprised to see how much had been effected by means of the practical skill and energy of English officers. Bastions, properly angled and defended, lines of trenches, dug in workmanlike manner, and connected with the guns by covered ways, carefully constructed, showed what English science could do, even with the half-civilized force at its command. Here and there at regular intervals would be posted a sentinel who would "carry arms" with his Enfield rifle in the most approved military fashion as soon as you reached the prescribed 15 paces from him—and although it did strike you as being rather queer that these ditches should have been dug, those bastions built, or those huge guns manœuvred by Celestials clad in blue nankeen, still, you forget the incongruity when you heard of their gallant exploits, or watched them in some sortie, daring all, and recklessly rushing into the hottest fire at a nod or word of command. The lines of attack run up close to the walls, within about six or 800 yards, and during the time I was there a most incessant fusillading was taking place. I joined in one scrimmage that took place, and enjoyed it amazingly.

### Makes Attack

It was just after dinner one afternoon that Gordon said he must take a small earthen redoubt which the rebels had thrown up in front of the Wumen Men, or Eastern Gate. Of course I could not hang back, so away we went. As soon as the men were fairly formed into proper order we broke cover and marched straight away. As I did not expect to come to close quarters I had no weapon except a heavy walking stick which I had bought at Penang, and a revolver, which Gordon lent me as we left the boat. Much to my surprise, however, the rebels would not give way, but obstinately held on and poured a shower of shots into our advancing column, which was unpleasantly suggestive of the possibility of being knocked over. I was just beginning to repent of my temerity and wish myself back at Shanghai, when Gordon gave the order to double, and away we went.

### Fear Not To Fight

We had got within about 50 yards of the redoubt, when taking advantage of our disorder, the rebels charged out to meet us. We saw a body of men issuing from the rear of the redoubt—one moment—and the next we were in a general scramble, each one cutting at the first who came to hand. Before I had time to look round I was busily engaged in defending myself from the sanguinary attacks of a huge Tartar ruffian, who was endeavouring to prog at me with a long 10-foot spear, that looked so bright and clear at the top that I remember noticing at the time what a pity it would be to soil it by thrusting it into me. However, my Chinese failed me, and I could not propose to my Tartar persecutor that he should preserve his weapon in unsullied purity, so taking careful aim with my revolver with my left hand, while with the other I warded off his spear, I fired—and missed him altogether! I fired again, dancing about like mad to avoid the spear, and this time was more successful, as the shot made him drop his weapon, but much to my surprise and annoyance, instead of dropping down quietly as any right-minded Chinaman would have done, he rushed again at me and hugged me in such a rude manner that he and I rolled over together. Somehow or other my revolver went off again, and I found myself free. But by this time although all had happened in about a minute and a half) the rebels had retreated, and Gordon was master of the position. In a few weeks more the whole city, with its 27 miles of wall, must be surrounded and all supplies cut off, and then it must fall. Meanwhile, stirring events are taking place in Shanghai, and on my return I found some excitement about a report to the effect that the Alabama had taken and seized a large American steamer that trades between this and the southern ports. The night of my return, too, was marked by an act of most audacious plunder by the rebels.

### Europeans In Revolt

The Chinese Governor of the province, who is endowed with regal powers, has bought from time to time several steamers, which have been used with much success against Soochow and Nanking. One of the these, the Firefly, was lying in the river, off the English Consulate, ready to start next morning to Soochow. At about 12 o'clock at night, some European desperadoes in the rebel cause quietly dropped alongside, seized the vessel, threw the crew overboard, and quietly unmooring set off up the river to lend their aid and the Governor's steamer to the rebel cause. It was a cool proceeding, wasn't it, to seize a steamer in a crowded harbour and carry her off bodily? It is said that Burgevine was at the bottom of the plot, and he was seized accordingly. But, however this may be, it certainly is an act of mistaken clemency to have allowed him to remain at large after his late desertion and treachery.

# SPECIAL ARTICLES

## HOW CHINA WAS GOVERNED UNDER THE EMPIRE

### The Official's Precarious Hold: Liable to Dismissal on Any Charge and no Reply: Accused Always Presumed Guilty

FROM A CHINESE CORRESPONDENT

*(Continued from last week.)*

Manchu officials were divided into two distinct groups, those holding offices in the metropolis were known as metropolitans, and those who were appointed to the provinces, provincials. Totally different rules applied to the two groups. A metropolitan as a rule, received a slightly higher salary commanding more prestige and had to be treated with a certain amount of respect by the provincials, who apparently feared that he would talk too much when he got back to the capital.

Chinese law allowed promotion of an official on any of the following four grounds; (1) honesty, (2) efficiency, (3) achievement and (4) age. It is indeed difficult to understand what the last named had to do with promotion, as law did not impose any age limit. Any official who had been favourably reported or recommended by his superior under any of these headings would be entitled to promotion. On the other hand, any one of the following eight grounds would constitute a legal cause for dismissal from service: (1) corruption, (2) malfeasance in office, (3) incompetency, (4) negligence of duty, (5) infirmities of old age, (6) incapacity, (7) want of restraint or discretion, and (8) general inability. The first two were grounds calling for punishment in addition to dismissal; and the third and fourth would constitute causes for dismissal, and in both cases an offender would lose official rank. Infirmities and incapacity would be sufficient causes for compulsory retirement from service but still permitted the man to retain his official rank, while want of restraint and inability called for degradation of rank, which, however, did not necessarily result in a transfer to an inferior position, and as a rule could be set off by a favourable recommendation of good work.

### A Precarious Position

All kinds of offices, high and low, be it remembered, were held at the pleasure of the Emperor and by his special grace, so dismissal could be had with or without a legal cause. Nor was there any legal interpretation as to what constituted a cause. Neither was it necessary for the accuser or the party instituting impeachment proceedings to make a specific charge against the person whom he impeached. A general charge under any of the above eight headings would be sufficient to cost the accused his job, unless the latter happened to have some powerful friend at his back.

When a junior official was impeached by his superior, the Throne invariably accepted the statement of the latter as facts, and the accused was seldom given an opportunity to answer or in any way to justify himself. Even if he were permitted to answer, he would have great difficulty in meeting the charges in view of their general nature. How could any person defend a general charge of incompetency, inability or want of restraint? Whosoever had the power of impeachment must be kept in good humour at all cost and at all times, otherwise, when least expected, he might fling some charge which would be impossible to refute and which often produced disastrous results to the accused. For this reason, a junior official was kept in constant dread of his superiors.

### The All-Powerful Minister

In the metropolis, the power of recommendation as well as that of impeachment was vested in the hands of the ministers of state, particularly the Minister of Civil Appointments and the president of the Board of Censorate, who were under duty to file their reports to the Throne, on the conduct and acts, good or bad, of all metropolitans below the 3rd rank, once every six years. It was this rule that made them so powerful. Those of the higher ranks, that is to say, those holding the first and second ranks were given the prerogative to submit their reports direct to the Throne. In the latter case, it was a farce, as no person, however honest he might be, could be expected to impeach himself or his own conduct before the Emperor.

Later, the principal ministers of state were required to present themselves by rotation before the Emperor, who, by his personal contact with them, would be in a better position to judge the merits in each individual case. And as another remedial measure, all high officers were vested with power to check and scrutinize each other's official acts, and whenever an irregularity was discovered, might bring it before the notice of the emperor in form of impeachment proceedings. There were also the censors, "The Emperor's eyes and ears," whose duties were to find fault with all public officers. An impeachment could be based on all sorts of rumours and hearsay evidence.

### Presumption of Guilt

There was another peculiar feature in the Chinese jerisprudence, totally different from what has long been accepted in the west. An impeached officer or an accused person, remained under stigma through the generally accepted and unwritten conventional doctrine of presumption of guilt until the accused had proved his innocence. This fact had the effect of making the Chinese ready at all costs to compromise rather than face an accusation in open court, even on a charge of the most frivolous nature. This obsolete rule has been replaced by one of more lenient nature.

In the provinces, a Provincial Treasurer had to file his triennial reports containing his own observations, comments and recommendations for promotion or dismissal of all provincials below the rank of a prefect, to the viceroy or governor, who would in turn forward them to Peking to the Ministry of Civil Appointments, adding and substracting further remarks he might deem necessary in each case. Such reports would have to be submitted to the Emperor for his final decision and the ministry could only advise but was not permited to decide. As a rule its advice was always accepted and the Throne would act accordingly without much ado. A blacklisted officer was again denied his inherent right to refute a charge which his superior might feel inclined to impute against him. In other words, the destiny of a public officer lay entirely and absolutely at the mercy of his superiors, over which he himself had no control.

### The Need of Propitiation

Many a good and honest officer was sacrificed on the altar of his superior's avarice or prejudice because he was unable to satisfy the latter's demands or expectations. For a man of vindictive nature, nothing would be easier than to bring his subordinates against whom he had a grudge, or whom he had reason to dislike, within four corners of the law, out of which his victim would have no means of escape. Vengeance of this nature was swift and sure. An official within his own sphere enjoyed an unlimited power, being held liable for all that took place in his mimic empire, so were also his responsibilities correspondingly endless. This furnished an unscrupulous person a strong hold over his subordinates. If there had been an armed robbery in broad daylight anywhere within the city walls, the *chin hsien* could at once be called upon to account for his failure to maintain the peace of the city, he being a police chief, which would bring him within the definition of incompetency, for which he could be either degraded or removed from office. Suppose he had made an error in one of his judgments, which was afterwards reversed by an appeal court, the implication would be that he had been guilty of malfeasance in office, taking a bribe from the winning party. A case of patricide or matricide occurring within his domain would cost him his job for failure to convert his people whom he governed, a glaring instance of gross negligence of duty.

### Both Haughty and Slavish

Just as an emperor had the prerogative of life and death of all his subjects, so had a public officer similar authority against his subordinates. Such an institution could only have a tendency to standardization, for no officer would dare to [illegible] free expression of his opinion [illegible] presence of his superior, but in the next moment he would be equally domineering to his inferiors. The Manchu mandarins were notorious for their intolerable haughtiness as well as slavish submissiveness, all varied according to circumstances.

While it was possible to remove an unpopular person from office on a most frivolous charge, it would be equally easy to give one's friend or relative a pull. All one had to do was to file a report that the friend had done excellent work during his term of office of three years without the necessity of citing any facts in support. The friend would receive his promotion in due course. Promotions and punishments were often accorded to the least deserved. Men of exceptional ability and integrity were frequently kept back on account of their inability to keep themselves in favour with those above them, or for some other personal reason. So corrupt had the system become that the country government service, unless one has adopted a slogan "keep away from a man at his back in Court," meaning, of course, without a pull one could not advance. The inefficiency of the civil service under the Manchu régime was no doubt attributable to this faulty institution.

### All Alike In Danger

It must not be inferred that high provincials were exempt from impeachment, for every public officer from the highest to the lowest was subject to it. Their fortunes had been proverbially uncertain. So precarious was the career of an official that law *required* him to be in constant expectation of receiving from the Throne an order to present himself for the purpose of answering some sort of accusation which might have been preferred against him, in which event he must appear as a prisoner, so that an official ranking above a prefect had to carry, at all times, in front of his sedan chair a box containing a complete suit of prisoner's uniform which was of red colour, for as soon as he received such an order from Peking, he must, without losing a moment, obey the command by putting on that uniform. Instead of regarding this box which he was obliged to carry with him wherever he went, as an evidence of absolutism, the rule in time lost its original significance, and the uniform came to be treated as a mark of distinction, inasmuch as only officials of certain high grade had the privilege of carrying it, others who were below the rank of a prefect must be satisfied without that unusual honour.

*(To be Continued.)*

THE name of the National Anti-Japanese Association has been changed to read "The National Association for the Acceleration of the Abolition of the Unequal Treaties."

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# THE ADVERTISER'S DILEMMA

## Another Chinese Puzzle: Insurance Companies' Decision

*(Contributed)*

The decision of local insurance companies to restrict their advertising to newspapers is a significant one. There is probably no country in the world where so little data exists that is available to the average advertiser of the relative value of different advertising media as in China. Likewise, there can be few cities in the world where so many varied advertising schemes are exploited as in Shanghai.

Foreign newspapers were the earliest mediums of advertising, and they probably account for the greater part of its expenditure today; Chinese newspapers followed later. During the past twenty or thirty years, however, innumerable methods have been developed. Posters designed and printed by the British-American Tobacco Company have permeated to the remotest parts of China, and this blazing of the way has led to several foreign and native imitators. Apart, however, from a few of the companies with immense resources, like the British-American Tobacco Company, the Asiatic Petroleum Company and the Standard Oil, the interior of China remains practically untouched, most advertising appropriations being spent in Shanghai and a few other of the larger ports.

### Faith, Fiction, or Fact

Advertising has run riot during the past few years in Shanghai, and in the absence of anything definite to go upon the inexpert advertiser is at a loss what to do. Hoardings, directories; gift novelties such as paper weights, playing cards, ash-trays and pocket knives; sky signs, tram and bus transparencies, periodicals, theatre programmes and curtains, kiosks, and even sandwich men compete for the advertiser's money—most with a good story to tell but little of fact to back it up. The foreign and native press add to his bewilderment and offer little reliable data on which to base intelligent opinion.

In America, the Audit Bureau of Circulations is well established and is being developed in Britain. These Bureaux employ trained accountants who make a periodical rigid scruting of the paid circulations of every newspaper which has the courage to publish such data. The advertiser is told how many free and how many paid copies are disposed of; and whether the readers are local or distant. As a result of this the practice is gaining favour of paying for advertising at so much per inch per thousand copies sold. This places advertising on a scientific basis at once and enables the advertiser to lay out his appropriations with wisdom and certainty.

But apart from the handicap of buying circulation in the dark, the advertiser is also faced with the evil of fictitious advertising rates. It is well known to some of us who have had to place advertising that "discounts" of as much as 50 per cent. are in some instances obtainable. The writer's experience in placing advertising leads him to be thus frank, and to assert that such a state of affairs cannot be condemned too emphatically.

### The Foreign and Native Press

Only two foreign newspapers, as far as the writer is aware, have issued audited circulation certificates: the others, and also the Chinese newspapers, give vague information on this important subject. It is safe to say that the circulations of the various local foreign newspapers are between 500 and 7,000 copies per day on an average, and the native press between 100 and 60,000.

The British and American community of about twelve to fifteen thousand and the English-reading Chinese appear to be well covered by the largest foreign dailies, but it is apparent that the Chinese press should be used to make contact with the immense native population of Shanghai. Speaking of the Chinese press, an experienced advertising man remarked only a few days ago that

"It is a very moot point what value can be derived from advertising in them to-day. My Chinese friends tell me that wherever the Nationalist Government have gained control, the confidence in newspapers is immediately undermined, due to the news being so often biassed; so much so that readers often take both news and ads with a grain of salt."

### Posters and Sniping

In dropping other than newspaper advertising the action of the insurance companies, as mentioned above, is significant. They do not appear to place much value on the many other mediums of silent salesmanship apparently because the merits of these are also shrouded in uncertainty. Hoardings may be resented by the foreigner, but they make a restricted appeal to the native if there are enough of them. A local advertising expert writes:

"In Shanghai, poster sniping is carried out to a very large extent, and much money is wasted. Any kind of posting, to be effective, must show the article in its true colours, and to get the best result must be erected in prepared locations which will prevent the defacement of expensive posters by gangs of coolies sniping with theatre announcements, one-colour medicine posters, etc. I have seen as many as 5,000 posters, costing $500, defaced in one day in Shanghai."

Chinese coloured calendars, gift novelties, etc., are an expensive form of advertising, and more in the nature of cumshas to business friends and agents; these are slowly but surely dying out. Sky signs, tram and bus "stickers," and sandwich men are of some value in reaching the native population, but have little effect on the sophisticated foreigner and the better class of Chinese.

There remains the medley of weekly, monthly and spasmodically published periodicals, directories and programmes. Most of these are honestly of little value to the advertiser, but there are a few exceptions which will occur to anyone who has been canvassed by the many go-getters and glib-tongued sylphs who make almost daily calls upon us.

### To Whom Do You Appeal?

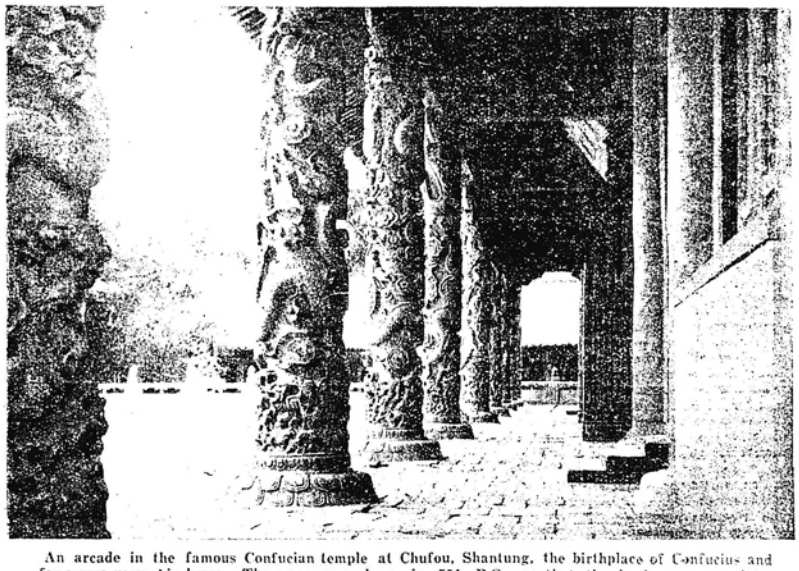
These remarks on advertising may be summed up in a few words. The advertiser must first decide whom he wishes to reach—the foreigner, the fairly well educated Chinese, or the labourer. The foreign newspaper undoubtedly makes the strongest appeal both to the foreigner and the English-reading Chinese, and the choice of a medium in this field is not therefore difficult. The Chinese tradesman should also be approached through a newspaper—but a native one; the choice again is comparatively easy, as there are only two outstanding native daily newspapers. The Chinese factory hand and labourer respond best to the coloured poster which has been developed to such a great extent in the interior of China and to the street hoarding and sky sign type of publicity. From these different media the prospective advertiser may well make his choice.

# THE LAST DESCENDANTS OF CONFUCIUS

*Photos by Newsreel Wong, M.G.M.*

Kung Teh-chen, the only living male descendant of Confucius, and his sister. Chang Chung-chang is his great friend and patron, and a frequent visitor to his home.

At the age of 10, Kung Teh-chen's writing is much prized. He is shown with his teacher practising the ancient art of Chinese caligraphy, at which he is an expert.



An arcade in the famous Confucian temple at Chufou, Shantung, the birthplace of Confucius and for many years his home. The sage was born in 551 B.C., so that the boy's ancestry dates back 2470 years.

# A LITTLE ABOVE TWO FEET

When a famous singer appeared in Shanghai a few weeks ago, she wore a dress which we were told was the very latest fashion. The upper part had the ordinary evening frock appearance. But the skirt was startling. In front it was cut up nearly to the knees, from which it sloped away to a long tail behind which actually dragged on the ground. At the hips the dress was made to stand out straight for several inches in a pair of shelves, the correct name of which, we think, is paniers. If we may say so without offence—and after all, the lady who wore it did not invent the thing—the whole dress produced a sort of fowl-like effect. Even a man could see that it was very expensive. And most people would agree that it was quite hideous.

* * *

But it was more than that. It marked the beginning of the end of an epoch. The younger generation has probably never heard and would certainly see no meaning in the old riddle: "How high should a lady hold her dress in crossing the road?" Answer: "A little above two feet." But there are signs that the riddle will be coming into its own again presently. Evening frocks are growing longer: we saw one at the St. Patrick's ball of a very lovely shade of green, quite long and standing out at the hem, altogether, like Jenny Owen in the song, "beautiful to see"; the passion for straight boyish figures seems to be subsiding, as we read that "curves are being worn again;" most noticeable of all, we saw not long ago in a weekly paper an advertisement of corsets with a glowing description of their comfort as a support to the figure. At this rate we shall soon be back in the days of "megrims" and "vapours," and girls will be taught how to swoon at a moment's notice as the only correct way of receiving a proposal of marriage.

* * *

Periods of transition are always awkward and uncomfortable. Those mysterious arbiters of fashion who decide what is to be worn are groping after new styles and, as with all human endeavour, can only arrive by due trial and error. The same thing has been seen before. The crinoline (as those who remember "Trelawney of the Wells" will agree) was one of the loveliest modes. By an odd coincidence, like the short skirt in this, so unlike it in everything else, it suited a bigger proportion of women than any other dress. Then came that amazing production familiar in Du Maurier's drawings: a plain bodice, wasp waist, skirt cut tight on the hips but "bell-mouthed over the trotters" and all down the back of it one gigantic narrow flounce like a dorsal fin. Through this the dress-makers found their way to the simple but charming tailor-made styles of the 'nineties; which in turn stiffened into the ridiculously narrow skirts in which a woman could scarcely get one foot in front of the other. The war, with women on the land, in shell factories and motor transport corps, caused a revulsion towards naturalism. Girls found their legs as well as their feet, and have stuck to them for a surprisingly long time.

* * *

But, "when father says turn, we all turn." If fashion decrees that long skirts are to be worn, and stays, and big hats and a femininity shrinking attitude towards life, they will be, no matter how many votes women wield or the businesses they invade. You may drive out nature with a fork, but she gets back again; and fashion, where women are concerned, is nature's twin sister. What their husbands or brothers would like them to wear goes for nothing. Yet although a man (except the professional milliners, who curiously enough are all men in the upper ranks) can describe a dress in more than vague outline, he knows very well what he likes. Not one man in a million, we believe, likes to see a woman with her face made up and her lips a palpably artificial scarlet. Yet women go on doing it. Men count for nothing.

* * *

The fact is, we have been told, that a woman dresses not for men but for the other women. It is part of her primal curse, when, by eating the apple, she asserted self against the universal ego and has remained ever since in isolation and a sort of armed neutrality towards things in general. One imagines her mentally apostrophizing the human race somewhat in this way: "What you men may think of me doesn't really matter much. I can always manage you well enough when I choose to take the trouble, as I did your first father, who by the way would have become simply insupportable if I'd let him go on doing nothing but moon about that garden. Milton has shown you the sort of prig he was. And when I decide to take one of you and settle down, the chances are he won't know whether I'm wearing bombazeen or a bathing-dress. But as for you, you cats"—and she turns fiercely upon her sisters—"I know the sort of taings you say about me; d'you suppose I never go out anywhere? But you shan't pick holes in my frocks, and even if we've got to come back to porkpie hats and leg-of-mutton sleeves, I can carry them off as well as any woman." And the dress-makers snigger to themselves accordingly and begin to mark up next season's prices.

O.M.G.

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SILK merchants of Kiangsu and Chekiang have petitioned the Government to impose heavy taxes on foreign silk goods so that native silks may be encouraged and the Chinese silk industry developed.

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STRICT orders have been issued by the managing director of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways prohibiting officials to deposit railway revenues in banks in their own names.

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WITH a view to abolishing the use of English text-books in the various Chinese naval academies, a compilation committee has been appointed by the Minister of Navy to prepare Chinese text-books on naval subjects which will be used exclusively. Foreign text-books will in future, be used for reference only

TWO LONDON HOTELS

Rembrandt

Rubens

These Hotels are situated in the most desirable positions, easy of access from all parts of London. Under one management and highly recommended, they offer the maximum of luxurious refinement combined with the latest hotel improvements at very reasonable rates. Bedrooms with Private Bathroom. All rooms are heated and have hot and cold running water, etc.

HOTEL REMBRANDT, South Kensington, facing the Victoria and Albert Museum.

HOTEL RUBENS, Buckingham Palace Road, facing Buckingham Palace.

*Tariff on Application to Manager.*

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# THE BOOK PAGE

## FATHER OF THE HOUSE

"MEMOIRS OF AN OLD PARLIAMENTARIAN."—By the Rt. Hon. T. P. O'Connor, M.P. London: Ernest Benn Ltd. Two Vols. Price, £2.2 the set net.

Elected to the House of Commons in 1880 and sitting in it continuously ever since, Mr. T. P. O'Connor has devoted nearly fifty years of his life to Parliament and has well earned the distinction of being the present father of the house. His memoirs cover a period from 1870 to 1891—from the beginning of the Franco-German War, when T. P. arrived in London as a struggling young journalist, to the death of Parnell, and no man living today is better qualified to describe the great parliamentary characters during those four successive Gladstone and Salisbury administrations. Gladstone, Labouchere, Bradlaugh, Forster, Harcourt, Chamberlain, Bright, Balfour, Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Sir Stafford Northcote, and nearly every member of the Irish Party step out from these pages as if alive, so vividly are they portrayed but never with undue harshness.

The first volume describes the author's arrival in London, his experiences as journalist in "Grub" Street, his election to Parliament, and ends with the defeat of Gladstone in 1881. Home Rule forms a strong background and in the appendix is painted the grim picture of the great potato famine of 1845 to 1849 with the consequent evictions by the landlords which caused thousands of the homeless and starving to seek their fortunes in new lands beyond the seas, many dying on the way, and reduced the population of Ireland from eight and a quarter millions in 1845 to four and a half millions in less than fifty years. Intermingled, however, with this note of tragedy are many amusing anecdotes and occasions.

The second volume centres round the figure of Parnell, describing with a wealth of detail that extraordinary personality who was the first real leader of the small Irish Party in its determined fight for Home Rule, and who by his policy of obstruction, paralysed the mother of parliaments and almost succeeded in bending to his will Gladstone and an antagonistic Government with a clear majority of one hundred over the rest of the house.

The author, who was an intimate friend of the great Irish leader, tells the story of Parnell's romance with Mrs. O'Shea—that romance, which was more dramatic in its pathos and in its tragedy than any fiction and which, bringing in its train the sordid publicity of the divorce courts, was one of the causes of the fall of Parnell at the moment when he was about to achieve success, and postponed the victory of the Irish cause for nearly half a century.

It cannot be said that the memoirs are merely an account of parliamentary affairs from 1870 to 1891. It is an Irishman who is writing—an Irishman who was for many years one of the staunchest supporters of Parnell in the struggle for Home Rule, and it is only natural that the cause of Ireland should have a prominent place and run practically an unbroken thread through both the volumes. But it must be remembered that the author writes after time has mellowed passions and prejudices, and he is able to look back with impartiality and fairness on the battle which has now been won. He does not hesitate to publish the faults of many of the members of the Irish Party, their jealousies which frequently ended in deadly enmity and so distorted their patriotism that there were times when they threw aside all that they had won for Ireland in order to satisfy their personal feuds, and their fanaticism which, wrongly interpreted by the more ignorant in Ireland, often resulted in assassination and bloodshed. He admits that if during these dark years the mistakes of the Government over the Irish question were due to their almost wilful misunderstanding of the Irish people, it is equally true that neither did the Irish understand the English.

It is a very human document and it tells a thrilling story of courage and self-sacrifice. It has its heroes and its villiains, its exciting and humorous incidents and its tragedies and although it might be said that it is set out at too great a length it never loses its interest from the beginning to the end.—E.H.C.P.

## ANCIENT CHINESE BRONZES

"THE GEORGE EUMORFOPOULOS COLLECTION CATALOGUE OF THE CHINESE AND COREAN BRONZES, SCULPTURE, JADES, JEWELLERY AND MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS."—By Perceval Yetts. Vol. I. London: Benn, Ltd., Bouverie House. Price, £12-12.

The history of Western interest in Chinese art and antiques dates back several hundred years, and we see the manifestations of this interest in certain influences which the art of China has had on the arts and crafts of Europe. Nevertheless it must be admitted that it has been after all, of a very superficial nature. It has been reserved for students of the 20th Century to discover the deeper significance of and to gain a truly intimate acquaintance with Chinese art. We are not referring to Chinese students of Chinese art. The Chinese have always understood and appreciated the works of their great masters, even in the country's most decadent periods. We are referring to Western students of Chinese art, amongst whom in the last three decades has sprung up a whole school of intensive investigators including private collectors, curators of public collections, field collectors for museums, some few dealers in antiques and a number of amateurs whose limited means prevent their making collections, but who, nevertheless, can appreciate good stuff when they see it.

Foremost amongst the big private collectors is Mr. George Eumorfopoulos whose magnificent collection of what may be summed up under the blanket term of Chinese antiques has formed the subject matter of a number of "catalogues" that in themselves are supreme examples of the printer's art, and which have been prepared by experts and issued during the past few years.

Amongst these are the catalogue of Chinese, Korean and Persian pottery and porcelain, which was prepared by Mr. R. L. Hobson of the British Museum, the catalogue of Chinese frescoes and the catalogue of Chinese, Korean and Siamese paintings, both prepared by Mr. Lawrence Binyon.

The last to appear is on ancient Chinese bronzes, and is volume I of a series of six, covering Chinese and Korean bronzes, sculpture, jades, jewellery and miscellaneous objects in the Eumorfopoulos collection. This magnificent book has been prepared by Mr. Perceval Yetts, the well-known student of Chinese art and antiques. It contains seventy-five plates, of which many are in colour and are, perhaps, the finest colour reproductions it has ever been our good fortune to see. Even the plates that are not in colour are excellent, being exquisite examples of what can be done with modern printing. No fewer than 172 figures are given and merely to run through and look at these is an education in itself. It does not take one long to realize what superb artists and craftsmen the Chinese of these early periods (Chou, Wei Han etc.) were and to what a wonderful pitch they had brought the bronze worker's art. The plates are explained and the whole subject of ancient Chinese bronzes dealt with from various angles in the text, which occupies some seventy-nine pages. The main headings under which the subject is dealt with are "Inscriptions on Bronzes," "Technique of Bronze Casting" and "Classes and Uses of Ancient Vessels." These throw considerable light on the subject and help the beginners to get over the difficult places. Especially interesting and useful is the discussion of inscriptions on bronzes, without some knowledge and understanding of which no one had better begin spending money seriously on ancient Chinese bronzes. These, as antiques, are particularly difficult to understand, while genuine pieces of the oldest work are almost non-existent and even genuine pieces of more recent date, albeit copies of earlier pieces, are extremely rare and hard to come by.

Bronzes are amongst the most interesting of Chinese antiques, and the genuine pieces rank amongst the highest in actual monetary value of such objects, comparing favourably in this respect with the finest paintings and porcelain. They represent a very definite period in China's cultural history, coming after the stone and preceding the pottery periods. They indicate a high standard of culture in this country at a very remote date, and constitute almost the only authentic records of certain early periods. Many of them carry inscriptions in script that is only antidoted by the writing on the famous oracle bones of the Shang Dynasty.

In his "Foreword" Mr. Eumorfopoulos tells of the first Chinese bronze of really first-rate importance which he recollected seeing offered in London. It came into the market a little before the war, and even the few collectors at that time interested in such things hesitated about it. The price asked ran into four figures sterling. Finally it was the late Mr. William Cleverly Alexander who purchased it. This fine piece is now in the Eumorfopoulos Collection and is illustrated in colour in the catalogue. Since the time that Mr. Alexander made his plunge collectors have come to understand and appreciate these ancient bronzes, at the same time gaining an idea of their value, and the result is a steadily increasing demand for them, and a steady flow from China to Europe and America of these valuable objets d'art. The discovery, a few years ago, of a while series of ancient bronzes in a subterranean chamber in Hona did much to enhance our knowledge and understanding of China's old bronze pieces, but there still remains much to be learned and understood. Fortunately more and more data and information is coming to light upon the ancient culture of this great country, and, naturally, with each successive discovery new light is thrown upon the problems that confront the Chinese antiquarian. At the same time, the fact must not be lost sight of that the connoisseur of and investigator into ancient Chinese art objects often makes discoveries that throws light upon other phases of China's ancient culture.

But to return to the book under review: it is a wonderful thing to be able to posses reproductions of beautiful objects so good that one feels one can almost handle them, and in issuing such a publication as his catalogue, Mr. Eumorpofoulos and those who prepare the text and pictures are doing the public a great service. The true and enthusiastic lover of such antiques can practically possess the very gems of the finest collections in the world, thanks to the printer's art of to-day.

The book under review is in Folio size, 18" X 12," and is printed on the best paper, well bound, uniform with the previous volumes of the "Catalogue." Its price is £12-12-0, which is not dear considering the quality and subjects of the reproductions. Only 560 numbered copies have been issued. An *edition de luxe* has also been issued consisting of twenty-five signed copies at £26-5-0 each. It is to be hoped that some public library in Shanghai will acquire a copy at least of the cheaper edition. In fact the whole of the catalogue of the Eumorfopoulos Collection should be available in Shanghai.—A. de C.S.

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Mr. Vernon Bartlett has surely broken all speed records for modern novelists: he has written a novel of 60,000 words in twenty days! A month ago, Mr. Bartlett suddenly decided to go in for a war-novel competition, the closing date for which was only three weeks ahead. He set to work, bought himself an alarm clock to call him at an unusually early hour in the morning, and within twenty days had completed the MS. And during all this time he was daily carrying out his duties at the League of Nations and at the B.B.C. The story will be entitled "No Man's Land." The action will occupy only twenty-four hours and will be confined to a shell-hole in No Man's Land!

## TALES OF CHINA

"FOLKWAYS IN CHINA."—By Lewis Hodous (Hartford Seminary Foundation), Hartford Connecticut. London: Arthur Probsthain 41 Great Russell Street London. Price, 12s. 6d. net.

Mr. Hodous was for a good number of years a missionary in China. During his residence here he travelled widely and was a frequent contributor to missionary and oriental journals. Now, in his leisure, he has gathered together his observations on Chinese folk-lore and has produced a readable book. This is not a mere collection of stories such as any resident in this country may pick up from the talk of various classes of Chinese in the familiar way of easy intercourse. Mr. Hodous heard the story and immediately proceeded to discover how much of it was embodied in China's ancient history or in the classical books. He presents a formidable list of authorities in Chinese, which he has consulted either to verify the truth of the tale as he heard it or to give greater detail of the ceremonies and ritual of the customs he has observed.

The book is illustrated with some excellent photographs; all of them clear and good and some really artistic. The first picture in the book is a photo of the Temple of Heaven where the Emperors in olden days prayed, at the new year, for the blessing of heaven on the land and its people. The last picture is a similar representation of the Altar of Heaven where the Emperor bowed before the most high God, at the winter solstice, as the Jewish High Priest entered into the most holy place in the temple "once a year, and that not without blood." These two monuments are placed side by side in a large park, with an area of more than a square mile,—the brave days of old were spacious days and the imperial sacrifices were on a magnificent scale—outside the old Tartar city in Peking. He who wishes to get a glimpse of Chinese religion before it was corrupted by the influx of Buddhism from India should carefully read these two articles. A glance at the picture of the Temple of Heaven will show that it is built on three terraces of white marble. The temple rises from three steps, a triple foundation, and it has a triple roof of blue tiles. The Altar of Heaven, of which the temple is a replica, is also built on a triple terrace. It is a circular platform with a single stone in the centre surrounded by a circle of three stones and so in concentric circle until the circumference is a circle of nine times nine, eighty-one stones. If you ask why the trinity—the number three—is so much emphasized in these buildings the Chinese books will tell you that three is the number of the Yang, or male principle, while two, is the number of the yin or female principle. This carries the mind back to the worship in Ur of the Chaldees before Abraham left that country to look for the city which hath foundations whose maker and builder is God; the worship of the forces of nature which degenerated into the obscene rites of Baal and Ashtoreth. But here, on this altar built to Shang-ti, the Supreme ruler, the worship is austere and pure. The Emperor and his attendant officials purified themselves and fasted before daring to come into the presence of the great Deity. The reader will find in this book the translation of the hymns used during the ceremony and of the offering of the whole bullock on the altar after its blood has been poured out. The resemblance of this sacrifice to that described in the book of Leviticus of the great day of Atonement is very marked. And yet we know that the meaning of the sacrifice is lost. It is recorded in the analects that certain stranger once asked Confucius "What is the meaning of the yearly sacrifice?" Confucius answered "I do not know. He who knew the meaning of that sacrifice would govern the Empire as easily as he could count his fingers, and he stretched forth his hand." More than 500 years B. C. and already the meaning of this great ceremony was forgotten. Mr. Hodous has given us in his book the guesses of Chinese writers but the record is woefully incomplete. The kernel of truth is lost; even this last remnant of monotheism is overlaid with the confusion of a later philosophy but none of those who understand would stand on that altar without wishing to take off their shoes for the place is holy ground.

It is interesting to note that the last time the sacrifice was offered was in the days of the pseudo Emperor, Yuan Shih-kai. In former days the streets of Peking were swept clean before the Emperor left his palace on the day before the great sacrifice. The great and imposing cavalcade wound slowly down the deserted street and into the temple ground. The Emperor spent the day in fasting and prayer. His rooms were hung with scrolls calling on him to rectify his own heart that he might rightly rule his people. It was surely a unique sight when the lord of 400,000,000 people knelt alone on that stone in the centre of the great white altar. "The one man." The man who stood as mediator between his people and the "most high Shang-ti." It was a long and exhausting ceremony and lasted well into the morning of the following day. When Yuan Shih-kai decided to offer the yearly sacrifice that was tearing away the last shred of pretence that he was the President of a Republic; he was usurping the functions of an Emperor. He left the imperial palace in an armoured car and dashed rapidly down the silent street. Everything was in readiness and he knelt on the stone, made the Kowtow, jumped into his car and was back in less than half an hour. No wonder the people thought it was sacrilege and smoke of the sacrifice had hardly cleared when the news was flashed that the standard of revolt had been raised in faraway Yunan. And that year Yuan Shih-kai died. It is not well to intrude into the holy places. The gods are jealous gods.

There are many other ceremonies described in this book. The author could have made his tales more interesting had he told them in a popular style. But he has chosen to dig into the origin and history of the Kitchen god, the Goddess of Mercy, the God of Literature, the New Year festivities and more than thirty other interesting celebrations in the lives of the Chinese people. There is much research here and the book will be found valuable by scholars and not uninteresting to those who have only a surface acquaintance with things Chinese.

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There should be plenty of excitement in the biography of General Louis Botha, that famous Boer soldier, and statesman, which Messrs. Harrap are to publish next month. This has been written by Dr. F. V. Engelenburg, the editor of "*Die Volksstem*," Pretoria, who was one of Botha's closest friends. It was originally published last year in Afrikaans, and attracted considerable attention in South Africa. General Smuts has written a special introduction for the English edition.

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It is of only very recent years that Mary Webb as a novelist has had anything like the wide popularity that her standard of work deserves. Always she has enjoyed a small but enthusiastic circle of admirers, but was not until the Prime Minister, Mr. Stanley Baldwin happened by chance to come across her book "Precious Bane" and to express his views of it that her works were widely read. "Precious Bane" was slipped into Mr. Baldwin's bag as he was setting out on a journey by one of his secretaries and the book made such an impression upon him that he wrote to Mrs. Webb, by hand, congratulating and thanking her. This letter and Mrs. Webb's reply to it, written shortly before her death in 1927, are reproduced in facsimile in the seventh and final volume of the Collected Edition of the Works of Mary Webb which has been brought out by Jonathan Cape. The volumes composing the set are "Gone to Earth," "Seven for a Secret," "Precious Bane," "The Golden Arrow," "The House in Dormer Forest," "Poems" and "The Armour in Which He Trusted." The title of this last volume is that of the unfinished novel which was left by Mary Webb and which forms about a quarter of the book, the rest being composed of ten short stories, four of which have previously appeared in magazines. It is worth noting that Messrs. Kelly & Walsh have now in stock several sets of this last edition of the now famous author's works, priced at $3.45 per volume.

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# THE WOMAN'S PAGE

## MARGARET GRACE BONDFIELD

### Great Britain's First Woman Cabinet Minister

Glancing through a short resume of Margaret Bondfield's career one's attention is immediately caught by the phrases "the first woman" and "the only woman," which appear no less than four times in one short page. Miss Bondfield is indeed a pioneer, and, a splendid organizer, she combines with zeal and efficiency a charm, sympathy and sense of humour which makes her everywhere popular.

Margaret Grace Bondfield, a sister of the well-known missionary out here, the late Rev. G. H. Bondfield D. D., was born in Chard, Somersetshire in 1873 and at a very early age she showed her marvellous courage and determination, for, while she was still only 13 Miss Bondfield was teaching in a boys board school. She kept this position for a year or so, and then moved on, to take up the post of assistant in a outfitter's shop in Brighton.

For ten years she served behind counters in London and the provinces, and while thus occupied became an ardent trade unionist. She was appointed in 1898 the assistant secretary of the Shop Assistants' Union, and for ten years she worked ably in this capacity.

At the Trade Union Congress in Plymouth in 1899 which she attended she was the only woman delegate, and spoke in support of the resolution from which the Labour party took its origin. When the Congress met again in September, 1923, her services were recognized as was shown by her unanimous election to the position of the first woman chairman of the General Council, the highest elective office in the trade union movement. A few weeks later she proved her worth to her party by taking a leading part, and a successful one, in the settlement of the boilermakers' strike which lasted seven months and involved 70,000 workers.

Miss Bondfield succeeded the late Mrs. Ramsay MacDonald as organizing secretary of the Women's Labour League which became the Women's Section of the Labour party and, with her friend, Mary Macarthur, was one of the creators of the National Federation of Women's workers, now the Women's Section of the National Union of General Workers, of which she became chief woman officer.

During the War Miss Bondfield did valuable work in connection with the employment of women and has since attended, as adviser, and later as Government representative, the conferences of the International Labour Office.

In 1920 Miss Bondfield went actively into politics and stood for Northampton but without success, although in December 1923 she was elected M. P. She became Parliamentary Secretary to the Labour Ministry in January 1924, the first woman to hold such a post, and resigned her chairmanship of the T. U. C. General Council. She lost her seat in the election of November, 1924, but was elected for Wallsend in July 1926, in the bye-election, with a majority of 9,027 in a three-cornered fight. In the recent general election Miss Bondfiled was again returned as Labour member, defeating both the Conservative and Liberal candidates.

Since the war Miss Bondfield has attended conferences in France Switzerland, America and Russia, and in April 1926 she began a campaign to draw more women into trade unions. Miss Bondfield was also one of the organizers of the general strike in May of that year.

Miss Bondfield, as said, was the first woman to take office in a British Government, and she has now added to the distinction by being appointed the first woman Minister in a Cabinet, taking the position of Minister of Labour in the new Government of which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is Prime Minister.

## BEAUTY CULTURE IN SPASMS

### Some Women Seem to Imagine That a "Facial" Will Do the Whole Thing

Many people stick to the old idea that beauty is merely skin-deep and cultivate it accordingly only by external means.

They think that "treatments" of various kinds and the use of the right cosmetics should do all that is necessary in the way of producing good looks.

But if one would be beautiful, or even moderately attractive, one must realize that beauty is far more than skin-deep and that everthing we do and everything we think, even the way we breathe and sleep, has some direct influence on our looks.

In fact, one might say truthfully that our looks represent our whole way of living, and the only way to good looks is by a sane and well-balanced mode of life.

Women are, as a rule, so illogical in their cultivation of beauty.

They many spend a good deal of time and money on massage and mud-packs; they may be terribly careful to choose the correct shades of rough and powder and lipstick to suit their colouring, and they may make up beautifully, but they probably don't know the first thing about the kind of foods that produce a good complexion and those that are ruinous.

What, I ask you, is the good of all the "facials" in the world if one eats sweets and cream pastries at all hours, while indigestible puddings and dishes of all kinds warranted to upset the soundest digestion figure on the menu every day?

Then take the woman who realizes the value to her appearance of clear, bright eyes and who never neglects to give them an astringent bath every day. But who also sits in the worst possible light to read or sew and uses them until she just can't see a thing!

Again, there's the woman who anxiously studies and practises every known exercise for keeping her figure youthful, and uses an anti-wrinkle cream every night to keep the lines from her face. But she is nervy and irritable and worries about the silliest little thing and lets herself be flurried and upset by the smallest incidents.

She doesn't realize that no exercises will keep her figure youthful and elastic, or any creams keep the lines from her face while she allows her way of thinking to be so muddled and ageing.

There's nothing like a cheery and courageous mind and a heart full of human sympathy and kindliness for preserving a youthful face and figure.

It is a mistake, anyway, I think, to try to keep one's face absolutely free from lines of any kind. To do so one must be expessionless, and without expression of some sort one cannot be beautiful, in my opinion. Certainly one cannot be interesting.

Lines are bound to come in the long run, however much we fight them, but we can mould our faces into pleasant lines that show a happy, kindly outlook on life.

There's another illogical sort of woman who spends hours preparing herself for a "special occasion," and then at the last moment finds she has to hunt for all her "etceteras," not knowing where anything is.

Result: She leaves home flushed and rushed and worried and finds when it is too late that she has left something important behind. So she arrives at her destination irritable and incomplete, and not in the mood either to enjoy herself or give pleasure to her companions.

A well-ordered mind is a priceless asset to the woman who wants to make the most of her looks.

Fresh air is worth a guinea a breath to those who wish for a clear complexion, bright eyes and a feeling of healthy vitality.

Save some of your bus fares and do a little walking instead—to and from business or the shop—and fill your lungs with good air while you walk.

Other ways of avoiding liverishness are to eat only as much food as you really need, and not as much as you fancy. Be very sparing in your choice of rich food at any time, and especially at night, and don't drink too many cocktails.

A glass of water first thing in the morning and last thing at night is splendid for keeping the liver and digestion in good order and the complexion clear.

Heavy meals bolted against time do more harm to the looks and health generally than any amount of beauty treatments can put right.

Remember that sleep is one of the greatest of all beauty treatments, and as such should be treated with the greatest respect.

If you don't sleep well try taking one pillow away from your head and putting it under your feet. It often has marvellous results.—Evelyn Laye in "Daily Sketch."

The quilted cotton coat is enjoying a great vogue on the tennis courts at Home.

## THE CHEST OF DRAWERS

There is something very attractive about a well-arranged chest of drawers, whether it is devoted to personal or to household things. A tidy top drawer is, of course, an achievement, but most people expect a certain amount of order in those which are devoted to larger and less-used things. Some people make a great point of lining their drawers and have rather elaborate quilting in a colour which goes with the wood. In some of the pale woods now used the flat quilting is of silk in an even paler shade. Others are utilitarian and use dark blue paper for linings, partly because of a tradition that it is supposed to be distliked by moths. A rather novel idea is to use variegated paper, which has the advantage that it can look very tempting and yet be very easily changed. Different kinds of wallpaper are used, a quaint design being generally chosen, such as that of little blue stars on a white ground. Some of the Italian wallpapers make charming drawer linings, and these also are chosen according as they harmonize with the particular piece of furniture or with the colouring of the room. Green-and-white stripes look very pretty as a lining, and in general it is more satisfactory to choose a geometrical rather than a floral or subject paper. Shelves also need their paper, and in linen cupboards the gay, well-chosen paper can add much to the already attractive appearance of the snowy linen. These are little touches which are not only pleasing to the guest, but to those who use the drawers or shelves all and every day.

Student (sniffling)—I have a cold or something in my head.

Professor—A cold, undoubtedly.

## THE BEAUTY DOCTOR

### And The Too Persistent Lover

"We have murderers enough without thee, to slay honest folk," said the preacher Berthold of Regensburg to the incompetent doctors of his time, whom he called the Sixth Order of fraudulent traders.

But the profession was not without its reply. "Lordes, ladies, and gentylmen, learned and unlearned... thynke not that no man can be holpen by no manner of medecynes if so be God do sende the sickness; for he hath put a tyme to every man—— But this aforesaid tyme a man may shorten many wayes, concerning that God hath geven man in this lyfe free wyl. Nowe we having this free wyll dyvers tymes do kyll our bodies as much as lyeth in us." The reply, writes R.B.L. in a Home paper, may be called an instance of the tu quoque, but as it is certainly true, that does not deny its effectiveness. And in any case I should not dream of casting any aspersions at the medical profession, not even at doctors dead and gone, for several doctors are friends of mine, and, even if there were nothing personal about it, it is always as well to bear in mind John of Salisbury's precept about doctors. "God forbid that I should say anything bad about them. They should rather be soothed by politeness than angered by words, and I do not wish that they should treat me hardly when, for my sins, I fall into their hands." No, I am not concerned here to resurrect quaint medieval prescriptions, but merely to tell a perfectly true story of a young man called Ulrich, who died in 1275, and how he fared at the hands of a contemporary surgeon.

Ulrich von Lichtenstein, to give him his full name, was a young Austrian knight. He lived perfectly happily until he fell in love and the lady refused to look at him because his beauty was marred by a hare lip. So he decided to prove his devotion by going to a famous surgeon and having what he called his third lip cut away. His relations tried him, and admonished him with the usual medieval fatalism. "I connsel thee in all loyalty," wrote one, "spoil not thyself; live as God hath bid thee live, and he willingly content with that which He hath given." But Ulrich was fully persuaded that God had bidden him to live with the lady of his choice, and so argued that he could not fulfil God's will unless the hare lip was removed.

#### The Leech in Gratz

So he took leave of his family and rode to Gratz in Styria, where there lived a surgeon who was famous for his success in such cases. But he would not at first operate. "Nay," he told Ulrich, "that may not be as yet. I will not cut thee before the month of May; but come to me in the May days and I swear upon my troth so to deal with thy mouth as that thou shalt have good cause to rejoice; for in these matters I am a past master." It was then December, and Ulrich spent the interval, on his own admission, in an extended flirtation with all the fair ladies in the district, who may have been less fastidious than she who had sent him on his journeys. Just before May came he chanced to meet his lady's squire, who asked him what he was doing. He replied, "Comrade, I will tell thee true. . . . Know now that I am whole and sound, yet I am freely purposed to wound myself; the leech in Gratz will cut me." "Why, lord," answered the squire, "where shalt thou be cut?" (That is what is called tact.) "Lo, comrade, these lip, whereof I have three, and I will now have one cut away."

The squire promised to tell his lady, which was clearly what Ulrich wanted him to do, and Ulrich went on to Gratz to seek out the leech. He had nerved himself for the pain, counting it praiseworthy to suffer in such a cause, and he refused to allow the surgeon to bind him. "Though it were to my death," said he, with a suitable heroic gesture, "no man shall see me blench." What followed I give in Ulrich's own words.

Yet, in truth I was sore afraid, and set me down on a bench before his face. Then he took a knife in his hand and cut my mouth clean through above my teeth. . . . Masterlike he cut me, and manlike I bore it all. Forthwith my mouth swelled; it was far bigger than a tennis ball, and he dressed the wounds as befitted his office. Then said my lady's squire (for he had seen it all): "If ye come to your health again, then am I glad to have been here. When I rode from you of late and told the lady how the man would cut you here, then she would never believe me. 'Nay,' quoth she, 'of a surety he will not, trust my word; for methinks that were a fool's deed to let himself thus be cut.'"

But Ulrich forbade the squire to do more than carry humble duty to his lady, and, when he had gone, he lay on a bed of sickness for five and a half weeks "in much weal and sore woe." He counted his discomfort but a slight thing to bear if the operation should have the desired effect, even though it included hunger and thirst.

#### The Lady Who Cooled

The leech came daily and dressed his lips with "an ointment greener than grass and ranker to the smell than any hound," so that "whensoever I would have eaten and drunken for my need, then came this ointment into my belly withal; and my body took such a smack that I loathed all meat and drink."

The operation, though it had uncomfortable after-effects, was successful, and Ulrich hastened back to his lady, happily bereft of his extra lip. She, touched by his devotion, listened to his suit, but declined to commit herself. Perhaps her squire had told her of the ladies with whom Ulrich had whiled away his time of waiting for the propitious month of May. Whether that was so or not, she quickly cooled, and Ulrich decided that something desperate had to be done. Surgery had helped him last time; now it should help him again. He prepared the path by sending her a little book of his own poems, and then departed again. The next parcel the lady opened contained his own little finger, which he had cut off to give her pleasure. That finished it. The lady married someone else. And the moral of that, as the Duchess would say, is: Speak no ill of doctors if you can help it. But if you must, never attempt to supplant them by amateur surgery.

## FROM THE MODERN NURSERY

Maybe it is true that there is nothing new under the sun, but the modern baby goes a long way towards disproving the fact. Our neighbour's baby, for instance, nourishes a strong passion for motoring. He and his parents took a run down to the sea the other day, and on arrival—and after leaving the car—King Baby remonstrated, as usual on such occasions. But there was no quieting him. Every effort found him still wailing bitterly, aggrieved with the whole world—until suddenly the distracted father went to the car and stated up the engine, when, as sudenly, the loud cries ceased, and baby lay smiling and happy.

It is not only the very tinies who strike out new lines, either. John was five when he first tackled metaphysics. It was when an old lady was staying in the house, and John had to be very quiet in the afternoon. "Is she very old?" he asked wonderingly. "Yes, very old," came the answer. "Very, very old?" persisted John. "Yes, very, very old." He pondered this for some time, then volunteered thoughtfully, "Has she forgotten to die?" He was three when his interminable questions roused his father to remonstrance. "But daddy," he said in a tone of sweet reasonableness, "that is how I find things out."

But for really go-ahead qualities we must look to the little girls. It was Pamela (not a day over two) who was being piloted across the road by her slightly larger brother. He noticed a car approaching, and drew her back to the safety of kerb. Pamela backed, smiled graciously, and waved the car on.—C.N.

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## INWARD MAILS

DUE SHANGHAI:—

Per D.R.E. Dairen M. (via Siberia) June 15
Per D.R.E. Heten M. (via Siberia) „ 18
Per R.D.S. Pres. Pierce ..... „ 18
Per M. M. Andre Lebon ..... „ 21
Per D.R.E. Dairen M. (via Siberia) „ 24
Per P. & O. Khiva ..... „ 24

## OUTWARD MAILS

FOR EUROPE VIA SUEZ:—

Per P. & O. S. Rajputana .....June 18

FOR JAPAN, CANADA, U.S.A. & EUROPE:—

Per N.Y.K. Tenyo M. .....June 15
Per O.S.K. Arabia M. ..... „ 17

FOR MANILA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND VIA HONGKONG:—

Per C.P.O.S. Emp. of Russia ....June 15

The Dairen Maru, due here to-day at 4 p.m., carries 619 bags of Siberian mails for this port.

## VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE

Ships are show under the port at which last reported. The first date against a ship's name is the date of departure (or when the ship has not left the probable date of departure) from that port. The second date shows when the vessel is due at Shanghai. Vessels sailing from all ports of the world are given.

### EUROPE, etc.

**From LONDON**

Grenshane Apl 27 June 17
Hanpura May 11 June 21
Glengyle May 1 June 25
Achill — 8 June 25
Pushima M. May 1 June 27
Khyber May 31 July 8
Hakozaki June 4 July 1
Benalder May 31 July 16
Malwa June 11 July 22
HakusanM. Jun 1 July 25
KarmalwaJune 27 Aug. 5
Benledi June 19 Aug. 7
KamoM. June 28 Aug. 9
Morea July 12 Aug. 9
Haruna M. Jul 13 Aug. 22
Benwyvis July 10 Aug. 24
Kashmir July 25 Sept. 2
Kamo M. July 26 Sept. 6
Mantua Aug. 9 Sept. 16
Katori M. Aug 10 Sept. 19
Kaiyuk Aug. 22 Sept. 31
MacedonkaSept. 26 Oct. 4
Kashgar Sept. 19 Oct. 29
Rawalpindi Oct. 4 Nov. 12
Khyber Oct. 16 Nov. 24
Malwa Oct. 18 Nov. 26
Rajputana Nov. 1 Dec. 10
Karmala Nov. 14 Dec. 20

**From LIVERPOOL**

DelagoaM. May 11 June 24

**From OSLO**

Patroclus — July 1

**From SAMARINDA**

KronvlkenMay 27 June 19

**From BREMEN**

Machaon — June 15
Phoebus — July 10
G. of TokioMay 10 July 14
Aldoranin May 28 July 29
Eurylochus — Aug. 15

**From MEDAN**

Lahn June 6 June 18

**From HAMBURG**

Nagara May 18 July 2
Dertlinger May 15 July 6
Taiwan May 29 July 14
Java June 9 July 23
SaarbruckenJue 12 Aug. 4
C.of Pekin June 16 Aug. 11
Coblenz July 10 Sept. 1

**From AMSTERDAM**

Ouderkerk May 12 July 1

**From ANTWERP**

G.of AthensApl 9 June 19

**From ROTTERDAM**

PaushimaM. May 4 June 16
Lahn May 8 June 18
Anhalt May 15 June 25
WingfonM. May 17 July 2
Augsburg May 30 July 13
Mito M. May 31 July 14
Ivar June 4 July 16
Aldoranin Jun. 8 July 29

**From MARSEILLES**

A. Lebon May 17 June 21
Porthos May 31 July 5
C'onceaux June 14 July 19
Athos II June 28 Aug. 2
D'ArtagnanJuly12 Aug. 16
Sphinx July 26 Aug. 30

**From SUEZ**

Glenshane May 17 June 20
Ouderkerk May 28 June 29

**From PORT SAID**

Anhalt May 29 June 27
Dettlinger June 4 July 6

**From BOMBAY**

Hakodate May 29 June 23
BengalM. May 21 June 27
Tamba M. June 13 July 4
Alipore May 29 —

**From CALCUTTA**

Santhia May 19 June 14

**From COLOMBO**

TilsingtonC. May 14 —

**From PENANG**

Benarty June 9 June 24

**From SINGAPORE**

Tilsinton Ct. June 3 —
Dunmark June 12 June 22
Khiva June 16 —

**From SOERABIA**

TempleBarJune 13 June 25
Tjikini June 15 July 6

**From BALIKPAPAN**

Tjileboet June 6 June 22

**From BATAVIA**

TjikembangJune15 June 27
Tjikarang June 26 July 8

**From AMOY**

Santhia June 12 June 15

**From CANTON**

Soochow June 3 June 15

**From BANGKOK**

Panama June 4 June 15

**From HONGKONG**

Santhia June 10 June 15
Tenyo M. June 12 June 15
Fuosang June 12 June 16
Shantung June 12 June 16
TjisondariJune 14 June 17
Tilsington Ct. Jn. 13 Jn. 17
KronvlkenJune 15 June 18
Hopsang June 17 June 20
Shidzuoka June 17 June 20
Hopsang June 17 June 20
YokohamaJuly 1 July 4
Shinyo M. July 10 July 12

### AMERICA AND JAPAN

**From NEW YORK**

Dollus — June 22
P. Harrison — June 24
G. of Bedford — June 27
Agapenor — June 27
Antoilycus — June 30
U.of Canberra — Aug. 22

**From SAN FRANCISCO**

G Wall — June 23
G. Funk — June 24
Shinyo M June 5 June 28
P. Jackson — June 28
Siberia M. June 12 July 11
P. McKinley — July 12
Taiyo M. July 3 July 25
Tenyo M. July 17 Aug. 9

**From SEATTLE**

Yokohama May 15 June 17
P. Pierce — June 18
MishimaM. June 15 July 11
P. Jefferson — July 16
Iyo M. June 29 July 25
Shidzuoka July 26 Aug. 21

**From TACOMA**

Shelton — June 28

**From VANCOUVER**

E. of Asia — June 28

**From KOBE**

NagasakiM. June15 June 16
ShanghaiM. June 18 June 20
NagasakiM. June 22 June 24

**From YOKOHAMA**

AsukiM. June 2 June 13
KachimaM. June 17 June 24
Hakone July 1 July 8
Suwa M July 15 July 22
Fushimi July 29 Aug. 5

**From NAGASAKI**

NagasakiM. June14 June 16
ShanghaiM. June 19 June 20
NagasakiM. June 23 June 24

## PASSENGERS

### INWARD

**Per str. Tingsang, June 8. From Northern Ports.** Mr. H. J. Dobbs, Miss Artinelle, Mr. and Mrs. A. Anderson, Mr. B. W. Viles, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Van Stenbergen.

**Per str. Kutwo, June 8. From River Ports.** Messrs. Fox, L. Hoyt, A. Brennecke and F. L. Barker, Surgens Lt. Robert, Capt. Shelrup, Mr. Gamewell.

**Per str. Tuckwo, June 9. From River Ports.** Mr. Freitag, Mrs. Mead, Mrs. Shaw, child and infant, Messrs. R. Vaughan Fowler and M. C. Drummond.

**Per str. Kiangwo, June 10. From Hankow.** Mrs. M. Raeber. **From Kinkiang.** Mrs Edith Fredericks, Mrs. Margaret Suck. **From Wuhu.** Mr. R. E. Brown. **From Nanking.** Mr. Crawford.

**Per Hsin Ningshao, June 12. From Ningpo.** Mr. J. J. Mautan.

**Per str. Hsin Peking, June 12. From Ningpo.** Messrs. Powrie, Defty and Macpherson.

**Per str. Shanghai Maru, June 12. From Japan.** Messrs. V. E. Malvany and G. V. Kitson. Mr. and Mrs. R. T. H. Reynolds, Misses K. C. Bushnell and W. A. Cribb, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Struben, Messrs. A. N. White, E. Dahl, C. Babond, W. M. Moody, J. R. Finch and F. Politekuff, Miss A. Arnedt, Mr. and Mrs. Gavrelevchur, Mr. R. S. Alias.

**Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, June 13. From Ningpo.** Mr. Millican.

**Per str. Loongwo, June 13. From River Ports.**—Lt. Rev. S. Espolage, Rev Adolf Kirst, Miss Frances E. Woodruff, Messrs. G. W. Yates and Gamewell.

**Per str. Fausang, June 13. From Tongku.** Messrs. F. Schulte and Rudolf Stachel, Mrs. Bush, Mrs. E. T. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Warrington and 3 children.

**Per str. President Lincoln, June 13. From Manila and Hongkong.** Messrs. Charles W. Alexander and John W. Barrow, Master Walter Happer, Mr. V. Hazhim, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Heath, Mrs. Thom Hughes, Master Peter Hughes, Messrs. Johan W. Kluever, G. Le Fevre, Norman G. Letton, Walter L. Marshal and John Martin, Mrs. H. B. Mathews, Mr. Orson St. John, Mrs. Christine Saint-Pol, Mr. J. Woc, Rev. Leopold Tibesar, Mr. R. R. Mackean, Mr. and Mrs. Peter P. McDonough, Capt. Graves B. McGary, Mrs. M. and Miss Gilda Ortolani, Messrs. Julien Pasquier, Max Samuel, Gamaliel St. John, Andreas Torp and Richard G. Walker.

**Per str. Hsin Ningshao, June 14. From Ningpo.** Mr. Y. E. Chalbot.

**Per str. Hsin Peking, June 14. From Ningpo.** Messrs. Decker, Hamilton, Maingen, Saal and Hatten.

**Per str. President Madison, June 14. From Japan.** Mrs. Joseph Block, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Bissell, Mr. Leonard F. Bright, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Burdin, Mr. N. S. Cheng, Lieut. and Mrs. Wm. G. Eaton, Miss Jane Eaton, Master Wm. G. Eaton, Jr., Mr. Leonard Everett, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Fendlason, Miss D. Geraldine Forster, Lieut. and Mrs. G. P. Galpin, Mr. W. D. Guy, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Hess, Lieut. and Mrs. H. H. Hines, Miss Bessie A. Hollows, Deaconess Clara Kravig, Mr. E. F. Magee, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Parr, Mr. James B. Pilcher, Master George Shecklen, Jr., Lieut. and Mrs. Frank A. Saunders, Miss Betty Saunders, Mr. Robert L. Smyth, Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Vaughn, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Van Brunt.

### OUTWARD

**Per str. Poyang, June 7.—For Wuhu.**—Mrs. Miller.—**For Hankow.**—Madam Ling, Rev. Chibracao.

**Per B.F.T.S. Aeneas, June 8.—For London.**—Mr. and Mrs. MacNeill and 2 children, Mrs. Miners, Miss M. Miners, Capt. J. P. Shelley, Miss Curtiss, Masters G. S. Billikins Macartney, and B. W. M. Bubbles Macartney, Miss Morton.—**For Marseilles.**—Mr. H. Friedenhain.—**For Singapore.**—Messrs. Copeland, P. D. G. Gein and Henderson, Dr. and Mrs. P. Lee and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Barendson.—**For Hongkong.**—Miss F. M. Smith, Messrs. T. A. T. Begg, Pilkington and Y. C. Chong, Miss D. Mak, Mr. Mogabgab.

**Per B.F.T.S. Sarpedon, June 8.—For Round Trip.**—Miss E. J. Freeman, Mrs. D. Lumley, Miss Coffin, Mrs. W. J. Grey, Miss Richter.—**For Taku Bar.**—Mr. G. M. Snow, Mrs. Howell and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Pearson, Miss M. Hallett, Mr. Cook, Mrs. Plummer, Mr. F. A. Pollock.—**For Dairen.**—Messrs. H. Boocock and Burn.—**For Weihaiwei.**—Misses Thea Meyer, Rose-Marie Meyer, Cumming and Fearon, The Misses Meyer, Miss Chatelan, Mrs. H. M. Little, Miss and Master Little, Governess, Mrs. Dickson, Mrs. Stranack, Mrs. N. Hegarty and child.—**For Tsingtao.**—Mrs. Whitty, Mr. Tomlinson.

**Per R.M.S. Empress of France, June 8.—For Vancouver, etc.**—Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Ackerman, Miss I. Ackerman, Mrs. E. Alabaster, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Allison, Mr. S. Baker, Rev. and Mrs. J. E. Bear, Misses S. and M. Bear, Mr. Belanger, Dr. and Mrs. H. Berglund, Masters E. and F. Berglund, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Bourne, Messrs. Brand, J. Burbeck and Byrne, Miss V. Chontoff, Mrs. L. A. Dabelstein, Mrs. S. B. Ellis, Miss M. N. Ellis, Messrs. C. P. and J. M. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Percy, Mrs. V. G. Frendorf, Masters E., R. and W. Frendorf, Mr. J. W. Gauthier, Mr. and Mrs. G. Gellner and infant, Messrs. R. S. Gilkes and J. Gilliam, Mr. and Mrs. Gold, Mr. J. E. Hall, Mrs. Hawkins, Misses D. A., G. E. and S. Hawkins, Mr. L. E. Hoover, Mrs. J. G. Jensen and infant, Mr. A. S. Kent, Rev. and Mrs. C. K. King, Mrs. John Liddell, Mr. I. C. G. Lywood, Miss J. MacGeachie, Mr. E. A. MacKay, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. R. McMullan, Miss E. M. and Master R. J. N. McMullan, Messrs. H. F. Merrill W. J. Mimms and C. A. Momber, Mr. and Mrs. Mullaly and infant, Mr. E. O. Reis, Mr. and Mrs. R. Sailler, Master G. Sailer and infant, Messrs. P. de Schubert and A. Stokkink, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Thomas, Mrs. L. A. Walker, Mrs. W. R. Walter, Capt. J. Wolfe-Murray.

**Per str. Kutwo, June 10.—For River Ports.**—Mrs. Rikman, Mr. V. Huarte, Capt. E. J. Woodington, Lt. S. Ascherson, Lt. Cr. H. Stevens, Mr. Glass, Mrs. Rowell, Mr. Rignot, Miss Webb.

**Per str. Tungchow, June 11.—For Chefoo.**—Mr. G. A. Efron.—**For Weihaiwei.**—Mrs. C. H. Page, Lieut. and Mrs. R. Garnett, Lieut. Commander W. V. Keogh, Lieut. H. Smallwood, Lieut. V. G. Mansell, Surg. Lieut. H. Burden, Mr. Cooper, Sub. Lieut. C. Glass, Sub. Lieut. W. Farrington Messrs. H. Kudara and T. Nishida, Mrs. R. A. B. Young, Miss Young, Mr. S. Ohtsuka.—**For Tongku.**—Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Keifer, Messrs. Crawford and Newman, Sergent Bogard, Sergent Lirand.

**Per str. Hsin Peking, June 12.—For Ningpo.**—Messrs. Hatten and S. Saul.

**Per str. Linan, June 12.—For Amoy.**—Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Van Steenbergen Dr. K. T. Sen.—**For Hongkong.**—Capt. A. Watson.

**Per str. Tuckwo, June 12.—For River Ports.**—Mrs. Bordelangua and 2 children, Mr. C. H. Voskamp, Mrs. Colquhoun, Mr. J. Wharton, Mrs. Mac Cartney and child.

**Per str. President Adams, June 12.—For U.S.A., etc.**—Messrs. J. Fistere, I. S. Harris and Kan Foon Chang, Mrs. M. G. Carvalho, Miss A. M. Carvalho, Messrs. N. H. Lacey, C. T. Dunn and Ben Firth, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Hyndman, Mr. Chas. T. Boyce, Capt. L. E. Spencer, Mrs. L. E. Spencer, Mr. Chas. Reich, Mrs. B. Mudes, Miss B. Mudes, Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Bates, Mrs. H. P. Drezdoff, Mr. Donald MacDonald, Mrs. M. Weiman, Master W. Wilson, Miss M. Wilson, Miss L. L. Wright, Lieut. T. D. White, Messrs. Grisoni Pascel, H. E. Gibson and O. D. Martinez, Mrs. R. Crouzbaur, Lt. Comdr. Franz B. Melondy.

**Per str. Chusan, June 13.—For Antung.**—Mr. and Mrs. W. Pedder.

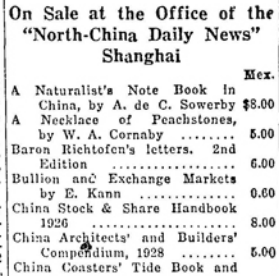
**Per str. Shanghai Maru, June 13.—For Japan.**—Messrs. Schmalz, D. Smith and J. J. Meckler, Mrs. Langhorne and child, Messrs. A. J. Walk and Erns: Winter, Dr. A. Mertens, Mr. N. Haas.

**Per str. Luenho, June 12. From River Ports.** Mr. and Mrs. Eastwood, infant and 2 children, Mrs. Hildreth, Mrs. Bichard, Messrs. W. L. Gaddun and Hartzenbusch.

**Per str. Luenho, June 13.—For River Ports.**—Mrs. J. H. Latimer and daughter, Miss E. Palmer, Mr. Blair.

**Per str. Chang Sha, June 14.—For Hankow.**—Mr. H. W. Mutzenbecher.

**Per str. Loongwo, June 14.—For River Ports.**—Mrs. Heatherington and child, Mr. W. S. Spottiswood, Mrs. Taylor and child, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Kazlinksy, Mdme. Ivanoff, Misses J. Kemp, M. Rape and M. Maslin, Messrs. R. Kemp, F. Gale, H. Rape, F. Coyue, S. Bure and R. Shirley, Misses J. Mason, P. Loraine, J. Carlin, W. Vyvyan and McCracken.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## SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

| Day of Month | Barometer 9 A.M. | Barometer Att'ed Thermo | Wind Direction a. m. | Wind Force (1-12) | Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry | Hygrometer 9 a.m. Wet | Thermometer in Shade Max. | Thermometer in Shade Min. | Weather conditions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June 7 | 29.06 | 72.5 | S E | 1 | 76.7 | 68.4 | 86.0 | 60.8 | c. |
| „ 8 | 29.88 | 73.4 | S E | 2 | 71.4 | 64.8 | 79.7 | 67.3 | o. R. |
| „ 9 | 29.74 | 73.4 | E S E | 2 | 70.0 | 69.4 | 79.0 | 63.5 | o. D. |
| „ 10 | 29.71 | 73.9 | E | 1 | 74.8 | 72.4 | 87.8 | 67.1 | c. |
| „ 11 | 29.67 | 75.9 | W | 1 | 81.5 | 76.4 | 85.0 | 70.0 | o. |
| „ 12 | 29.79 | 76.1 | N | 1 | 75.4 | 70.6 | 83.7 | 70.7 | o. |
| „ 13 | 29.88 | 75.7 | E | 2 | 76.7 | 71.4 | 81.6 | 68.9 | o. |

EXPLANATION

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

## SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

| Date | Thermometer (Fahr.) Minimum 1929 | Minimum 1928 | Maximum 1929 | Maximum 1928 | Rainfall Inches 1929 | Rainfall Inches 1928 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June 7 | 67.0 | 67.2 | 84.0 | 82.8 | Nil | Nil |
| „ 8 | 69.5 | 69.0 | 79.5 | 83.4 | „ | „ |
| „ 9 | 66.0 | 70.0 | 74.5 | 78.0 | 0.24 | „ |
| „ 10 | 69.0 | 68.0 | 85.5 | 82.0 | Nil | „ |
| „ 11 | 73.0 | 69.5 | 82.0 | 81.5 | „ | trace |
| „ 12 | 72.5 | 67.5 | 81.0 | 76.0 | „ | 2.00 |
| „ 13 | 70.8 | 65.8 | 78.5 | 81.0 | „ | 0.05 |

## BIRTHS

ADAMCZEWSKI.—On June 13, 1929, at Freiburg, Germany, to Dr. and Mrs. ADAMCZEWSKI, a son. (By cable).

ARCHER.—On May 6, 1929, at the British Legation, Peking, to RUTH, the wife of H. A. F. B. ARCHER, H. B. M. Consular Service, a daughter.

CAMERON.—At the Country Hospital, Shanghai, on June 8, 1929, to DR. and MRS. R. E. CAMERON, a son.

## MARRIAGE

MARTIN-LIMBY.—On Saturday, June 8, 1929 at H. B. M. Consulate General Shanghai by E. G. JAMIESON, C.B.E. H. B. M. Consul, and afterwards at Holy Trinity Cathedral by DEAN A. C. S. Trivett, KENNETH HARVEY MARTIN, son of the late FREDERICK BRICE and MRS. MARTIN, of Codrington Place, Clifton, to CONSTANCE DE IRUJO, daughter of the late HENRY JOSEPH and MRS. LIMBY Shanghai. Hongkong and F. M. S. papers please copy.

## DEATHS

BURKHARDT.—On Monday, June 10, 1929, at his residence, 62 Route Doumer, LOUIS RUDOLPH BURKHARDT, in his 76th year.

CARVALHO.—On Tuesday, June 11, at Hongkong, MARIA BOTELHO DE CARVALHO. (By cable.)

CLINE.—On June 8, 1929, at Pleasant Valley, Conn. U.S.A. Mrs. HELEN M. WILSON CLINE, mother of Mrs. J. C. FERGUSON, Peiping, and of Rev. WILBUR F. WILSON formerly of Nanking, in her ninetieth year.

CRUZ.—On June 9, 1929, at the Country Hospital, MISS FRANCES (FANNY) CRUZ of Calder-Marshall & Co., Ltd.

MILLER.—At Kuling on June 8, 1929, GEORGE BROWN VALENTINE MILLER son of the late ANDREW MILLER and of Mrs. MILLER of Shanghai, and beloved husband of CHRIS MILLER.

PFLUG.—On June 11, 1929, suddenly at Kobe, O. M. PFLUG, of the Vacuum Oil Company of New York.


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